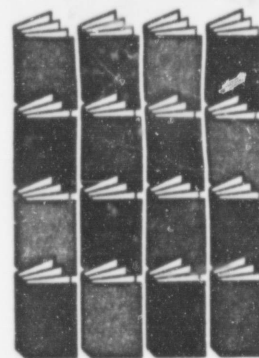


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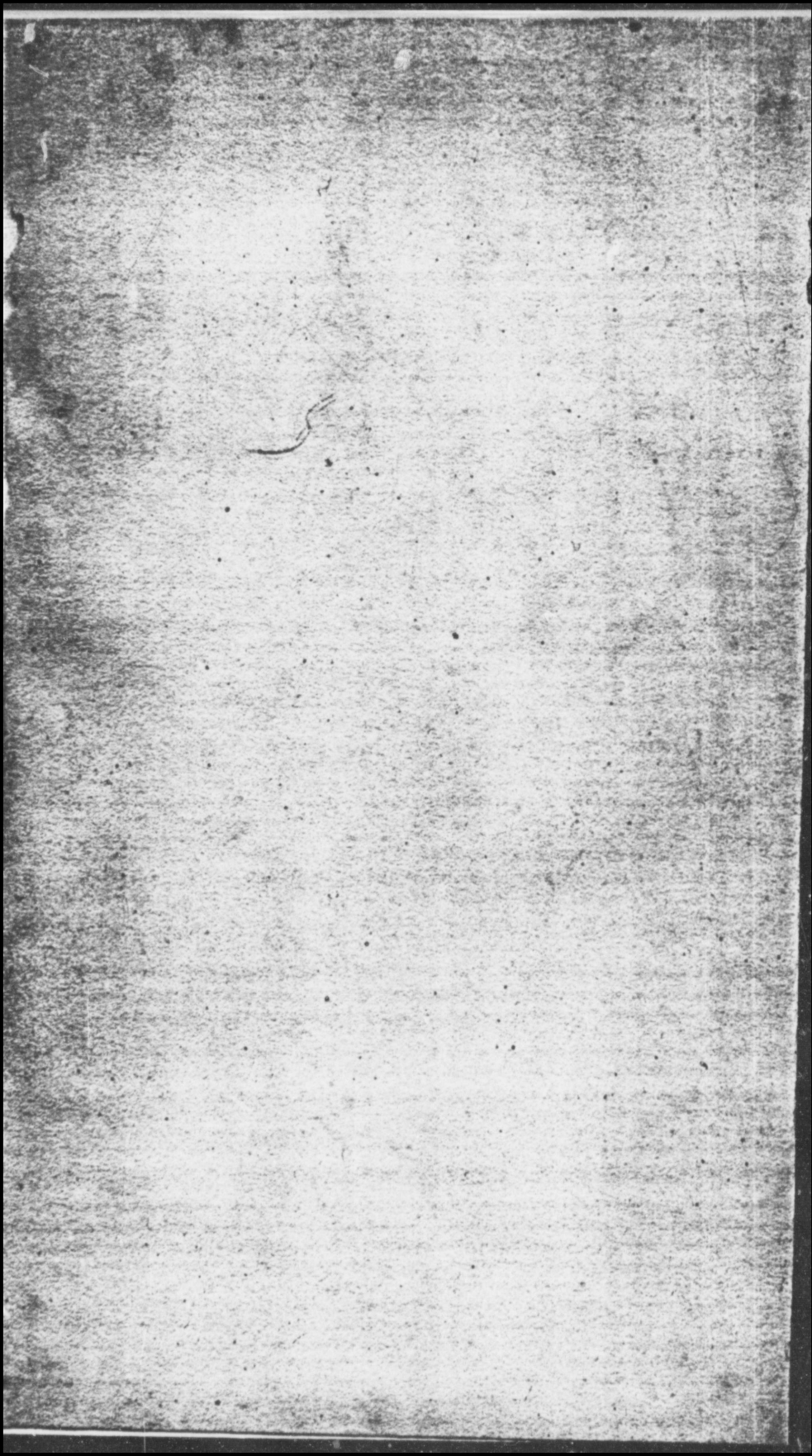
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Title:

GROOMS DARLING
DOWNS ALMANAC

1897



DARLING BOWNS
 Book Almanac for 1897

PRICE ONE SHILLING



THINK TWICE

AND ANCE ONCE

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Alexander & Watson

With Compliments from SON DOUGLAS

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

SINGAPORE 1926

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW ZEALAND

CAPITAL £1,000,000

NEW ZEALAND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD. (INCORPORATED IN NEW ZEALAND)

Registered Office: 225, Green Street, Auckland

The only Company Registered under the Insurance Companies Act 1907, and the only one to hold a license to insure in New Zealand.

THIS Office has Offices in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch, and branches in other New Zealand and overseas countries. It has a leading position in the Pacific, and has a long and successful record of business dealing and promptness in paying claims.

RISKS OF FIRE, DESERTION, FIRE AND MARINE, AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, ARE INSURED.

SPECIAL LOW RATES FOR COAL AND PASSENGER COAST DESTINATION INSURANCE.

The Company has a long and successful record of business, and has a leading position in the Pacific, and has a long and successful record of business dealing and promptness in paying claims.

ALL CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY

New Zealand Accident Insurance Co.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

THE FIRST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN NEW ZEALAND

225 Green Street, Auckland

Capital £1,000,000. A limited liability company, registered in New Zealand. The Company has a long and successful record of business, and has a leading position in the Pacific, and has a long and successful record of business dealing and promptness in paying claims.

Agents: Messrs. Edgar W. Walker & Co.

SINGAPORE 1926. ACCIDENT INSURANCE

The Company has a long and successful record of business, and has a leading position in the Pacific, and has a long and successful record of business dealing and promptness in paying claims.

EDGAR W. WALKER, MANAGER

FRANK W. WILSON, ASSISTANT MANAGER

225 AND 227 GREEN STREET

LOCAL AGENTS

CAPITAL £1,000,000

ALMANAC has achieved a reputation and attained a circulation we never anticipated, and, as an annual advertising medium, is undoubtedly one of the best and most powerful in the Darling Downs district.

Last year every copy was sold early in January. This year we have published an extra number of copies, in anticipation of the increased demand.

W. H. GROOM

"CHRONICLE" Office,

Toowoomba, December 3rd, 1896.

NEW ZEALAND

CAPITAL £100,000

ASSETS £100,000

225, Queen-street, Brisbane

Capital Paid Up £10,000. Ample Capital for all kinds of business. Prompt and Liberal Payments. Employees' Insurance. Fire and Marine Insurance. Glass, Burglary, and Fire Insurance. The Company is a member of the Fire & Marine Insurance Association of Queensland. The Company is a member of the Queensland Government Insurance Corporation.

H. SINGLAI & CO. AUCTIONEERS

Office: Down Street, Brisbane. Telephone: 100. Agents for all kinds of business.

EDGAR W. WALKER, MANAGER

FRANK W. WILSON, ASSISTANT MANAGER

LOCAL AGENTS

TO READERS.

THE DARLING DOWNS BOOK ALMANAC AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY has now entered upon the twenty-first year of its publication, and has a circulation equal to any publication of the kind in Queensland.

The Garden and Field Calendar has been prepared by Mr. Geo. Searle, practical gardener, Toowoomba, and now contains much general information useful to amateur, as well as practical, gardeners. The hints to farmers will also be found full of interesting and instructive information to all engaged in farming and gardening.

We tender our thanks to the advertising friends for the large number of advertisements which have been sent to us this year. THE DARLING DOWNS BOOK ALMANAC has achieved a reputation and attained a circulation we never anticipated, and, as an annual advertising medium, is undoubtedly one of the best and most powerful in the Darling Downs district.

Last year every copy was sold early in January. This year we have published an extra number of copies, in anticipation of the increased demand.

W. H. GROOM.

"CHRONICLE" Office,
Toowoomba, December 3rd, 1896.

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THE ROMA STAR,

PUBLISHED IN ROMA EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION: 28s. a year or 7s. a quarter. When the subscription is paid in Advance a considerable reduction is made—namely, to £1 a year.

The STAR Printing Office is now replete with a first-class assortment of Type for all descriptions of General Work, which is executed in the best manner, with promptness and care.

ALFRED ROBINSON & CO., Proprietors.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ASSOCIATION

LAND AND MARINE

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READ THE OTHER SIDE

Arrival and Despatch of Mails at the Post Office, Toowoomba.

RECEIVED.

FROM BRISBANE.—Daily (except Saturday), 11.55 a.m. and 9.23 p.m. All places between Brisbane and Toowoomba, daily (except Saturday), 11.15 p.m.; on Saturday, 11.37 a.m.

SOUTHERN LINE.—From all places between Wallangarra and Toowoomba, daily (except Sunday), 5.32 p.m.; from Warwick, also at 2.40 p.m.

WESTERN LINE.—From all places between Charleville and Toowoomba, Tuesday and Friday, 6.30 a.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, 6.20 p.m.; also Dalby, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 7.5 p.m.; Cunnamulla, Adavale, Augathella, and Tambo, Tuesday and Friday, 6.30 a.m.

BEAUVARABA LINE.—All places between Pittsworth and Toowoomba, daily (except Sunday and Thursday), at 10.8 a.m., and on Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

HIGHFIELDS LINE.—All places between Crow's Nest and Toowoomba (except Sunday), at 10.25 a.m.

DRAYTON.—Daily (except Sunday), 12 noon.

GOONDIWINDI.—Monday and Thursday, at 5.32 p.m.

INGLEWOOD.—Monday and Thursday, 5.32 p.m.

LEYBURN.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5.32 p.m.

MIDDLE RIDGE.—Daily (except Sunday), at 9.30 a.m.

NANANGO.—Tuesday and Friday, at 6.30 a.m.

PINE CREEK.—Tuesday and Saturday, at 10.8 a.m.

SURAT AND ST. GEORGE.—Tuesday and Friday, at 6.30 a.m.

YANDILLA.—Tuesday and Saturday, at 10.8 a.m.

WILSONTON AND GLENVALE.—Daily (except Sunday), at 9 a.m.

CLOSE.

BRISBANE.—Daily (except Sunday), at 5 p.m. and 6.20 a.m.; Saturday, 6 p.m. All places between Toowoomba and Brisbane, daily (except Sunday), 6 p.m.

SOUTHERN LINE.—For all places between Wallangarra and Toowoomba, daily (except Saturday), 11.30 a.m.; and Warwick (Saturday only), 11.30 a.m.

WESTERN LINE.—For all places between Toowoomba and Charleville, Monday and Thursday, 11.50 a.m.; Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.; Adavale, Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.; Cunnamulla and Thargomindah, Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.; Augathella and Tambo, Friday, 8 p.m.; Dalby daily (except Saturday), 8 p.m.

BEAUVARABA LINE.—For all places between Toowoomba and Pittsworth, daily (except Sunday), 12.50 p.m.

HIGHFIELDS LINE.—For all places between Toowoomba and Crow's Nest daily (except Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday), 2.25 p.m.; on Wednesday and Saturday, 10.15 a.m.

DRAYTON.—Daily (except Sunday), 8.30 a.m.

GOONDIWINDI.—Tuesday and Saturday, 11.20 a.m.

INGLEWOOD.—Tuesday and Saturday, 11.30 a.m.

LEYBURN.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 11.30 a.m.

MIDDLE RIDGE.—Daily (except Sunday), 9.50 a.m.

NANANGO.—Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.

PINE CREEK.—Tuesday and Saturday, 12.50 p.m.

SURAT AND ST. GEORGE.—Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.

YANDILLA.—Tuesday and Saturday, 12.50 p.m.

WILSONTON AND GLENVALE.—Daily (except Sunday), at 9.15 a.m.

English mail closes at Toowoomba Post Office every Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

Parcels, Packets, and Newspapers must be posted one hour, and Registered Letters half an hour before the time for closing the mails. Letters can only be registered between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The times of train mails stated above are times as per time-table of arrival at Railway Station, Toowoomba.

The times of closing are actual time at Post Office.



Rowe's Genuine Furniture Sale

Continues all the year round. He has been selling
all the time

AT BEDROCK PRICES,

and has now gone below that. Everybody requiring
BEDSTEADS, WIRE MATTRESSES and NEW
BEDDING, or any other kind of FURNITURE
should see ROWE'S STOCK and know his PRICES,
as he sells CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Only Address—ROWE'S ROYAL ARCADE
Ruthven-street, below Q.N. Bank.

N.B.—Cheapest House on the Downs for New and
Second hand Goods of all kinds.

J. & H. Roessler,

WINE AND FRUIT PRODUCERS,

RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA,

WHOLESALE FRUIT GROWERS and IMPORTERS. Consignments sent
to all parts of the Colony. PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, JELLIES, PRE-
SERVED FRUITS, CANDIED PEEL, and OTHER PRESERVES all made at
their factory, situated off Ruthven-street.

The Australian Hotel (Clifton.)

E. GALLAGHER : PROPRIETOR.

This Hotel is situated near the Railway Station, and is most suitable for Com-
mercial Men, Families, and others to reside at.

The Hotel is a Two-storey Building, well ventilated and clean Bedrooms.
Good Table. Excellent Stabling Accommodation.

• None but the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers kept in stock.

THE "DALBY HERALD"

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
MORNING.

*Price, 3d. Subscription, 5s. Per Quarter (Postage
Paid.)*

H. EASTAUGHFFE, Proprietor,

GROOM'S
DARRLING DOWNS
BOOK ALMANAC

... AND ...

TOOWOOWBA, DRAYTON, PITTSWORTH, MILLMERRAN,
LEYBURN, CROW'S NEST, CLIFTON, ALLORA,
WARWICK, STANTHORPE, JONDARYN,
DALBY, ROMA and GOONDIWINDI

LOCAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY
FOR 1897.

THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF ISSUE.

Price : ONE SHILLING.

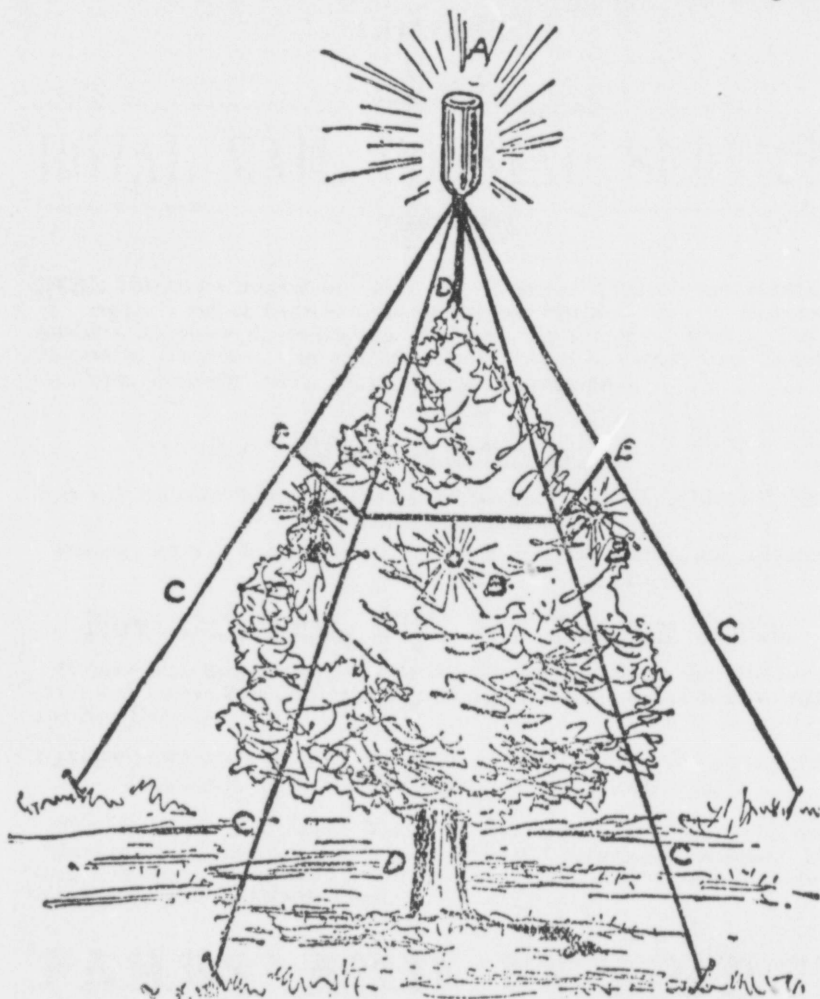
TOOWOOWBA :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY W. H. GROOM, "CHRONICLE OFFICE,"
MARGARET STREET,

To Frighten Flying Foxes.

THE accompanying sketch shows a device found sufficient to keep these pests from ripening fruit. Take a light sapling some 5ft. or 6ft. higher than the tree you wish to protect, place the sapling on the grounds in the middle of the tree against the stem, cut the

to wire run a connecting wire, and tie a bit of broken cut glass on the necks of white glass bottles. Run four guys, more or less as regards the size of the tree. When the fruit is picked you can remove to another tree. The idea is that as the fox sails along he



A. CLEAR GLASS BOTTLE. D. THIN SAPLING. C. THIN GALVANISED WIRE.

B. PIECES CRYSTAL GLASS SUSPENDED ON THIN WIRE TIES E.

neck and shoulder off a white glass bottle, put it on top of the sapling. From immediately below the bottle run four or five guys to stakes in the ground—fine galvanized iron wire, in fact any light wire. From wire "guy"

catches the reflection of moon, stars, or lights in the glass, and sheers off. Besides, if he touches the extended wire with his wings he stands a chance of fracture. No fox ever comes into the persimmon tree thus protected.

Advertisements.

A. & D. MUNRO,

→: TIMBER MERCHANTS, ←:

Des to announce that they have just imported, direct from England, MACHINERY containing all the BEST and LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, regardless of cost.



MACHINE-DRESSED TIMBER

Supplied by A. & D. MUNRO has always been admitted to be Superior to any other in the market, a large supply of which they always keep in stock.

To enable our Customers to make a STILL FURTHER SAVING WHEN BUILDING, we made special arrangements during our visit to England with the Largest Manufacturers of GALVANISED IRON. for a regular supply of same, which our Customers can now have at the very LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Settlers and Residents in Toowoomba and Darling Downs are invited to call and see our Stock, and judge for themselves.

Note the Address—A. & D. MUNRO, Margaret-street, Toowoomba, near the Court House.

A.U.S.N. CO.,

LIMITED.



ROYAL MAIL COASTAL SERVICE.



THE Company's magnificent Mail and Passenger Steamers are despatched regularly and at frequent intervals between Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, Dungeness, Cardwell, Mourilyan, Geraldton, Cairns, Port Douglas, Cooktown, Thursday Island, Normanton, and Burketown.

West Australia.

Best and Quickest Service to the Goldfields—ESPERANCE, ALBANY, FREMANTLE, GERALDTON.

Steamers leave at frequent intervals from Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide for the above.

New Caledonia, Fiji, and Tongan Ports.

Steamers leave Sydney frequently for Noumea (New Caledonia, Suva and Levuka (Fiji), and Tongan Ports. Occasionally calling at Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands and New Hebrides.

PASSENGERS AND CARGO BOOKED THROUGH TO TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND NORTH-WEST AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

The "Bulimba," 2510 tons; "Waroonga," 2513 tons; "Wodonga," 2340 tons; "Aramac" and "Arawatta," 2114 tons; "Cintra," 1979 tons; "Rockton," 1971 tons; "Maranoa," 1505 tons; "Warrego," 1502 tons; and "Barcoo," 1500 tons, are all fitted with the Electric Light.

FARES AND FREIGHTS

AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE
COMPANY'S OFFICE,
 MARY STREET, BRISBANE.

Laidlaw & Peak,

❖ GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, ❖

Family Grocers, and General Merchants.

Galvanised Iron, Fencing Wire, Hay, Corn, Chaff, and

Yates' Vegetable and Flower Seeds

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AGENTS FOR GREENMOUNT CHEESE.

RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA.

WM. AITCHISON,

99 QUEEN STREET (NEXT AUSTRALIAN HOTEL), BRISBANE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST.

Original Establishment for Rough Cut Ruby and Victory Flake.

TRADE MARK.



GENUINE HAVANNAH CIGARS,

Including the following choice brands—

"INTIMIDAD," "HENRY CLAY," "LA FLOR DE NAVES,"
"MURIAS," &c., &c.

CUT CAVENDISH, NEGRO HEAD, CLOTH OF GOLD, AND
FINEST BLEND OF MIXTURES.

Also, Fresh Consignment of Will's Bristol, Bird's Eye,
and Three Castles.

"Pioneer," "Golden Gem," "Flake," and "Gold Leaf."

THE CELEBRATED LEOWE & CO. PIPES.

PLAIN and SILVER-MOUNTED BRIARS in Great Variety.
THE B BRAND.

BB

T. HILLESS & CO.

In thanking the Ladies, and Gentlemen of Toowoomba and District for their kind patronage during the past year, beg to inform them that they have always a Choice Selection of

**TWEEDS AND PLAIN AND FANCY COATINGS, BEDFORD
CORDS, BUCKSKIN, WEST OF ENGLAND WHIPCORD,
AND NEW ZEALAND SADDLE TWEEDS, SERGES, &c.**

Inspection Invited. All Tweeds Thoroughly Shrunk.
Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

PRICES STRICTLY MODERATE.

T. HILLESS & CO., Tailors,
MARGARET STREET, TOOWOOMBA.

SQUATTERS' EXCHANGE.

KENNARD & CO.,

(Agents for Harrison, Jones & Devlin, Ltd., Sydney),

AUCTIONEERS.

Stock, Station, and General Commission Agents,
RUSSELL STREET, TOOWOOMBA.

. . AGENTS FOR . .

Royal Fire Insurance Company
North China Marine Insurance Company
Australian Pastoralists' Review
Queensland Trustees, Limited
Elastic Horse Collar Company, Limited
Cooper's Sheep Dip

Gowrie Collieries
Bain's Patent "Lochrin" Fencing
Wolseley Shearing Machines
Moffat Virtue Shearing Machines
Burgon Ball Shearing Machines

SQUATTERS! FARMERS! STOREKEEPERS!
See J. BLACKBURN'S
STOCK AND PRICES FOR 1897.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OFFERING ALL KINDS OF

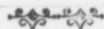
SADDLES AND HARNESS

CHEAPER THAN EVER. Over 32 years' test, and still doing the Leading Business in the Colony, is sufficient proof of the Workmanship and Quality of the Goods turned out, and the large orders from all the leading stations still coming in acknowledge these facts.

Having a TANNERY combined with the SADDLERY, and no rents to pay, J.B. is in a position to give the best value in the colony.

HIDES AND HAIR BOUGHT.

P. CHRISSEN,

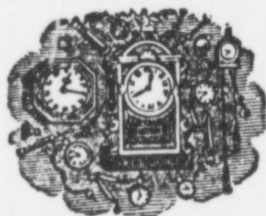


Jewellery Manufacturer,

. . . AND . . .

Watch and Clock Maker,

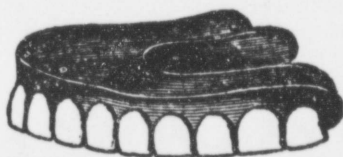
RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA.



The Stock is New, and comprises some of the Latest Styles of Brooches, Rings, &c., including many pretty patterns.

P. CHRISSEN HAS NOW A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, BY THE BEST ENGLISH MAKERS, ALSO, AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELLERY REPAIRED WITH CARE AND PROMPTNESS.



ARTIFICIAL : TEETH MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

CHARGES MODERATE.

GEORGE J. MACKAY,

CHEMIST AND DENTIST, Ruthven-street, Toowoomba.

TOOWOOMBA PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

OFFICES: MARGARET STREET.

Chairman :

HON. W. H. GROOM, M.L.A.

Directors :

W. BRUCE, Esq., J. TROY, Esq.

Trustees :

WILLIAM HODGEN, Esq., CHARLES CAMPBELL, Esq.,

J. H. ROBERTSON, Esq.

This Society is prepared to advance Money on Freehold Security, at Current Rates of Interest, Repayable by Fortnightly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, which includes Principal and Interest.

£20 Paid-up Shares are now available, bearing Current Rate of Interest, payable Half-yearly.

All Shareholders share in the Profits.

B. J. BEIRNE, Secretary.

IRONMONGERY.

H. G. WYETH,

IRONMONGER,

Has on hand a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Address : C. D. WYETH, Manager, Ruthven-street, Toowoomba.

JUST A NOTE.

Whenever you wish to purchase anything in Dress Goods, Clothing, Suits, Hose, Hats, or General Drapery, call in at ROBERT RENWICK'S well-known Bargain House, and you will always remember with joy the result of the visit.

Robert Renwick, The Cash Man,

Ruthven Street, Toowoomba.

BOLAND & M'HUGH,



RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA.

Family Trade Specially Attended To

SUPPLIES OF CORN BEEF

ALWAYS ON HAND.

PERKINS & CO., LIMITED, BREWERS,

. . . AND . . .

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Mary and Edward Streets, BRISBANE,

DOWNS BREWERY, TOOWOOMBA.

. . SOLE AGENTS FOR . .

Thomson, Marshall & Co., Ltd. (The Queen's Ale, in Bulk and			
		Bottle)	Aberdeen
Robert Porter & Co.	(Bull Dog Ale and Stout)	..	London
Richardson & Co.	(Guinness' Drummer Boy Stout)	..	London
Gustav Kupper.. ..	(E. Werfield Lager Beer)	..	E. Werfield
G. H. Mumm & Co.	(Mumm's Champagne)	..	Reims
Krug & Co.	(Krug's Champagne)	..	Reims
Wilkinson & Co.	(Coolalta Claret and Colonial	Hunter River,	
	Wines)	N.S.W.	
J. H. Henkes & Co.	(Prize Medal Geneva)	..	Rotterdam
J. H. Henkes & Co.	(Henkes' Schnapps)	..	Rotterdam
Bulloch Lade & Co.	(Highland Whisky)	..	Glasgow
James Watson & Co.	(Scotch Whisky)	..	Dundee
'Talisker Distillery	(Pure Malt Whisky)	..	Isle of Skye
John Jameson & Co.	(Pure Malt Irish Whisky)	..	Dublin
Sprungle & Co.	(Pearl of the Oriente Cigars)	..	Manila

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT

SAVINGS BANK.

Branches of the above are now Open at

Adavale, Albion, Allora, Alpha, Aramac, Ayr, Augathella.
 Banana, Barcaldine, Beaudesert, Beenleigh, Blackall, Boonah, Bowen (Port Denison), Brisbane, Bundaberg, Burketown.
 Caboolture, Cairns, Cardwell, Charleville, Charters Towers, Childers, Chinchilla, Clermont, Cleveland, Clifton, Concurry, Coen, Comet, Cooktown, Coomera Township, Crow's Nest, Croydon, Cumberland, Cunnamulla.
 Dalby, Drayton.
 Eidsvold, Emerald, Emu Vale, Esk, Eton.
 Fernvale, Fortitude Valley.
 Gatton, Gayndah, Geham, Georgetown, Geraldton, Gin Gin, Gladstone, Goodna, Goondiwindi, Gympie.
 Halifax, Harrisville, Helidon, Herberton, Howard.
 Ingham, Ipswich, Isisford, Ithaca.
 Jondaryan.
 Killarney.
 Lake's Creek, Laidley, Leyburn, Longreach, Lowood.
 Mackay, Marburg, Mareeba, Maryborough, Maytown, Meringandan, Miles, Mirani, Mitchell, Montalbion, Morven, Mount Morgan, Mount Perry, Murphy's Creek, Muttaharra.
 Nauango, Nerang, Normanton, North Pine, Northern Railway, Nebo, Nundah, North Rockhampton.
 Oakley, One-mile Creek (Gympie).
 Petrie Terrace, Pittsworth, Port Douglas.
 Queenston.
 Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Roma, Rosewood, Redcliffe.
 Sandgate, Shipping Office (Brisbane), South Brisbane, Southport, Springsure, Stanthorpe, St. George, St. Lawrence, Surat.
 Tambo, Taroom, Tewantin, Thargomindah, Thursday Island, Tiara, Toowong, Toowoomba, Townsville.
 Walkerston, Warwick, Westwood, Winton, Woodford, Woolloongabba, Wulumbilla.
 Yeulba, Yeppoon.

Deposits of five shillings and upwards will be received from any depositor, subject to the undermentioned conditions as to interest.

Interest will be allowed on deposits not exceeding £200, at the rate of three pounds per cent. per annum; on deposits exceeding £200, the above rate of interest will be payable on £200 part thereof, but no interest whatever will be payable on the residue, except in the case of funds of any Friendly Society registered under "The Friendly Societies Act of 1894," or of any other Society or Co-operative that may be excepted from the operation of this proviso by the Governor-in-Council by proclamation.

Deposits can be made and money withdrawn at any of the above Branches during ordinary office hours, and on Saturday evenings.

Further information can be obtained by applying either by letter or in person, at the Treasury, or at any of the above Offices.

By His Excellency's Command,

The Treasury,

H. M. NELSON,

Queensland, 7th September, 1899.

The Royal Bank of Queensland, Limited.

Incorporated under "The Companies Act of 1895."

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,425,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£625,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£369,339
RESERVE FUND	£31,500

Directors :

HON. JAMES R. DICKSON, M.L.A. (Chairman), T. UNMACK, Esq., P. L. CARDEW, Esq., WM. SMYTH, Esq., M.L.A., JAMES CROMBLE, Esq., M.L.A.

Auditors :

G. F. SCOTT, B.A. F.I.A.Q. F. A. MULLER, Esq.

Solicitors :

MESSRS. CHAMBERS, BRUCE & McNAB.

General Manager :

ALEXANDER MACINTOSH.

Branch Accountant :

R. RYLAND.

Head Office, Brisbane.

Manager : EDWD. D. DAY.

Accountant : W. B. ALFORD.

LONDON OFFICE : 1 and 2 FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Director : CHAS. SIDEY, Esq.

Secretary : H. HALL SMITH.

. . . Branches . . .

Bundaberg, Caboolture, Charters Towers, Croydon, Gatton, George-street, Gympie, Ipswich, Ithaca, Laidley, Rockhampton, South Brisbane, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick.

AGENTS :—*Ireland*—The Bank of Ireland ; *Scotland*—The National Bank of Scotland, Limited, Edinburgh ; The Caledonian Banking Company, Limited, Inverness ; *Edinburgh Deposit Agency*, 66 *Frederick-street*—Messrs. Graham, Johnston, and Fleming ; *New South Wales*—The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited ; *Victoria*—The Union Bank of Australia, Limited ; The Bank of Australasia ; *South Australia*—The Bank of New South Wales ; *New Zealand*—The Bank of New South Wales ; *Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji*—The Union Bank of Australia, Limited ; *Chicago*—The First National Bank of Chicago ; *New York*—The Agents of the Bank of Montreal.

THE ROYAL BANK OF QUEENSLAND, LIMITED, allows Interest on Fixed Deposits at rates which can be ascertained on application ; discounts Trade Paper ; makes Advances against Approved Securities, including Bills supported by Shipping Documents ; issues Drafts and Letters of Credit ; collects Interest on Debentures and Dividends of Public Companies ; invests Money in Colonial and other Securities on behalf of constituents ; and generally transacts all usual Banking Business.

PARBURY, LAMB & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

SHIPPING, INSURANCE & COMMISSION AGENTS,

HAVE STOCKS OF

WOOLPACKS,

SHEEPSHEARS,

FENCING WIRE,

AND STATION REQUISITES.

Wools, Metals, &c.

Received for Sale in London and Advances Made
against same.

REGULAR LINE OF SAILING VESSELS.

BRISBANE TO LONDON.

LOADING BERTH—PARBURY'S WHARF.

The Steel Barque

"INVERESK" X 100 A1

1297 Tons Register, W. H. Langford, Master,
Now loading, will have quick despatch, to be followed by the celebrated Clippers,

"BLACKADDER" X A1

917 Tons Register, J. Grassam, Master;

"COLDINGHAME" X A1

1050 Tons Register, R. Woodget, Master.

OFFICES AND STORES (Bonded and Free):

EAGLE STREET, BRISBANE

WHARVES:

Raff's Wharf, Brisbane, & Parbury's Wharf, South Brisbane.

JOHN LOGAN, GENERAL STOREKEEPER, GLUTTON.

AGENT FOR THE MASSEY-HARRIS COY.'S MACHINERY AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.



THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF VICTORIA
THE NORTH QUEENSLAND, AND
GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
KILLARNEY TIMBER.

N.B.—FARM and DAIRY PRODUCE PURCHASED FOR CASH.

T. K. LAMB & CO.,

Ruthven Street, Toowoomba.

DEPARTMENTS.

DRAPERY	:	:	In these Departments we have forced ourselves to the front with ADVANCED IDEAS, LARGE ASSORTMENT, CHOICE SELECTION, RELIABLE QUALITY, and Low PRICES.
MILLINERY	:	:	
UNDERCLOTHING	:	:	
HOSIERY	:	:	
CLOTHING, and	:	:	
MERCERY	:	:	
CONFECTIONERY	:	:	In this Branch we have always taken the lead, and shall continue to do so, by maintaining the HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE and SUPERIORITY OF OUR GOODS.
CATERING	:	:	
REFRESHMENTS	:	:	
TEAS	:	:	
GROCERIES	:	:	

FRANCIS GRAYSON,

.....
DRAPER, GROCER & PRODUCE MERCHANT
.....

PALMERIN STREET, WARWICK.

FARMERS & SELECTORS

ARE INVITED TO CALL.

Best Value Obtained at GRAYSON'S.

MRS. S. E. NEYLAN,

PROPRIETRESS OF THE HOTEL, HENDON

CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

*Excellent Accommodation. Finest Brands of Wines and Spirits, and
Best Malt Liquors. Splendid Grass Paddocks. Buggies and Saddle
Horses on Hire. Address: Mrs. S. E. NEYLAN, Hendon.*

D. HOLMES,

ROYAL HOTEL, ALLORA.



**EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS, COMBINED WITH
MODERATE CHARGES.**

BEST BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEERS,

GOOD STABLING ACCOMMODATION.

THE ROYAL HOTEL

TOOWOOMBA.

Splendid Site, overlooking the Railway Station,
and Commanding an Excellent View of the Town.

Within a few minutes walk of all the Public Buildings and Principal Business Establishments.

This Old-Established Hotel has just had a top storey erected, with a large verandah. Private Rooms for Families.

Visitors to the town cannot do better than patronise this well-known Hotel.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION. GOOD STABLES.

WILLIAM GENTLE : Proprietor.

The Harp of Erin Hotel,

RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA.

This Centrally Situated and Old-established Hotel has undergone complete repair, and is now equal to any hotel in the town. The rooms have all been re-furnished, regardless of cost—cleanliness and neatness being the foremost thought.

THE BEDROOMS ARE WELL VENTILATED, AND FITTED WITH
EVERY CONVENIENCE. PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES. GOOD
STABLING ACCOMMODATION, AND FIRST-CLASS YARD.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH
OFFICE, SALE YARDS, AND RAILWAY STATION.

M. LARACY : PROPRIETOR.

FENWICK & CO.,

Stock and Station Agents,

SHEEP & CATTLE SALESMEN,

WOOL & TALLOW BROKERS,

Hides, Skins, Marsupial Skins, Etc.,

PASTORAL EXCHANGE, BRISBANE.

FENWICK & CO. undertake Sales of Stations, Freehold Property, and Station Produce Generally. The Agency for Stations and Companies. The Management of Property, &c., for Absentees. The Purchase of Forfeited Runs at Auction. The Payments of Rents. The Arrangement of Difficulties between Lessees and the Crown Lands Department. The Agency for Mail Tenders, &c., and generally any Commission Business in connection with the Pastoral Interests. Arbitrations, Valuations, &c.

They Hold Auction Sales,

VIZ. :

Fat Stock at the Enoggera Yards EVERY THURSDAY. Hides, Skins, Tallow, Marsupial Skins, &c., at their New Wool Stores, Edward-street.

WOOL—Special Wool Sales EVERY TUESDAY during the season.

**PROMPT ACCOUNT SALES AND
REMITTANCES.**

AUCTION SALES

Conducted in Any Part of the Colony as Required.

E. W. PECHEY,

TIMBER MERCHANT,

RAILWAY STATION, TOOWOOMBA, and ALBERT MILLS, PECHEY.

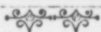
A Large Stock of Seasoned Timber of All Sizes,
Suitable for General Building Purposes and Bridge Work.

❖ PLANED BOARDS, MOULDINGS, ARCHITRAVES, ETC., ❖
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Timber Cut to Order in any Length or Size Required.

The Best and Cheapest Timber in the Market. Price Lists on Application.

HENRY BAILEY,



→❖ COMMISSION AGENT, ❖←

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
CLIFTON.

.. SOLE AGENTS FOR ..

McCORMACK MOWERS REAPERS, AND BINDERS, ETC.

REID & GRAY PLOUGHS, ETC.

MESSRS. ROBERT LITTLE & CO. (PRODUCE MERCHANTS).

MESSRS. KENNARD & CO. STEEL COLLARS.

W. H. PALING & CO.

AT HURLEY'S HOTEL, CLIFTON,



WHERE CUSTOMERS CAN GET A CASE
OF WHISKY AT COST PRICE.



HORSES AND BUGGIES

ALWAYS ON HAND.

TELEGRAMS PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

*Buyers of Agricultural Produce, and Farmers brought
together to Transact Business. No Commission.*

Winifred Hurley : Proprietress.



BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. W. NORMAN,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.

THOMAS TREVETHAN, PRIZE CARRIAGE BUILDER,

HAS IN STOCK EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUGGY AND LIGHT
VEHICLE. & INSPECTION INVITED.

Note Address: THOMAS TREVETHAN, Coachbuilder, Neil-street, Toowoomba (nearly opposite the Post Office).

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE AUSTRAL AGENCY, and has in stock
Humbers, New Rapids, Premiers, &c. Also, Agent for the "Toowoomba" Bicycle.



THE CLUB HOTEL, TOOWOOMBA,

COMPLETELY RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED, OFFERS FIRST
CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

Buggy Meets Every Train. Excellent Cuisine. Hot Water laid on to Baths.
Best Brands of Wines and Spirits only in Stock. Private Suites.

NOTE.—Particular attention is called to the "SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY,"
which is selected by a connoisseur, and imported direct by myself from the Celebrated
Tullymet Distillery of John Dewar and Son, Perth, Scotland, Purveyors to Her
Majesty the Queen. Guaranteed 12 years old. Unequalled in Quality and Flavor.
Also, SPECIAL INVALID PORT WINE. 32 years old. Specially imported.

George A. Godsall, Proprietor.

No Deception Here. The Cheapest House in Town.

PARTRIDGE & CO.,

PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, TIN, ZINC, AND GALVANISED
IRON WORKERS.

All Orders entrusted will receive prompt attention, and the best of work guaranteed.
Estimates given.

Note the Address: RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA, near Q N. Bank.

M. L. ROSS,

ERATED WATERS and CORDIAL

MANUFACTURER,

TOOWOOMBA.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



The McIntyre Herald,

PUBLISHED AT GOONDIWINDI EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
CIRCULATES

ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER,

Therefore offers unusual advantages to advertisers, as the nearest published
newspaper is about eighty miles distant.

E. T. DRAKE, SOLE PROPRIETOR.



M. CAMPBELL,

Cigar Divan,

RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA,

(Opposite Royal Bank and Bank of New South Wales),

Has Removed to New Premises, where he has opened up one of the Largest Stocks of

Tobacconist's Goods in the District.

HAMILTON & WONDERLEY, SOLICITORS, ETC.,

TAYLOR'S BUILDINGS, RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA.

Mr. C. W. HAMILTON, Notary Public, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Fiji.

The Allora Guardian

CIRCULATES LARGELY OVER THE CENTRAL DOWNS DISTRICT
AMONGST PASTORALISTS AND BUSINESS PEOPLE.

It is published EVERY SATURDAY MORNING in time for all Outgoing Mails.
Terms of Subscription: 4s. per quarter in advance; 5s. if booked. Subscriptions may commence at any date. Terms for Advertisements on application. Job Printing of all kinds neatly and expeditiously turned out of hand, and at reasonable cost.

EDWARD HARVEY, PROPRIETOR.

F. & G. HOOPER,

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

SOAP, SODA CRYSTALS, AERATED WATERS,
BAKING POWDER, CORDIALS, FRUIT SYRUPS,

WINES AND MALT VINEGARS, ETC., ETC.

The Warwick Examiner & Times.

THIS Journal enjoys a large and increasing circulation in the Southern portion of the colony. It is published on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, in time to be despatched for all the Country Mails, and publishes in each issue the Latest Local and District News, European and Intercolonial Telegrams, and is admitted on all sides to be a SPLENDID MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISING in the Town and District. Every Saturday's Issue contains Eight Pages. Subscribers may enlist at any time.

JOBBER DEPARTMENT.—In connection with the *Examiner and Times* there is a General Assortment of Material by which every description of PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING is executed in the best manner, with promptness, neatness, and punctuality, and at as low charge as good work can be produced.

COWTON & IRWIN, PROPRIETORS.

CASPER & CO.,

Caterers and Confectioners,

"HODGSON'S BUILDINGS," Ruthven Street, Toowoomba.

Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our large and comfortable

Dining and Refreshment Rooms.

HOT LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS.

TEA, COFFEE, AND CHOCOLATE AT ANY HOUR.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES JELLIES, &c.

BALLS, PICNICS, BAZAARS, AND SCHOOL TREATS AT SPECIAL RATES.

CASPER & CO. forward Parcels of their NOTED CAKES and CONFECTIONERY to any part of the Colony carefully packed to arrive in good condition.

Orders by Post promptly attended to. Write for Price List.

Thomas & Taylor,

EXCELSIOR STORES,

HOTELKEEPER, JONDARYAN,

DRAPER, GROCER; PRODUCE MERCHANT AND BUTCHER,

HAM AND BACON CURER,

PURCHASER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

THE GOWRIE ROAD HOTEL.

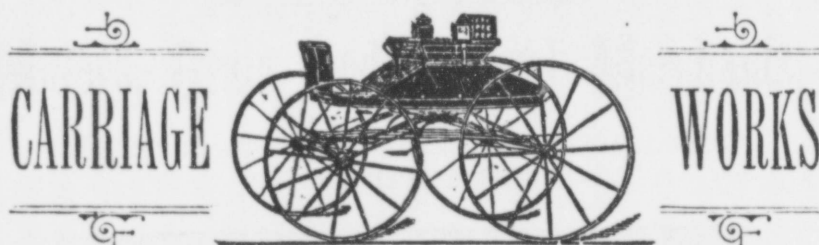
M. Heffernan, Proprietor.

This Hotel is situated on the main road to Gowrie, and just on the border of the Municipality of Toowoomba. Purchasers of stock cannot do better than stay at this Hotel. Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers always in stock.

GOOD GRASS PADDOCKS. ++ ++ PERMANENT WATER.

O'SULLIVAN and WIEMERS,

TOOWOOMBA



[ESTABLISHED 1891],

RUTHVEN STREET.

Buggies, Phaetons, Dog Carts, and Vehicles of all descriptions Built to Order and on Hand. Repairs Neatly and Cheaply Executed, also Best Workmanship and Materials Guaranteed.

J. G. CHOOI,
GENERAL & STOREKEPEER,
CUNNINGHAM STREET, DALBY.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST GROCERIES, Etc.,
 ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Davenport Hotel (Nobby Siding).

→‡ *Mrs. A. Comerford, Proprietress.* ‡←

This Hotel is situated at Nobby Siding, on the main Southern railway line, and is located in the centre of one of the best and most important agricultural districts of the Darling Downs. For a Country Hotel it is unsurpassed for accommodation, particularly so for commercial men dealing in agricultural produce. Stables, paddock, and every convenience. The best of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

Support Local Industry!

Queensland Wool Queensland Labour

Call and Inspect

Our New Summer Suitings . . .

And Trowserings

At Prices to suit the times . . .

Indigo Serges, Worsteds, Riding Tweeds
Whipcords, Buckskins, etc.,
In Great Variety.

See Our Pure Wool—

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS

Queensland Woollen Co., Ltd.,

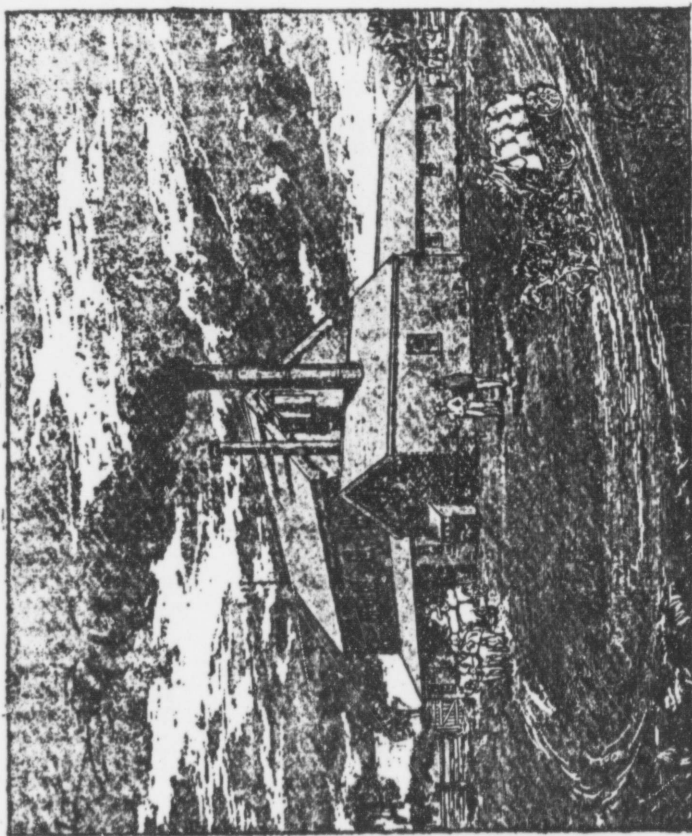
RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA.

KENNEDY BROTHERS,

ALLORA

Miilers, Grain, and General Merchants,

CASH PURCHASERS OF WHEAT, MAIZE, AND ALL KINDS
OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.



Our **Three Star Flour** is manufactured from the Choicest Wheat, and now has the reputation of being the best made on the Downs. Lowest quotations on application.

JOHN FOGARTY,
STOREKEEPER,
RUTHVEN STREET, SOUTH TOOWOOMBA

ESTABLISHED 1866.

E. SMART

IS THE

Cheapest and Best House in Toowoomba

For Tanks

For Galvanised Iron

For Cooking Stoves

For Dairy Utensils

For Tinware

And all kinds of Plumbing Work

STOVES AND TANKS ON TIME-PAYMENT.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS. S

Ruthven Street, near Railway Good Shed.

H. MENGEL,

**BOOT AND SHOE
MAKER,**

RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA.

BOOTS and SHOES of every description for
Ladies and Gentlemen.

REPAIRS Neatly Executed at Shortest
Notice.



BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

CAPITAL, PAID-UP £1,946,940

RESERVE FUND £1,190,250

HEAD OFFICE : SYDNEY.

BRANCHES throughout the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, and in London.

AGENCIES in Western Australia, Tasmania, England, Scotland, Ireland, Hamburg, New York, San Francisco, India, China, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Batavia, and Manilla.

The Bank allows Interest on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the Various Offices; issues Drafts or Letters of Credit; negotiates Approved Bills, and transacts all other usual Banking Business.

Toowoomba Branch— { W. S. CLENDINNING, Manager,
E. GALLOP, Accountant.

THE UNION HOTEL,

CORNER OF RUTHVEN AND HERRIES STREETS,
TOOWOOMBA,

(Opposite the School of Arts.

J. SCULLY

Has much pleasure in thanking his Friends and the Public Generally for their liberal support since he has opened his New Hotel, the situation of which is one of the most central in town, under five minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

The Balcony View from the Hotel commands the principal part of the Main Range, so highly spoken of for its grand scenery.

The Hotel is thoroughly furnished for the convenience of Families and Visitors, whose requirements will be carefully attended to.

GOOD TABLES AND EVERY ACCOMMODATION.

Excellent Stables and Groom in Attendance.

Conveyance Meets Each Train.

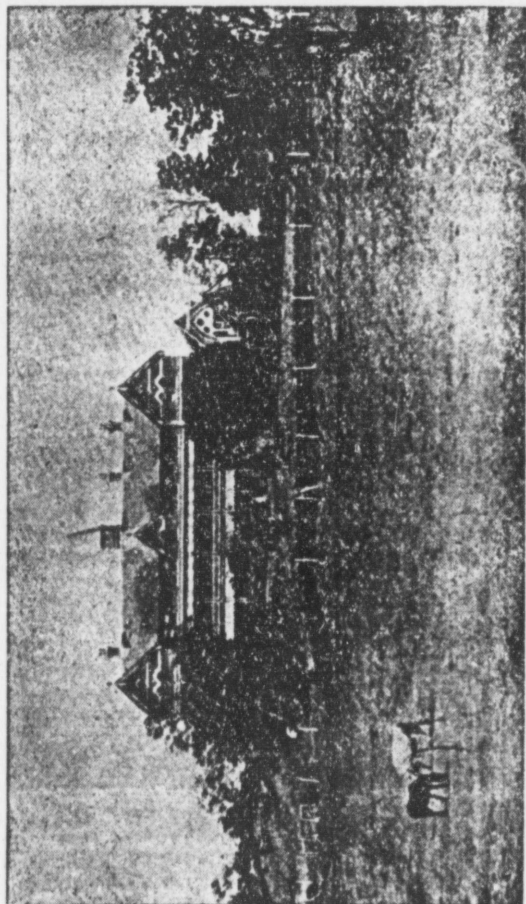
J. SCULLY, PROPRIETOR.

Toowoomba Grammar School.

(Under the Queensland Grammar Schools Acts).

Trustees—R. ALAND (Chairman), G. G. CORY, J. L. GRAHAM, H. V. KING, R. W. SCHOLEFIELD, J. T. MACMICHAEL, W. THORN, M.L.A.

Head Master—C. C. CORFE, B.A., Jes. College, Cambridge; Resident Assistant Masters—N. DE H. ROWLAND, B.A., St. Paul's College; G. J. ALLPASS, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, now Resident Assistant Master; T. MAY, Certificated Teacher.



The School is situated on the Main Range at an elevation of 2000ft. above the sea level. The mean lowest temperature for the year was 50·7, and the mean highest 65·6. The climate is particularly suited to fast-growing and delicate boys. The Buildings are arranged for the accommodation of boarders, who are under the immediate care of the Head Master and Resident Assistant Masters. The Grounds are 50 acres in extent, and provide admirable playing fields for day boys and boarders. There are Cricket and Football Grounds, Tennis Court, and Gymnasium. Boys are received from the age of 8, provided they can read and write fairly well. They are prepared either for the Universities and professions, or for commercial life. In the former case special attention is paid to Languages and Mathematics, to the latter case commercial subjects may be substituted for languages.

Shorthand and Mechanical Drawing are taught without extra fee. Mr. Allpass is a Certificated Teacher of Pitman's method.

Boys are specially prepared for the Queensland Exhibitions to Universities, and for

the Sydney Senior and Junior Public Examinations. The School has been particularly successful in these examinations. In 1894, 10 boys were sent up for the Sydney Junior. They all passed in an aggregate of 68 subjects out of a possible 70, whilst one boy gained the medal for proficiency in Algebra.

The Trustees grant annually two Scholarships of the value of £16 16s. each. These are open to boys who have been at the School for 3 years, and are awarded after an examination conducted by the Head Master.

For further information, apply to the Head Master, or to

S. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

LEADING FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,500,000

RESERVE SURPLUS FUNDS EXCEED £3,000,000

FIRE LOSSES PAID EXCEED ... £20,000 000

LARGE COLONIAL INVESTMENTS.

FIRE RISKS OF ALL KINDS INSURED AT MODERATE
RATES.

POLICIES COVER LOSS ARISING FROM GAS EXPLOSION,
BUSH FIRES, AND LIGHTNING.

QUEEN BRANCH OFFICE :

186 QUEEN ST., BRISBANE.

A. T. Minto, Local Manager.

Agent for Toowoomba: E. CASPER, Margaret Street.

WEBSTER & CO., MERCHANTS,

BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, BUNDABERG, ROCKHAMPTON, and
TOWNSVILLE.

ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING—

Merchandise Department.

J. G. Johnson & Co.'s Cement; Lawrence & Wimbles Cement; Champion & Co.'s Vinegar and Mustard; J. & J. Colman, Starch and Mustard; John Gray & Co.'s Jams and Jellies; Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.'s Milkmaid; Day & Martin's Blacking; Sharon Sugars.

Wine and Spirit Department.

Mackay's Ale, cask, 4-bds. and hds.; Guinness' Darger Stout, bottled by O'Brien; Bass Ale (by Dankes); Guinness Stout (Dankes); John Robertson & Co.'s celebrated J.R.D. Whiskies, in cots, 4-casks and cases; Lucien Bellot's Brandy, case and 4-casks; Ste. Hubert, Victorian Wines; Heidsieck Dry Monopole Champagne; Bencker's Schnapps; A.V.H. Geneva; Gillon's Lime Juice Cordial; Vino Sacro (Sacrament Wine); Lemon Hart & Co.'s Rum, case, cots, and 4-casks; Waterville Rum, 4-casks and hds.; Benedictine, 4-cots, qts. and pts.; Sherries and Ports, in case, cots and 4-casks.

Hardware Department.

Alexander Ferguson & Co.'s White Lead, Oils, Paints and Colours; Harland's Varnishes and Stains; Naylor Bros. & Onions' Varnishes and Stains; Borne, Scrymser & Co.'s Lubricating Oils; Sinter Hartmann & Rahtjen's Ship's Compositions and Paints; Slegner Dynamite Co., Explosives, Fuzes, etc.; Rooke Tompsett & Co.'s Explosives; Importers of American Hardware of all kinds—Chairs (American and Austrian), Bedsteads, Barbed Wire, Fencing Wire, Wire Netting, Tin Plates, Nails, Woolpacks, Shears, Russell's Planes, &c., Galvanised Iron and Stores of all kinds.

WEBSTER & Co. have always on hand large stocks of General Hardware of all kinds, Colman's Stores, and all requisites for Stations and can fill all Orders promptly.

Stationery Department.

WEBSTER & CO.

SOLE QUEENSLAND AGENTS FOR—

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Alexr. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Paper, Envelopes, and Account Book Makers.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS.

Crossley Bros. "Otto" Gas and Oil Engine

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

"Calligraph," "Yost," and "Densmore" Type-writers.

PAPER BAG MAKERS.

Stephenson, Blake & Co.'s Type and Printers' Materials.

WEBSTER & Co. carry the largest stock of Paper and Mercantile Stationery in Queensland. Newspaper and Job Printing Offices furnished complete.

Shipping Department.

Trinder, Anderson & Co.'s Line of Sailing Vessels, London to Brisbane; R. W. Forbes & Son's Line of Sailing Vessels, New York to Brisbane; B. V. Sloman, junr., Line of Packets, Hamburg to Brisbane; S.S. Beaver, the finest tug-boat in the Australian Colonies; China Navigation Company's Line of Steamers trading between Hongkong, Port Darwin, and Australian Colonies; The Tyser Line Limited.

Insurance Department.

The Ballance Marine Insurance Company; The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company (Fire and Life).

Indents executed on favourable terms.

Advances made on Shipments of Wool or other Produce consigned to London for sale.

Josh Billings Said

"He had read several essays on milk, but the best thing he had seen on the subject was cream"—that's the way with our Counters—covered with the "Cream" of many markets; no trash, no back numbers, everything New, Stylish, Desirable, and the "Cream" of its kind. PRICES as LOW as you can afford to pay.

You Know Us

No stereotyped humbug about our announcements—year in, year out, through Spring, Summer, Autumn, or Winter, whenever you visit TOOWOOMBA'S GREAT HOME STORE you'll find the representations we make from time to time in our advertisements fully confirmed.

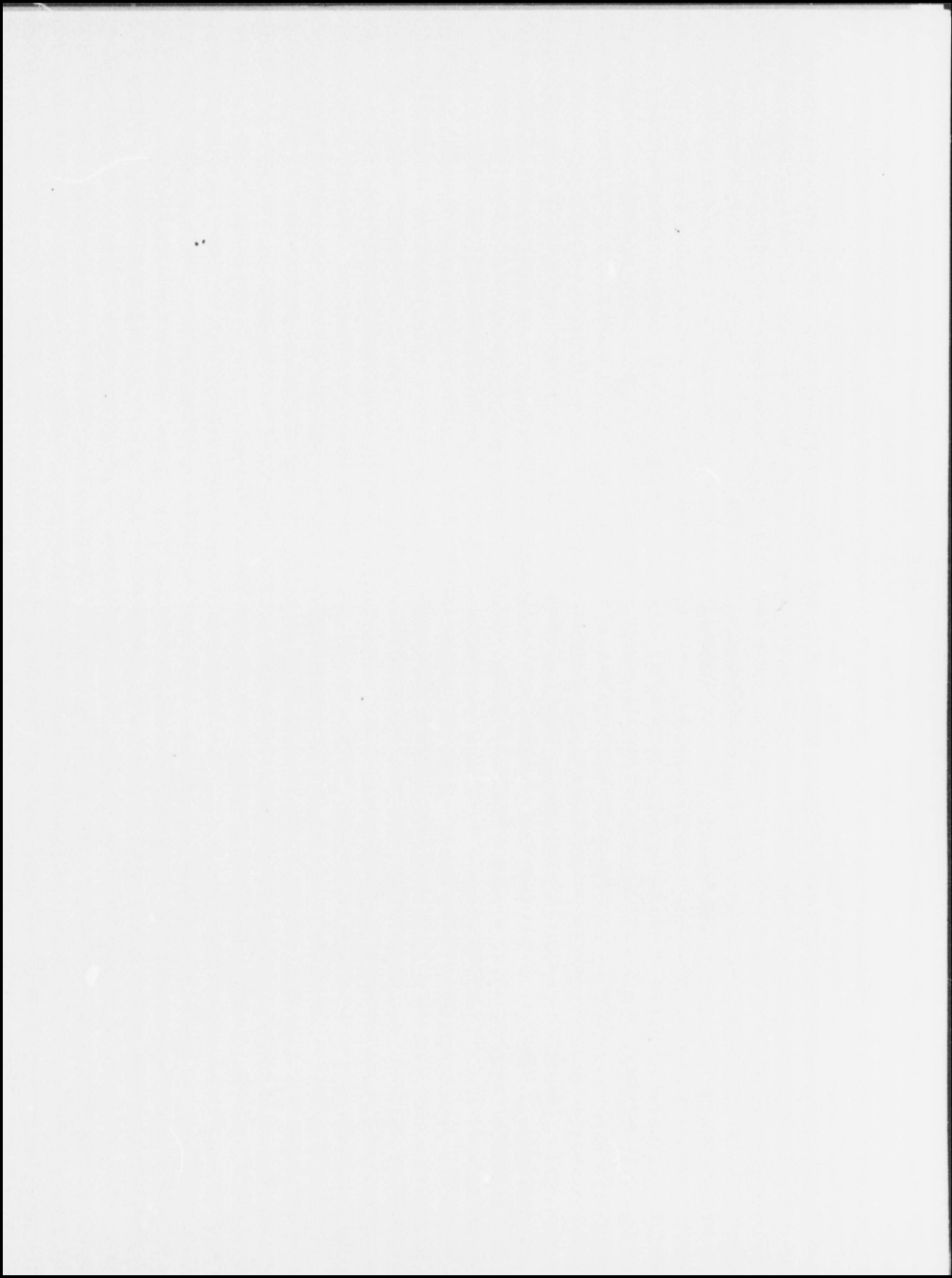
Fashions Headquarters

Are here, and to-day our Handsome and Spacious Warehouse is taxed to its utmost to find room for the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of SEASONABLE CREATIONS and NOVELTIES it has yet been our pleasure to submit. It is not our object to attempt a description of the Numerous Styles and Varieties here, but merely to ask you.

To Come and See

Our Beautiful Display, which in itself alone is well worthy a visit. We can interest you, we can please you! With us you are sure of the Latest Productions and Current Styles, and Please Note they DON'T COST MORE, VERY OFTEN LESS, than Metropolitan uncertainties. This is aggressive—our apology—
WE HAVE THE GOODS AND PLENTY OF THEM.

Alexander & Munro



JANUARY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.		Moon's Age.
		D. H.M.	D. H.M.	D. H.M.	D. H.M.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		New Moon .. 3 4.3 p.m.	Full Moon .. 19 6.17 a.m.							
		First Quar. .. 11 7.46 a.m.	Last Quar. .. 26 6. 9 a.m.							
MEMORABLE EVENTS.										
1	F	New Year's Day. Bank Holiday.				5 0 6 44	2 37	4 41	27 8	
2	S	Governor Blackall died 1871				5 1 6 44	3 42	5 42	28 8	
3	S	<i>Second Sunday after Christmas</i>				5 1 6 44	4 49	6 39	0 2	
4	M	W. H. Groom elec. 1st Mayor, T'w'mba	1861			5 2 6 46	6 8	7 18	1 2	
5	Tu	N.S. Wales Constitution proclaimed...	1843			5 3 6 45	7 3	8 13	2 2	
6	W	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.				5 4 6 45	8 2	8 48	3 2	
7	Th	First War broke out in N. Zealand ..	1845			5 4 6 45	9 0	9 20	4 2	
8	F	<i>Derwent Star</i> , first Tas. News. pub. ..	1810			5 5 6 46	10 52	9 50	5 2	
9	S	Earl St. Vincent (Admiral Jervis) b.	1734			5 6 6 46	10 43	10 17	6 2	
10	S	<i>First Sunday after Epiphany</i>				5 7 6 46	11 35	10 47	7 2	
11	M	S.S. London foundered, 220 lost ...	1866			5 8 6 46	P.M.	11 18	8 2	
12	Tu	Jas Henty, Port Phillip Pioneer, d...	1882			5 9 6 46	1 21	11 51	9 2	
13	W	Richard Wagner, composer, died ...	1883			5 9 6 46	2 16	A.M.	10 2	
14	Th	First Fleet arrived in Botany Bay ..	1788			5 10 6 45	3 10	0 27	11 2	
15	F	Heavy rains in Wide Bay district ..	1894			5 11 6 45	4 3	1 12	12 2	
16	S	Sir John Moore died at Corunna ...	1809			5 12 6 45	5 1	2 13	13 2	
17	S	<i>Second Sunday after Epiphany</i>				5 13 6 44	5 46	2 57	14 2	
18	M	German Empire proclaimed 1871				5 13 6 44	6 33	4 0	15 2	
19	Tu	Sir S. W. Denison, died 1871				5 14 6 44	7 14	5 2	16 2	
20	W	London Docks opened 1805				5 14 6 44	7 52	6 4	17 2	
21	Th	Terrible Storm and Floods, Bris. Dis.	1887			5 15 6 43	8 24	7 6	18 2	
22	F	Ther. 99deg., Midnight, Cunnamulla...	1896			5 16 6 43	8 59	8 10	19 2	
23	S	William Pitt, statesman, died. 1806				5 17 6 43	9 33	9 9	20 2	
24	S	<i>Third Sunday after Epiphany</i>				5 18 6 42	10 10	10 11	21 2	
25	M	Collins left Port Phillip 1804				5 19 6 42	10 50	11 12	22 2	
26	Tu	Foundation Day, N.S. Wales... .. 1788				5 19 6 42	11 36	P.M.	23 2	
27	W	Terrible Cyclonic Storm, Townsville..	1896			5 20 6 42	A.M.	1 22	24 2	
28	Th	Governor Bligh deposed 1808				5 21 6 41	0 28	2 28	25 2	
29	F	Cotton first exported from Q'land ...	1854			5 22 6 41	1 29	3 31	26 2	
30	S	Charles I, beheaded 1649				5 23 6 41	2 34	4 30	27 2	
31	S	<i>4th Sunday after Epiphany</i>				5 23 6 41	3 40	5 20	28 2	

French Beef Rolls.—Required: Cold beef, bacon, pepper, salt, minced parsley, and mushrooms, gravy or some Italian sauce. Method: Cut the beef and bacon into thin slices, sprinkle the beef with the seasoning, lay a slice of thin bacon over it, roll it up and tie with thread; stew gently in gravy or sauce for an hour.

Boiled Lemon Pudding.—Required: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of suet, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of breadcrumbs, two lemons, 6oz. of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of flour, two eggs, milk. Method: Chop the suet, and mix the dry ingredients well together; add the grated lemon rind and the lemon juice, also the eggs and a little milk, if necessary, to moisten the pudding sufficiently.

Brown Lemon Sauce.—Required: One lemon, 1oz. of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, half pint of water, sugar, and the yolk of two eggs. Method: Brown the flour in the butter, add the water, sugar, rind, and juice of the lemon, and boil for three minutes. Take the saucepan from the fire, and stir in the yolks of the eggs. Heat the sauce again till the eggs thicken, but do not let it boil.

Nantwich Cake.—3 eggs, 4 oz. butter, 4oz. flour, 4oz. sugar, 2oz. cocoanut, 6 drops of carmine or cochineal. Grease well a Yorkshire pudding tin with lard, butter, or mutton fat. Sprinkle over the tin about one-third of the cocoanut. Place in a basin the butter and sugar, add the carmine, and beat all to a cream. In another basin beat the eggs till very light, and then add them by degrees to the butter and sugar; add at last the flour and the remainder of the cocoanut. Pour the mixture into a greased tin, and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. Turn out the cake on a sheet of paper over which has been sprinkled a little sugar. When quite cold cut it into pieces two inches wide and three inches long, and sprinkle over the pieces a little white sugar.

MEMORANDUM.

MR. H. A. BOYS,

SURGEON AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

Australian Mutual Provident Chambers,

RUTHERFORD STREET, TOOWOOMBA.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

FEBRUARY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.		Moon's Age.
		New Moon	D. H.M.	Full Moon	D. H.M.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		First Quar.	10 8.25 a.m.	Last Quar.	24 1.44 a.m.					
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.	DYS.
1	M	Brisbane Courier reduced to 1d.	..	1893	5 24 6	40 4 46	6 6	6 29	2	
2	Tu	S.S. Singapore wrecked	..	1877	5 24 6	39 5 46	6 42	0	7	
3	W	Marquis of Salisbury born	..	1830	5 25 6	39 6 45	7 17	1	7	
4	Th	Swan River discovered by Vlaming	..	1697	5 26 6	38 7 39	7 47	2	7	
5	F	Terrible Floods in Brisbane	..	1893	5 27 6	37 8 30	8 22	3	7	
6	S	Dr. Joseph Priestly, chemist, died	..	1804	5 28 6	36 9 25	8 45	4	7	
7	S	5th Sunday after Epiphany			5 29 6	35 10 17	9 17	5	7	
8	M	Cetewayo died	...	1884	5 30 6	34 11 9	9 49	6	7	
9	Tu	Bishop Hooper burned	..	1555	5 30 6	34 P.M.	10 26	7	7	
10	W	Queen Victoria married	..	1840	5 31 6	33 1 0	11 4	8	7	
11	Th	Melbourne Public Library opened	..	1856	5 32 6	32 1 52	11 52	9	7	
12	F	W.H. Groom elec. 2nd Mayor T'w'mba	..	1862	5 32 6	32 2 46	A.M.	10	7	
13	S	Ferry boat Pearl wrecked, 29 lives lost	..	1896	5 33 6	31 3 38	0 46	11	7	
14	S	Septuagesima Sunday			5 34 6	30 4 24	1 42	12	7	
15	M	Captain Cook killed at Owhyhee	..	1779	5 34 6	30 5 7	2 44	13	7	
16	Tu	Lin ley Murray, grammarian, died	...	1826	5 35 6	29 5 46	3 47	14	7	
17	W	Battle of Eupatoria	..	1855	5 36 6	28 6 22	4 52	15	7	
18	Th	Martin Luther died	..	1546	5 36 6	28 6 57	5 54	16	7	
19	F	Kandy taken by the British	...	1815	5 37 6	27 7 32	6 57	17	7	
20	S	Second great flood in Brisbane	..	1893	5 38 6	26 8 10	8 0	18	7	
21	S	Sexagesima Sunday			5 38 6	26 8 49	9 4	19	7	
22	M	Rev. Sydney Smith, wit and divine, d.	..	1845	5 39 6	25 9 34	10 9	20	7	
23	Tu	Hon. George Edmonstone died	...	1883	5 39 6	24 10 25	11 16	21	7	
24	W	St. Matthias. Dr. Guthrie died	..	1873	5 40 6	23 11 23	P.M.	22	7	
25	Th	Birkenhead Sunk, 438 drowned	..	1852	5 40 6	22 A.M.	1 25	23	7	
26	F	Thomas Moore died	..	1852	5 41 6	20 0 25	2 26	24	7	
27	S	H. W. Longfellow, poet, born	..	1807	5 42 6	19 1 32	3 16	25	7	
28	S	Quinquagesima Sunday			5 43 6	18 2 34	4 2	26	7	

Pumpkin Marmalade.—Peel and stew pumpkin thin, rub through a sieve, add to the pumpkin an equal quantity of sour apple pulp, and to six cupfuls of this mixture add three teacupfuls of sugar and three lemons cut very fine; stew until rich and thick, stirring constantly, then put away in jelly tumblers.

A Nice Breakfast Dish.—Chop fine two heaping cupfuls of cold boiled potatoes, add to these two-thirds of a cup of milk in which half a teaspoonful of butter is cut fine, and an egg well beaten is added. Heat gem pans hot, butter them well, fill with the mixture, dust them with flour, and put in a hot oven till nicely browned.

Stuffed Barramundi.—Carefully wipe with a wet cloth, then fill with the following stuffing and sew up. Moisten a cupful of bread-crumbs with one-third of a cupful of melted butter; season highly with salt and pepper, and moisten with hot water. Put the fish on a greased rack in a pan with two or three pieces of butter on top. Bake in a moderately hot oven. Baste often.

Tongue Toast.—Quarter lb. tongue, 1oz. butter, 1oz. flour, 1 gill milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful pepper, 1 round buttered toast. Chop finely the tongue, and sprinkle over it the salt and pepper. Melt in a saucepan the butter, and stir into it the flour; add by degrees the milk. Continue to stir this mixture till boiling. Boil it gently for two minutes. Add now the chopped tongue, and allow it to get very hot. Pile it high on the buttered toast.

Trifle.—Place three large macaroons in the centre of a glass dish, pour sufficient white wine over to moisten, and veil them with castor sugar. Have ready six large apples well baked; when cold, peel and core them. Rub the pulp through a sieve with the back of a wooden spoon and beat it up lightly with a tablespoonful of castor sugar. Now whisk to a froth the whites of four eggs till the whole is like snow; mix it with the apples a little at a time till well mingled. Prepare a rich boiled custard and pour over the macaroons; then place the apple mixture carefully over all. Garnish with hillocks of red currant jelly.

MEMORANDUM.

MARCH.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.		Moon's Age.
		New Moon ..	D. H.M. 3 9.56 p.m.	Full Moon ..	D. H.M. 19 7.28 a.m.	Rises	Sets	Rises.	Sets.	
		First Quar. ..	12 1.28 a.m.	Last Quar. ..	25 10 p.m.					
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.	DYS.
1	M	St. David.				5 46	6 14	3 24	4 56	27 7
2	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. John Wesley died ..	1791			5 46	6 14	4 22	5 30	28 7
3	W	Ash Wednesday.				5 47	6 13	5 19	5 59	0 0
4	Th	General Grant elect. President, U.S. . .	1869			5 47	6 13	6 14	6 26	1 0
5	F	Port Phillip Patriot published	1838			5 48	6 12	7 3	6 59	2 0
6	S	First newspaper published in Australia	1803			5 48	6 10	7 58	7 26	3 0
7	S	First Sunday in Lent.				5 49	6 4	8 53	7 59	4 0
8	M	City of Melbourne named	1837			5 49	6 8	9 45	8 33	5 0
9	Tu	Fight between Merrimac and Monitor	1862			5 50	6 7	10 39	9 11	6 0
10	W	Australia discovered by the Dutch ..	1606			5 50	6 6	11 33	9 57	7 0
11	Th	Torquato Tasso, poet, born	1544			5 51	6 5	P.M.	10 45	8 0
12	F	Duke of Edinburgh shot	1868			5 52	6 4	1 17	11 39	9 0
13	S	Norfolk I. penal settlement founded ..	1790			5 52	6 3	2 4	A.M.	10 0
14	S	Second Sunday in Lent.				5 53	6 2	2 48	0 38	11 0
15	M	Ormond College opened	1885			5 53	6 1	3 28	1 88	12 0
16	Tu	Terrible hurricane at Samoa	1889			5 54	5 59	4 6	2 42	13 0
17	W	St. Patrick. Bank holiday				5 54	5 58	4 40	3 44	14 0
18	Th	Rev. L. Sterne died	1867			5 54	5 57	5 17	4 50	15 0
19	F	Lucknow captured	1858			5 55	5 56	5 50	5 53	16 0
20	S	Sir Isaac Newton died	1727			5 55	5 55	6 31	7 0	17 0
21	S	Third Sunday in Lent				5 56	5 54	7 15	8 7	18 0
22	M	Goethe, German author, died	1832			5 57	5 53	8 2	9 15	19 0
23	Tu	Explosion Bulli Colliery, 75 lives lost	1887			5 58	5 52	8 59	10 26	20 0
24	W	H.M.S. Eurydice capsized, 400 lost ..	1878			5 58	5 51	10 11	11 33	21 0
25	Th	Lady Day. Annunciation.				5 59	5 50	11 8	P.M.	22 0
26	F	Heavy gales on Queensland coast . .	1875			5 59	5 49	A.M.	1 28	23 0
27	S	James I., King of England, died . .	1625			5 59	5 48	0 15	2 13	24 0
28	S	Fourth Sunday in Lent.				6 0	5 47	1 8	2 46	25 0
29	M	John Keble, author Christian Year, d.	1866			6 0	5 46	2 14	3 32	26 0
30	Tu	Sicilian Vespers.	1282			6 1	5 45	3 12	4 2	27 0
31	W	Taranaki, N.Z., founded	1842			6 1	5 44	4 5	4 31	28 0

Delicate Crackers.—Two pints of flour, one pint of sweet cream, and the yolks of three eggs. Roll out thin, and bake quickly.

Coffee or Cocoa Drops.—Mix loz. of coffee or cocoa with 1lb. of white sugar (pounded and sifted). Make into a paste with cold water, boil gently, and drop on paper with a spoon.

Potato Soones.—Take equal quantities of finely mashed potato and well-dried flour, rub in 1c. of butter to each pound, and mix with half a pint of buttermilk, in which a heaped teaspoonful of carbonate of soda has been dissolved. Roll out, cut into three-cornered sections, and bake in a quick oven.

German Potato Balls.—Take one pint of mashed potatoes, and add to them while hot an ounce of butter, two tablespoonfuls of cream, salt, pepper, and a teaspoonful of onion juice, add sufficient flour, about three tablespoonfuls, to hold the potatoes together. Form them into balls, dip them in beaten egg drop them at once into smoking-hot fat, drain, and serve.

Spiced Beef.—For a round weighing 20lb., rub with a dessert-spoonful of salt-petre on both sides, and let it remain over night. Then take a soup-plate full of salt, a tablespoonful of ground cloves, one of allspice, and one of cayenne pepper. Rub the beef every day with a teaspoonful of it until it is used, and turn it each day. Boil in nearly enough water to cover it.

Celery Sauce.—Boil the blanched portions of two heads of celery in plenty of salted water with an onion, a blade of mace, and some whole pepper. When done, drain them and pass through a hair sieve. Melt a piece of butter in a saucepan, mix a little flour with it, then the celery pulp and work it well on the fire, adding a little cream or milk and some of the gravy of the ducks.

MEMORANDUM.

APRIL.

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.		Moon's Age.
		D. H.M.		D. H.M.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		New Moon ..	2 2.24 p.m.	Full Moon ..	17 4.25 p.m.					
		First Quar. ..	10 6.37 p.m.	Last Quar. ..	24 7.48 a.m.					
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.	DYS.
1	Th	All Fools' Day. Bishop Heber died	1826	6	25 43	4 57	5 3	29 0		
2	F	Richard Cobden died	1865	6	25 42	5 53	5 29	0 3		
3	S	Washington Irving, born	1783	6	35 40	6 45	5 59	1 3		
4	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.		6	35 39	7 29	6 33	2 3		
5	M	Cooktown proclaimed a municipality ..	1876	6	45 37	8 32	7 10	3 3		
6	Tu	Napoleon Buonaparte abdicated ..	1814	6	45 36	9 26	7 50	4 3		
7	W	First Queensland census	1861	6	45 35	10 19	8 39	5 3		
8	Th	John C. Loudon, botanical author, b.	1783	6	55 34	11 10	9 30	6 3		
9	F	Lord Lamington arrived in Brisbane	1896	6	55 33	11 56	10 26	7 3		
10	S	General Booth born	1829	6	65 32	P.M.	11 24	8 3		
11	S	Palm Sunday		6	75 30	1 22	A.M.	9 3		
12	M	First criminal session at Melbourne ..	1841	6	85 29	2 0	0 26	10 3		
13	Tu	Magdala stormed	1868	6	95 28	2 34	1 26	11 3		
14	W	Pres. Lincoln, U.S.A., assassinated ..	1865	6	105 27	3 32	2 30	12 3		
15	Th	Maundy Thur. Mutiny at Spithead ..	1797	6	105 26	3 45	3 8	13 3		
16	F	Good Friday. Bank holiday		6	105 25	4 22	4 37	14 3		
17	S	Easter Eve. Bank holiday		6	115 24	5 5	5 44	15 3		
18	S	Easter Sunday		6	115 23	5 51	6 51	16 3		
19	M	Easter Monday. Bank holiday		6	115 22	6 44	8 5	17 3		
20	Tu	Easter Tuesday.		6	125 22	7 48	9 18	18 3		
21	W	Customs Duty first levied in Otaga ..	1843	6	125 22	8 56	10 22	19 3		
22	Th	First trip first railway in Queensland	1865	6	125 21	10 7	11 20	20 3		
23	F	St. George. Bank Holiday		6	135 20	11 9	P.M.	21 3		
24	S	Shakespeare born	1564	6	135 19	A.M.	0 53	22 3		
25	S	Low Sunday. St. Mark.		6	135 18	0 8	1 32	23 3		
26	M	Wreck of the Schomberg	1853	6	145 17	1 9	2 52	24 3		
27	Tu	Great Flood at the Hawkesbury ..	1842	6	145 16	2 2	2 34	25 3		
28	W	Capt. Cook landed at Botany Bay ..	1770	6	155 15	2 54	3 4	26 3		
29	Th	S.S. Taramua wrecked, 130 lives lost ..	1881	6	155 15	3 47	3 31	27 3		
30	F	First marriage in Port Phillip ..	1837	6	165 14	4 39	4 1	28 3		

Stewed Carrots.—Prepare young and tender carrots, drop them into boiling water, and cook for from fifteen to twenty minutes. Drain, slice, and put into a stew-pan, with sufficient new milk to nearly cover. Simmer gently until tender. Season with salt and a little chopped parsley.

Fillets of Wild Duck with Olives.—Stone a quantity of olives, removing the pulp in one piece; blanch them in boiling water, then put them in a saucepan with a little pepper, some of the gravy of the ducks, and a little white wine. Let them simmer for an hour. Serve the fillets on a bed of this garnish.

With Orange Sauce.—Roast two or three wild ducks, teal, or widgeon. Let them be much underdone, but not raw. Carve out the breasts into as many fillets as they will make, always bearing in mind that the fillets should be as much as possible of a size. Pour over them the following sauce boiling hot, and serve quickly.

Orange Sauce.—Pare off as thinly as possible, the yellow rind of two Seville oranges; cut it into very thin shreds, and boil them in water for five minutes. Melt a piece of butter in a saucepan, add to it a tablespoonful of flour, and stir until it begins to color; add a gill of stock, pepper and salt to taste, the juice of the oranges, and a good pinch of sugar; then put in the boiled rinds, stir the sauce until it boils, and serve.

Sardine Salad.—Open a small box of sardines; remove the skin and bones and cut them fine. Squeeze over them the juice of a lemon; season with salt and pepper and mound up in the middle of a dish. Next put a circle of chopped hard boiled eggs, three in number; then a circle of dice of cold boiled potatoes, then of small inner leaves of lettuce. Garnish with olives and capers, if you have them, but the salad is very good without them. Pour over it at the moment of serving a plain French dressing, mayonnaise dressing, or some of Durkee's salad dressing.

MEMORANDUM.

MAY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.		Moon's Age.
		New Moon ... 2 6.46 a.m.	First Quar. ... 10 7.37 a.m.	Full Moon ... 16 11.54 p.m.	D. H. M. Last Quar. ... 23 7.35 p.m. New Moon ... 31 10.26 p.m.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
MEMORABLE EVENTS.										
1	S	St. Philip and St. James. Eight-hour Day.				6 17 5	13 5	4 35	4 35	29 3
2	S	Second Sunday after Easter				6 18 5	12 6	26 5	10 0	6
3	M	New Zealand decl. independ., N.S.W...	1841			6 18 5	12 7	20 5	50 1	6
4	Tu	Dr. Livingstone died	1873			6 19 5	11 8	14 6	34 2	6
5	W	Napoleon died at St. Helena	1821			6 19 5	10 9	5 7	25 3	6
6	Th	Battle of Prague	1757			6 20 5	9 9	54 8	24 4	6
7	F	Lord Brougham died	1868			6 20 5	8 10	39 9	17 5	6
8	S	Truganinni, Tasmanian aboriginals, d.	1876			6 21 5	8 11	20 10	14 6	6
9	S	Third Sunday after Easter				6 21 5	7 11	57 11	15 7	6
10	M	Battle of Lodi	1796			6 22 5	7 P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	8 6
11	Tu	William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died	1778			6 22 5	6 1	4 0	14 9	6
12	W	Last Transports arrived Moreton Bay	1850			6 23 5	6 1	39 1	16 10	6
13	Th	Ship Darling Downs sunk by collision	1887			6 23 5	5 2	13 2	17 11	6
14	F	Sydney Mint established	1855			6 24 5	5 2	53 3	23 12	6
15	S	Captain Cook discovered Moreton B...	1770			6 24 5	4 3	39 4	29 13	6
16	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter				6 25 5	3 4	29 5	37 14	6
17	M	Post Office Savings Banks established	1861			6 25 5	3 5	30 6	49 15	6
18	Tu	Trial by jury instituted	1217			6 26 5	2 6	35 8	0 16	6
19	W	Nathaniel Hawthorne died	1864			6 26 5	2 7	46 9	5 17	6
20	Th	Christopher Columbus born	1506			6 27 5	1 8	56 10	0 18	6
21	F	N. Zealand proclaimed British Col. ..	1840			6 27 5	1 9	59 10	40 19	6
22	S	Sir John Franklin's expedition sailed	1845			6 28 5	1 10	59 11	29 20	6
23	S	Rogation Sunday				6 28 5	0 11	56 P.M.	21 6	6
24	M	Bank Holiday. Queen Victoria born	1819			6 29 5	0 A.M.	0 36	22 6	6
25	Tu	Sydney first lit with gas	1841			6 30 5	0 0	48 1	8 23	6
26	W	Calliope Goldfield proclaimed.. ..	1863			6 30 5	0 1	43 1	35 24	6
27	Th	Ascension Day. John Calvin died ..	1564			6 31 4	59 2	35 2	3 25	6
28	F	Earl Russell died	1878			6 31 4	59 3	28 2	36 26	6
29	S	Restoration of Charles II.	1660			6 32 4	59 4	21 3	11 27	6
30	S	Sunday after Ascension.				6 32 4	58 5	14 3	50 28	6
31	M	Charlotte Brontë, novelist, died ..	1855			6 33 4	57 6	9 4	33 29	6

Fillets of Wild Duck with Celery Sauce.—Roast a couple of ducks in the ordinary way. When done, carve three or four fillets from each breast, as much as possible all of a size, lay them on a hot dish over a purée of celery made as below, and serve hot.

Fig Pudding.— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of figs, 2oz. of suet (both to be finely chopped), $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of moist sugar, 3 well-beaten eggs, 1 cup of milk, cinnamon and nutmeg to taste. Mix all well together, and boil in a well-floured cloth for three hours. Serve with wine sauce. Dates can be done the same, but must be stoned first.

Small Veal and Ham Pies.— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. veal, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ham, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, 1 lemon rind. Cut the veal into small square pieces, also the ham. Melt in a saucepan one ounce of the butter, and stir it into one ounce of the flour; add by degrees the milk, and allow the mixture to boil over the fire. Add now the pieces of ham and veal, and cook all very slowly for half an hour. Season the mixture with salt and pepper, add the lemon rind, and let it get quite cold. Place the remainder of the flour on a board, and chop it into the remainder of the butter; add enough cold water to make the flour to a dry dough, and roll it out thinly. Fold the dough then in three, and roll it again. Repeat this twice. When the veal and ham are quite cold line with half of the paste some small patty tins; place in each a little of the mixture, and cover over with the remainder of the paste. Press the edges of the pastry firmly together, and brush over the pies with a little milk. Bake them in a quick oven for half an hour. (Note.—To prevent these pies being indigestible, on the tops of each make two incisions with a sharp knife before baking.)

MEMORANDUM.

JUNE.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.		Moon's Age.
		D. H.M.		D. H.M.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		First Quar. ...	8 5.3 p.m.	Last Quar. ...	22 9.34 a.m.					
		Full Moon ...	15 7.2 a.m.	New Moon ...	30 0.55 p.m.					
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.	DYS.
1	Tu	West Australia colonised	1829			6 33	4 57	7 2	5 22	1 0
2	W	Mohammedan New Year, 1315, commenced				6 33	4 57	7 53	6 15	2 0
3	Th	Great Flood at Goondiwindi	1893			6 34	4 57	8 37	7 13	3 0
4	F	First Newspaper pub. in S. Australia	1837			6 34	4 58	9 18	8 10	4 0
5	S	First Protestant Bishop arriv. Sydney	1836			6 35	4 58	10 8	9 0	5 0
6	S	Whit Sunday. Pentecost.				6 35	4 58	10 33	10 0	6 0
7	M	Whit Monday.				6 36	4 57	11 6	11 0	7 0
8	Tu	Whit Tuesday.				6 36	4 57	11 39	11 39	8 0
9	W	Charles Dickens, novelist, died ..	1870			6 37	4 57	P.M.	0 5	9 0
10	Th	Gold found at Turon River, N.S.W. . .	1851			6 37	4 57	0 50	1 6	10 0
11	F	St. Barnabas. Welcome Nugget found	1858			6 38	4 57	1 30	2 8	11 0
12	S	Serious flood in Brisbane and suburbs	1893			6 38	4 57	2 17	3 14	12 0
13	S	Trinity Sunday				6 38	4 57	3 8	4 23	13 0
14	M	Battle of Naseby	1645			6 39	4 58	4 13	5 36	14 0
15	Tu	Thos. Campbell, poet, died	1844			6 39	4 58	5 23	6 43	15 0
16	W	Battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny ..	1815			6 39	4 58	6 37	7 43	16 0
17	Th	Corpus Christi. Trinity Col., Mel., op.	1878			6 40	4 58	7 42	8 33	17 0
18	F	Battle of Waterloo	1815			6 40	4 58	8 45	9 20	18 0
19	S	Magna Charta signed	1215			6 40	4 58	9 45	10 1	19 0
20	S	First Sunday after Trinity				6 41	4 59	10 42	10 35	20 0
21	M	Tel. between Perth and Fremantle op.	1869			6 41	4 59	11 35	11 6	21 0
22	Tu	H.M.S. Victoria sunk by collision ..	1893			6 41	4 59	A.M.	11 37	22 0
23	W	Battle of Plassey	1757			6 42	4 59	0 30	P.M.	23 0
24	Th	St. John Baptist.				6 42	4 59	1 23	0 35	24 0
25	F	President Carnot assassinated ..	1894			6 42	5 0	2 15	1 9	25 0
26	S	Wills, the explorer's last letter ..	1861			6 42	5 0	3 9	1 47	26 0
27	S	Second Sunday after Trinity				6 42	5 1	4 3	2 29	27 0
28	M	Coronation of Queen Victoria ..	1838			6 42	5 1	4 57	3 17	28 0
29	Tu	St. Peter. Burke and Wills perished	1861			6 42	5 1	5 47	4 9	29 0
30	W	Greenwich Hospital founded ..	1696			6 42	5 2	6 35	5 12	0 4

Orange Preserve Pudding.—Butter your mould well, then put a layer of sponge cake and a layer of orange preserve alternately, then fill it up with custard, and steam it an hour and half, 4 eggs, half-pound preserve, and half-pound sponge finger cakes.

Apple Jam.—One pound and half loaf sugar to a quarter pint water, let it boil till it turns a pink color, pare and slice 3 pound apples, then put them into the syrup with the juice and peel of a lemon, grated; it must boil until it becomes stiff, stir it frequently or it will burn; serve it in a dish with custard. A pretty dish for supper.

Easter Pan Cakes.—Beat three eggs very light; add one cup of milk, then three of flour, a little salt and enough milk to thin the batter until it is about like cream. It must be perfectly smooth; beat for five minutes. Then put a lump of butter the size of a hickory nut in a frying pan; shake about until it melts, and when very hot pour in a large spoonful of the batter, moving the pan so as to allow it to run over the surface evenly. When done on one side cook on the other, transfer to a hot plate and serve with a sauce or buttered and sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon, or with butter and jelly.

Boiled Potatoes.—It must be owing to carelessness that one so seldom sees a properly-boiled potato. The process is a simple one, but it is one of the things that must be done "just so." At this time of the year they will require to be pared; let them lie in salted cold water for fifteen minutes, cover with fresh cold water, and set the saucepan where it will boil soon and rapidly. As soon as the potatoes will pierce easily with a fork, drain off the water—drain it *entirely* off. Sprinkle them with salt, lay over a folded towel, and put on the cover. In five minutes shake the saucepan violently for a minute or two, and your potatoes will be like fluffy snowballs.

MEMORANDUM.

JULY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.		Moon's Age.
		First Quar. ..	D. H.M. 7 11.32 p.m.	Last Quar. ..	D. H.M. 22 1.8 a.m.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		Full Moon ..	14 2.52 p.m.	New Moon ..	30 1.58 a.m.					
MEMORABLE EVENTS.										
1	Th	Battle of the Boyne	1690	6 42 5	2 7 19	6 3	1 4			
2	F	Sir Robert Peel died	1850	6 42 5	2 7 57	7 3	2 4			
3	S	Battle of Sadowa	1866	6 42 5	2 8 32	8 1	3 4			
4	S	Third Sunday after Trinity		6 42 5	3 9 7	9 3	4 4			
5	M	East India Company formed ..	1698	6 42 5	3 9 40	10 0	5 4			
6	Tu	Strike of Broken Hill miners began ..	1892	6 42 5	3 10 12	11 0	6 4			
7	W	First Sale of Moreton Bay Land ..	1842	6 42 5	4 10 45	A.M.	7 4			
8	Th	Sir E. Parry, Arctic voyager, died ..	1855	6 41 5	4 11 23	0 1	8 4			
9	F	Edmund Burke, statesman, died ..	1797	6 41 5	4 P.M.	1 3	9 4			
10	S	Melbourne University founded ..	1854	6 41 5	4 0 56	2 8	10 4			
11	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity		6 41 5	5 1 52	3 18	11 4			
12	M	Bombardment of Alexandria ...	1882	6 41 5	5 2 59	4 16	12 4			
13	Tu	Treaty of Berlin signed ...	1878	6 41 5	5 4 9	5 29	13 4			
14	W	The Bastille (Paris) stormed ..	1789	6 40 5	6 5 22	6 25	14 4			
15	Th	St. Swithin. Cardinal Manning b. ..	1808	6 40 5	7 6 28	7 10	15 4			
16	F	De Beranger, lyric poet, died... ..	1857	6 40 5	7 7 29	7 54	16 4			
17	S	First Petty Sessions held in Victoria ..	1838	6 39 5	8 8 30	8 33	17 4			
18	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity		6 39 5	9 9 31	9 4	18 4			
19	M	St. Matthew. Flinders, navigator, d. ..	1814	6 39 5	9 10 20	9 35	19 4			
20	Tu	Robbery of McIvor Gold Escort ..	1853	6 38 5	9 11 14	10 4	20 4			
21	W	Battle of Bull's Run	1861	6 38 5	10 A.M.	10 36	21 4			
22	Th	Battle of Shrewsbury	1403	6 37 5	10 0 7 11	9 22 4				
23	F	Chusan, first str. arrived in Melbourne	1852	6 36 5	11 1 21	11 4	23 4			
24	S	Dr. Nathaniel Lardner died	1768	6 35 5	12 1 57	P.M.	24 4			
25	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity		6 35 5	13 2 49	1 11	25 4			
26	M	Coleridge, poet, died	1830	6 34 5	13 3 41	2 1	26 4			
27	T	Enterprise schr. left Georgetown, Tas.	1835	6 34 5	14 4 29	2 57	27 4			
28	W	Robespierre guillotined	1794	6 34 5	14 5 15	3 55	28 4			
29	Th	William Wilberforce died	1833	6 33 5	15 5 55	4 55	29 4			
30	F	William Penn died	1718	6 32 5	15 6 35	5 55	0 8			
31	S	First land sale at Ipswich	1850	6 32 5	16 7 10	6 54	1 8			

Apple Meringue.—Spice and sweeten apple sauce; put in two or three eggs; pour into a pudding dish, bake quickly. When well crusted over, cover with meringue, made by whipping whites of three eggs with a little sugar. Shut oven door and tinge slightly.

Soft Ginger Cake.—Five cupfuls of sifted flour, two cupfuls brown sugar, one of molasses, one of butter, one or two of sour milk or clabber, five eggs, one tablespoonful of ginger, one of allspice, one of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in syrup.

Ladies Fingers.—One cup of sugar and one half-cup of butter; beat them together; then add one egg and beat well; add one-fourth cup of milk, in which one-half teaspoonful of soda is dissolved; a pint of flour with a teaspoonful of cream of tartar in it. Cut the strips, roll in sugar, and bake in a quick oven.

Lemon Rock Biscuit.—Rub the yellow rind of two fresh lemons upon a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar. Powder it and mix it gradually with the white of an egg whisked to a firm froth; beat thoroughly. Butter some writing-paper, place it on an oven tin, drop the mixture upon it from the end of a spoon in rock-like shape, and place it in a cool oven to dry.

Custard Eggs.—Put the washed eggs in a saucepan of cold water and let them just come to a boil; then take them up. Or, lay them in a hot tin pail, cover them with boiling water, put the top on the pail and leave them on the kitchen table for four minutes. Drain off the water, pour on more boiling water, and replace the top. Wrap a hot towel about the pail and leave it four minutes before dishing the eggs. They will be like a soft custard throughout, and more digestible than if cooked in any other way.

MEMORANDUM.

AUGUST.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.		Moon's Age.
		D	H.M.	D.	H.M.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		First Quar ...	6 4.25 a.m.	Last Quar. ...	20 6.29 p.m.					
		Full Moon ...	13 0.93 a.m.	New Moon ...	23 1.29 p.m.					
MEMORABLE EVENTS.										
1	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity				H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.	DYS.
2	M	Bank Holiday.				6 32	5 16	7 42	7 54	2 8
3	Tu	Chris. Columbus sailed for America ..	1492			6 31	5 17	8 15	8 53	3 8
4	W	Percy B. Shelly, poet, born ..	1792			6 31	5 17	8 27	9 35	4 8
5	Th	Wreck of the Admella, str. ..	1859			6 30	5 18	9 25	10 57	5 8
6	F	Duke of Edinburgh born ..	1844			6 29	5 18	10 18	A.M.	6 8
7	S	R.A. Society held 1st exhi. in T'w'mba	1878			6 28	5 18	10 51	0 0	7 8
8	S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity				6 28	5 19	11 44	1 7	8 8
9	M	First land sale held in Brisbane ..	1843			6 27	5 19	P.M.	2 14	9 8
10	T	Poss. taken of Van Dieman's Land ..	1803			6 26	5 20	1 53	3 17	10 8
11	W	S.S. Austral arrived at Glasgow ..	1883			6 25	5 21	3 4	4 13	11 8
12	Th	Rev. Rowland Hill born ..	1745			6 24	5 21	4 10	5 21	12 8
13	F	Battle of Blenheim ..	1704			6 23	5 22	6 12	6 48	13 8
14	S	Tasman sailed from Batavia to Aus...	1642			6 23	5 22	6 16	6 28	14 8
15	S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity				6 22	5 23	7 12	7 15	15 8
16	M	Beach defeated Hanlan ..	1884			6 21	5 23	8 7	7 34	16 8
17	Tu	Great maritime strike began in Bris.	1890			6 20	5 24	9 4	8 5	17 8
18	W	Battle of Gravelotte ..	1870			6 19	5 25	10 52	9 6	19 8
19	Th	Lady Bowen wrecked on Bramble Rf.	1894			6 18	5 25	11 46	9 42	20 8
20	F	Dunbar wrecked at Sydney Heads ..	1857			6 18	5 26	A.M.	10 20	21 8
21	S	Battle of Vimiera ..	1808			6 16	5 26	0 39	11 32	22 8
22	S	Tenth Sunday after Trinity				6 15	5 26	1 32	11 52	23 8
23	M	Sch. Enterprise sailed up Yarra ...	1835			6 14	5 27	2 21	P.M.	24 8
24	Tu	St. Bartholomew. Edmund Keen died	1844			6 13	5 27	3 8	1 42	25 8
25	W	David Hume died ..	1726			6 11	5 27	3 50	2 40	26 8
26	Th	Prince Albert born ..	1819			6 10	5 28	4 32	3 40	27 8
27	F	Diocese of Tasmania founded ..	1842			6 10	5 28	5 9	4 43	28 8
28	S	Cholera broke out in London ..	1852			6 9	5 29	5 40	5 44	0 4
29	S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity				6 8	5 30	6 13	6 45	1 4
30	M	Sir John Ross died ..	1856			6 7	5 31	6 50	7 44	2 4
31	Tu	John Bunyan died, aged 60 ..	1688			6 6	5 32	7 24	8 50	3 4

Cream Pie.—One pint of sweet milk, white of one egg, and yolks of three; two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of cornstarch; beat all together, let it cool and flavoured. Make a rich crust and bake separate and fill, beat the whites of two eggs to a froth, spread over the top, and set in the oven to brown.

Lemon Bread Pudding.—Grate three ounces of the stale crumbs of bread very finely. Mix with it three tablespoonfuls of sugar and the grated rind of three lemons. Add a quarter of a pint of cream and the same of milk. Mix the dry ingredients very thoroughly; then add the strained juice of the lemons and six well-beaten eggs, omitting the whites of two. Butter a piedish, pour in the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven about an hour.

Lemon Sponge.—Put an ounce of isinglass, or gelatine, into a pint of water, add the rind and juice of two lemons, and half a pound of loaf sugar, and simmer gently for half an hour. Strain into a bowl, and when the mixture is cold and beginning to set, which may be known by its becoming thick, stir in the whites of two eggs beaten to a firm froth, and whisk it briskly until it is of the consistency of sponge. Pour it into a damp mould, and turn it out before serving. A few drops of cochineal may be put in with the eggs, if liked, to give a pink appearance.

Lemon Marmalade.—Take some fresh, clear lemons. Boil them in as much water as will cover them, for two hours. Pour off the water once or twice during that time and replace it with fresh boiling water. Drain the lemons and cut them into thin slices. Leave out all the pips and weigh the fruit, and allow two pounds of loaf sugar and a pint of the water the lemons were last boiled in for every pound of fruit. Boil the sugar and water for ten minutes. Put in the pulp, etc., and boil together for half an hour. Pour the marmalade into jars, and, when cool, cover,

MEMORANDUM.

OCTOBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.		Moon's Age.
		First Quar ...	D. H.M. 3 3.52 p.m.	Last Quar. ...	D. H.M. 19 7.9 a.m.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		Full Moon ..	11 2.42 a.m.	New Moon ...	26 9.28 a.m.					
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.	DYS.
1	F	Sir Edwin Landseer died	1873	5 31	5 44	8 32	11 4	4 9		
2	S	General Booth (S.A.) arrived in Bris.	1891	5 30	5 44	9 36	A.M.	5 9		
3	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity		5 29	5 45	10 44	0 4	6 9		
4	M	New Prince's Bridge, Melbourne, op.	1888	5 27	5 45	11 52	0 56	7 9		
5	Tu	Dr. Shert, bishop of Adelaide, died ..	1883	5 26	5 46	0 54	1 42	8 9		
6	W	Lord Tennyson died, aged 83	1892	5 25	5 46	1 52	2 24	9 9		
7	Th	Edgar Allan Poe, poet, died	1849	5 24	5 47	2 52	3 2	10 9		
8	F	Collins landed at Port Phillip	1803	5 23	5 47	3 49	3 32	11 9		
9	S	Eddystone Lighthouse completed	1759	5 22	5 48	4 43	4 5	12 9		
10	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity		5 21	5 49	5 39	4 35	13 9		
11	M	Sydney University inaugurated	1852	5 20	5 49	6 33	5 5	14 9		
12	Tu	America discovered by Columbus	1492	5 19	5 50	7 27	5 39	15 9		
13	W	Gen. R. E. Lee, Confed. General, d...	1870	5 18	5 50	8 21	6 15	16 9		
14	Th	Battle of Hastings	1066	5 17	5 51	9 14	6 57	17 9		
15	F	Sir Alfred Stephen died	1894	5 16	5 52	10 6	7 38	18 9		
16	S	Battle of Leipzig	1813	5 15	5 53	10 54	7 28	19 9		
17	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity		5 14	5 53	11 39	9 20	20 9		
18	M	St. Luke. Lord Palmerston died	1865	5 13	5 54	A.M.	10 15	21 9		
19	Tu	Planet Uranus discovered	1781	5 12	5 54	0 19	11 13	22 9		
20	W	Lord Palmerston born	1784	5 11	5 55	0 57	P.M.	23 9		
21	Th	Battle of Trafalgar—Nelson killed	1805	5 10	5 56	1 35	1 7	24 9		
22	F	Sir W. Molesworth died	1885	5 9	5 56	2 6	2 10	25 9		
23	S	Royal Charter wrecked, 459 lives lost	1859	5 8	5 57	2 40	3 10	26 9		
24	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity		5 7	5 57	3 13	4 13	27 9		
25	M	Battle of Balaclava	1854	5 6	5 58	3 52	5 18	28 9		
26	Tu	Afghan war commenced	1878	5 6	5 58	4 35	6 25	0 5		
27	W	Captain Cook born	1728	5 5	5 59	5 23	7 35	1 5		
28	Th	John Smeaton, engineer, died	1792	5 4	6 0	6 19	8 47	2 5		
29	F	Opening of first Q'land Exhibition	1861	5 4	6 0	7 24	9 52	3 5		
30	S	Great fire at Tower of London	1841	5 3	6 1	8 33	10 49	4 5		
31	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. St. Luke.		5 2	6 2	9 43	11 39	5 5		

Short Cakes.—Half-pound flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. currants. 4 eggs, 1 teaspoonful vanilla. Grease well some pattie tins, and place them on a baking sheet. Place in a basin the butter; warm the basin slightly, then with the back of a wooden spoon beat the butter to a cream. Add the sugar, and mix both well together. In a separate basin place the eggs and whip them till very light. Add now the eggs and flour by degrees to the butter and sugar. Wash well the currants and dry them in a towel. Add then also the vanilla. Beat all thoroughly together and half fill the tins. Bake in rather a quick oven for 10 minutes.

Banana Cream.—Take one pint of milk, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls flour, one saltspoonful salt, two eggs, one pint to one quart of cream, and six bananas sifted or cut in very thin slices. Boil the milk. Mix the sugar, flour, and salt; add the whole eggs, and beat them all together. Add the boiling milk, and when well mixed turn into the double boiler and cook twenty minutes, stirring constantly till smooth; after that occasionally. When cool, add the cream, bananas, and sugar, to make it quite sweet. This makes a smooth and delicious cream; and if the milk is boiling and the custard cooked twenty minutes there will be no taste of the flour.

Inexpensive Breakfast Dish.—A very nice and inexpensive dish for breakfast or lunch may be made from the shank of veal, or if that cannot be procured, the same part of beef. Boil slowly, until the meat is ready to drop to pieces. Now put the meat in a chopping bowl, and after extracting carefully the bones and pieces of gristle, etc., chop it all very fine, adding salt, pepper, and raw mustard to taste, and if you like, a couple of hard-boiled eggs. Add just a little of the liquor to moisten and put it in moulds. In twenty-four hours it will be hard enough to turn out; it should be cut in slices with a knife when served. The liquor will make a very good soup.

MEMORANDUM.

NOVEMBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.		Moon's Age.
		D.	H.M.	D.	H.M.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
		First Quar. ...	2 0.37 a.m.	Last Quar. ...	18 0.7 a.m.					
		Full Moon ...	9 7.50 p.m.	New Moon ...	24 7.20 p.m.					
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.	DYS.
1	M.	<i>All Saints Day.</i>				5 26	2 10	47	11 48	6 5
2	Tu	<i>All Souls.</i> Bishop Mant died..	1848			5 16	3	—	0 23	7 5
3	W	St. Jean d'Acre captured ..	1840			5 06	4	P.M.	1 2	8 5
4	Th	James Montgomery, poet, born ..	1771			4 59	5 1	44	1 35	9 5
5	F	Gunpdr. plot, 1605. Bat. of Inkermann	1854			4 58	6 2	38	2 8	10 5
6	S	Serious strike, navvies at Toowoomba	1865			4 58	6 3	33	2 38	11 5
7	S	<i>Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity</i>				4 57	7 4	40	3 7	12 5
8	M	John Milton, poet, died ..	1674			4 57	7 5	20	3 40	13 5
9	Tu	Bank Holiday. Prince of Wales born	1841			4 56	8 6	13	4 14	14 5
10	W	First sheep landed at Port Phillip ..	1835			4 56	8 7	8	4 53	15 5
11	Th	Brunel, engineer of Thames Tun., d..	1849			4 55	9 8	0	5 36	16 5
12	F	Quetta Meml. Ch., Thrs. I., opened ..	1893			4 55	9 8	49	6 24	17 5
13	S	Battle of Preston Pans..	1715			4 54	10 9	35	7 15	18 5
14	S	<i>Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity</i>				4 54	11 10	16	8 9	19 5
15	M	Capt. Cook took possession of N.Z. ..	1769			4 54	12 10	55	9 6	20 5
16	Tu	Cleveland railway opened ..	1889			4 53	12 11	31	10 1	21 5
17	W	Cospatrik burned at sea ..	1874			4 53	13 A.M.		10 59	22 5
18	Th	Last convict ship arrived at Sydney ..	1840			4 53	14 0	1	11 57	23 5
19	F	Cape of Good Hope discovered ..	1497			4 52	15 0	35	P.M. 24	5
20	S	John Williams, missionary, killed ..	1839			4 52	16 1	10	1 54	25 5
21	S	<i>Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity</i>				4 51	17 1	43	2 56	26 5
22	M	General Havelock died... ..	1857			4 51	17 2	23	4 1	27 5
23	Tu	Prince Alfred arrived Melbourne ..	1867			4 51	18 3	9	5 9	28 5
24	W	John Knox died.. ..	1572			4 51	19 4	1	6 21	0 1
25	Th	Isaac Watts, poet and divine, died ..	1748			4 51	20 5	3	7 31	1 1
26	F	Marshall Soult died ..	1851			4 51	21 6	13	8 36	2 1
27	S	Oliver Goldsmith born ..	1731			4 51	22 7	26	9 28	3 1
28	S	<i>Advent Sunday</i>				4 50	23 8	34	10 16	4 1
29	M	Bishop Dawes consecrated ..	1892			4 50	23 9	33	11 0	5 1
30	Tu	St. Andrew. Bank Holiday.				4 50	24 10	41	11 35	6 1

To Allay Great Sickness of the Stomach.—To one and one-half teaspoonfuls of fine Indian meal pour one pint of boiling water gradually; add a spoonful of salt. Stir it well; let it then stand until cold. Dip off a tablespoonful of the liquid, and take every half hour until the sickness abates or goes off.

Cheese Sandwiches.—One cup grated cheese, one-half cup butter, one-quarter cup cream, one loaf bread cut in very thin slices. Work the cheese, butter, and cream in a bowl till you have a thick, smooth paste. Spread this on half of each slice of bread, turning the other half over.

Poached Eggs (French).—Put into a saucepan some minced ham, butter, a little stock, the juice of a lemon, and bind all with a little flour; add salt and pepper to taste; when the mixture is on the boil, and just before serving, break the eggs into it; taking care not to break the yolks. Serve on buttered toast.

Almond Puffs.—Melt 2ozs. butter, and dredge into it two tablespoonfuls of flour, adding 2oz. of pounded sugar, and 2oz. of sweet almonds and four bitter almonds, blanched and pounded to a paste. Beat the mixture well, and put it into small well buttered cups. Bake twenty minutes, and turn out on a dish.

Kidney Toast.—Four kidneys, 1 oz. butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. flour, 1 gill cold water, 1 teaspoonful ketchup, 1 tablespoonful milk, 2 slices toast, 1 teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful pepper. Remove the skin from the kidneys, and cut them in very thin slices. Melt in a fryingpan the butter. When the steam rises place in the pieces of kidney and brown them all over. Sprinkle then over the flour, add by degrees the cold water, and stir all till boiling. Add now the ketchup, pepper and salt. Draw the frying pan on one side, and allow its contents to simmer for 15 minutes. Butter the toast and keep it very hot. Add just at the last minute the milk to the kidneys and pile the mixture very high on the toast.

MEMORANDUM.

FIELD CULTURE AND GARDEN CALENDAR

37

GEO. SEARLE, *Practical Gardener, Toowoomba.*

JANUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—As this is usually the hottest, and one of the driest months of the year, very little can be done in sowing seeds, but as there are likely to be thundershowers, advantage should be taken of such, and cloudy days, to plant out cabbage, cauliflower, and celery plants, these latter should be planted in trenches about nine inches deep, in the bottom of which there has been three inches of manure dug in and incorporated with the soil. Water these every evening, if dry weather prevails, until they are well established. Take up and store onions that are ripe, be careful not to bruise them, or they will not keep. Cut and dry all kinds of herbs when they are in flower, cut only when they are dry. This is the best month to sow French beans for seed; sow also cucumber, vegetable marrows, and squash, also spinach, tomatoes, and radish for succession. Sow lettuce in shallow trenches, where they are to remain, this will facilitate watering, without which they would not be crisp, as they should be. If rain falls a sowing of peas and turnips may be made towards the end of the month. Sow in beds for transplanting cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, savoy cabbage, Brussels sprouts, Kohlrabi. Keep the soil stirred between growing crops, and water copiously—or not at all—during dry weather. Plant a few shallots. Peg down vines of melons, marrows, &c., to prevent their being blown about.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Out back straggling shoots of tea and noisette roses to one-third their length. Some of the vigorous growing hybrid perpetuals may also be slightly pruned to induce a late flowering. Roses may still be budded, and the ties of those previously budded should be loosened. Continue to layer carnations, pinks, &c. Out back pelargoniums, and propagate cuttings. Stake and tie up chrysanthemums, penstemons, and other plants requiring it; also see to the tying up of dahlias; if good flowers for show purposes are required, dahlias should be judiciously pruned and the buds thinned. A sowing of balsams, cockscombs, portulaccas, zinnias, phlox drummondii, candytuft, and marigold, &c., may be made in boxes or beds in a shady place for planting out later on for autumn and winter flowering. Take up ripe bulbs of gladiolus. Gather seeds of desirable kinds of flowers as they ripen. Stir the surface of beds and borders frequently, especially after rain, to prevent weeds getting a start. Pay particular attention to lawns and walks, by mowing and weeding, also clipping the edges of grass bordering to walks, flower beds, and borders.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Careful attention to watering and removal of decaying leaves &c., will be the main work in this department. Fuschias will require constant attention to keep the thrip in check, frequent syringing and an occasional application of an insecticide are the best means to accomplish this, those in pots that have finished flowering may be stood outside to ripen their wood. Vigorous growing plants in pots, as caladiums, begonias, achimenes, gesnerias, &c., should have liquid manure once or twice a week. Syringe daily, and water-raise beds in which plants are growing by giving a thorough soaking twice a week during dry weather.

GLASS-HOUSE AND FRAME.—Many of the plants having been shifted to the bush-house, this is a good time to effect alterations and repairs if necessary. Attend to shading, watering, and ventilation regularly. Give the lightest positions to gloxinias, crotons, dracenas, tydeas, tuberous-rooted begonias, &c., and keep ferns and lycopods in the darkest. Allamandas, clerodendrons, cissus discolor, and stenanactus floribunda should be at their best, look well after insects on these and

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syringes freely. Save seed of the choicest gloxinias, crotons, and dracenas, see last month; propagate at once if not done. Make a sowing of *calceolaria*, *cineraria*, and *primula sinensis*, also the large kinds of *minulus*.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Now that strawberries have done fruiting 3-year-old beds should be destroyed, dig the plants under, and plant with potatoes next month. See that grape vines are securely tied, and if oidium should make its appearance, which is not unlikely if muggy weather occurs, apply sulphur at once, as it is not too late for oidium to do harm. Remove suckers from the old wood of orange trees, and thin the crop if very heavy; apply insecticides to the trees with a syringe if the trees are affected with the scale insect. Budding may still be done, but should be all finished before end of the month. Loosen ties on those previously budded. Be careful in picking fruit for packing, handle carefully, and do not bruise it. This is about the best time to trench, and prepare land for planting with fruit trees or grape vines.

FIELD.—Sow Cape barley, sorghum, and imphee for green feed. Maize may also be sown for same, and in the warmer parts of the district it is not too late to sow for grain if done by the middle of the month, but it would be better three weeks earlier, use early maturing kind if compelled to sow this month. This is a good time to sow another crop of buckwheat—this grain is not grown so largely as its merits deserve. Another cutting of tobacco should be fit for harvesting, see last month. Begin to prepare land for lucerne.

FEBRUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This month should be one of activity in this department, as the greater part of the Darling Downs is invariably favoured with a fair share of rain. Preparations should be made for a large planting of cabbage, savoy, cauliflower, brocoli, Brussels sprouts, and Kohl rabi. Also another trench of celery. Water as directed last month. Make a full sowing of peas, early sorts preferable; also turnips and lettuce, and successional of French beans, as the end of this month is the latest, it will be advisable to sow these, two sowings may be made, one at the beginning, and one at the end of the month. Plant potatoes. At the end of the month a full sowing may be made of carrots, parsnips, and beet, also parsley. Sow in beds for transplanting, cauliflower, cabbage—including red pickling—Kohl rabi, also a small bed of leeks. Sweeteds should also be sown, and are best sown in beds, and transplanted the same as cabbage. Sow salading for succession, such as radish, coddie, mustard, and cress. Stir the soil between, and thin advancing crops. Onions ought now to be all ripe, and should be taken up and stored; the old English system of tying in ropes is an admirable way of keeping onions, as they will keep that way longer than any other. Continue to gather herbs as they come into flower, at which time they are at their best. Plant shallots—large bed.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Look to the ties on roses budded last month, and loosen as required, rebud any that have missed early this month. Finish layering carnations, pinks, and picotees, pipings of these put in now will root readily. Collect seeds as they ripen of desirable sorts of dahlias and other plants. Take up ripe bulbs of gladiolus; stake and tie late flowering ones, also chrysanthemums and other tall-growing plants. Plant out zinnias, &c. sown in boxes or beds for that purpose, as recommended last month. Sowing of these may be made in the borders, also 10-week stocks. Balsams may still be sown. Pansies may now be sown. Lawns and walks—see last month.

BUSH-HOUSE.—The remarks of last month will, in the main, apply to this as regards watering, &c. Any gesneraceous plants, or caladiums, showing signs of going to rest, must have water withheld from them gradually, and they be allowed to go to rest. A glass frame is a very necessary adjunct to a bushhouse, and to this such plants should be removed, so that proper attention may be given to them, as they must be dried gradually, and not allowed to become dust-dry. Continue to supply liquid manure to vigorous-growing plants in pots as directed last month. Contrary to the generally conceived opinions, many ferns—including some of the adiantums—are often benefitted by an occasional supply of weak liquid manure. Do not over-water, especially towards the end of the month.

GLASS-HOUSE AND FRAME.—This is a good time to put in a batch of gloxinia and foliage begonia leaves for propagation, select good sound leaves, and not those

partially decayed. A few cyclamens should be potted and started into growth. Sow *calceolaria*, *cineraria*, *primulas*, if not already done, as each of these—especially the first-named—are liable to “damp off” while very young, they should be pricked off into other pots or pans as soon as they are half an inch high. To do this prepare seed pans well drained and filled with moderately sandy soil, very finely sifted for the top, and pressed firm, get two sticks the size of a penholder, and make a somewhat blunt point to each, then to one make a chisel edge, and cut a narrow slit in it half an inch long, and all is ready; take the stick with the slit in it in the left hand, and the pointed one in the right, catch the stem of the young seedling in the cleft, so that the tender leaves rest on each side of it, and with the other stick loosen the soil below it and it can be lifted, transfer it to the other pan by making a hole with the pointed stick and lower the seedling into it, and press the soil to it with the dibble; when all are pricked out, water with a fine rose, and place in a shady place for a day or two. I have been thus explicit in explaining how to perform a simple operation, in consequence of amateurs asking me so often when told, “such and such seedlings should be pricked off,” “how can I prick them off until they are big enough to get a hold of.” If left till then three parts will invariably have “damped off.”

FRUIT GARDEN.—Gather fruit as it ripens, being careful not to bruise it, if for sending away or keeping. Many pears ripen best off the trees, and to know when is the proper time to pick them, just take one of the pears in the hand, and lift it sufficient to relieve the stem of its weight, when, if fit, it will detach itself from the tree, no effort should be made to make it do so; by cutting the pear open it will be found that the seeds are beginning to change from white to brown, which is a further indication of its fitness for gathering. Fruit to be packed for sending a distance must be gathered before it is quite ripe; stone fruit especially, as soon as any impression can be made by squeezing them, if the distance be considerable. Prepare ground for strawberries. This fruit must have liberal treatment as regards enriching the ground. Bone dust is an especially good manure for them. Remove all surplus runners from the plants, and peg down some of the strongest if required for extending area under crop. Old plants are unprofitable, and should be dug in if not done last month. Oranges—see last month. Loosen ties to trees budded last month, and remove those budded previously. Any that have missed may be re-budded, but should be done early.

FIELD.—Plant potatoes for full crop. Sow Cape barley for green feed; sorghum and imphoe may also be sown if required early in the month. Sow mangel wurzel, swedes also may be sown largely (or planted out where they have been raised in beds for that purpose), also yellow Aberdeen turnip. Rye grass and prairie grass should be sown this month, if the weather is at all favorable; the writer has known instances where both of these have been covered in by running a flock of sheep over the ground instead of harrowing, with marked success, and would recommend the adoption of this plan where practicable, especially in light soils. Have land in readiness for lucerne, and if favourable weather occurs at the end of the month sow the seed; distributing it evenly, and harrow fine, and roll smooth after sowing. Many farmers like to sow barley or some other grain with lucerne, but better results invariably follow sowing it by itself, though if sown this month two to three pecks of barley to the acre would not do harm.

MARCH.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Make full sowing of carrot, parsnip, and beet, the leaves of the white beet are much esteemed as a substitute for spinach. Sow both an inch deep in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, the same distance for parsnips; carrots may be sown a little closer together. For each of these press the drills with the back of the rake instead of drawing them, neither should be more than half an inch deep. A sowing of onions may be made, but for the main sowing next month is preferable, as many go to seed if sown this month. Onion seeds, like carrots and parsnips, require a firm bed, and the drills should be pressed as advised above. Sow turnip, main crop; also leeks, parsley, lettuce, endive, radish, mustard and cress as required. Cauliflowers, cabbage, Kohl rabbi, swede, and savoy may also be sown and planted out from previous sowings in ground well manured. In the warmer parts

of the district peas may still be sown; choose early sorts, also broad beans, early long-pod is the best for sowing now. Those who grow salsify and scorzonera should sow the seed this month. Potatoes may be planted in the early part of the month, except in the most southern parts of the district. Plant out leeks in shallow trenches, also shallots and garlic. Subdivide culinary herbs in showery weather.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is the best month for sowing all kinds of hardy annuals, biennials and perennials, such as dianthus (many sorts), stocks, phlox drummondii, escholtzia, antirrhinums, asters, pansies, calliopsis, mignonette, clarkias, godetias, and many others. Carnations, &c., which were layered as directed, will now be well-rooted, and may be shifted into beds and borders where required. Divide penstemons and verbenas. Plant out seedlings raised in boxes or beds, and transplant any desirable ones that have come up self-sown in the borders. Cut back bouvardias and fuchsias that have become leggy. The end of this month is a good time to plant anemones and ranunculus, these—especially the latter—require a deeply-worked and rich soil; the ground should be worked to fineness, and manure thoroughly incorporated with it. Plant the tubers two inches deep and six inches apart, press firmly and cover with fine soil; if planted in mixed beds or borders, the positions should be carefully marked to prevent their being disturbed before they show above the surface. Primroses and polyanthus may be now taken up and divided, also daisies, these latter are seldom so fine as seedlings, and for fine flowers, seedlings should be raised every year. Plant buffalo grass to cover bare patches, or lay turf, as is most expedient.

BUSH-HOUSE.—A re-arrangement will be required to be made here towards the end of the month. Many of the more tender ferns and gesperaceous plants, aloccasias, caladiums, &c., will require removal to warmer quarters in the frame or glass-house. See that the drainage of all pots is free. Watering should be done more carefully, and will be better done in the mornings, after the middle of the month, and less syringing will be necessary. If there are climbers growing on the bush-house (which is too often the case, and is a practise very pernicious in its effects, as the shade cannot be regulated as it should be, and, moreover, the climbers invariably root all through the beds and rockery, to the great injury of the plants growing therein), a part should be at once cut away, so as to make the shade less dense. Prune fuchsias growing in the beds, remove decaying fronds of ferns, and keep all clean and tidy.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Caladiums, aloccasias, gloxinias, and begonias that are going to rest should be very sparingly watered, and gradually dried off. A glass frame, free from drip, is about the best place to ripen these off, whether they have flowered in the bush-house or elsewhere. A batch of cuttings of fuchsias should now be put in; and another lot of cyclamens started, pot these on in rich soil as they advance. Pot off cinerarias, calceolarias, &c., as they get large enough. A sheltered but light position in the bush-house will be a good place for these for a few weeks. Keep a sharp look out for red spiders, which are very troublesome to the grower of calceolarias especially. Pot off rooted cuttings of pelargoniums, and stop any that are inclined to be leggy. Many of the hard-wooded plants will now require re-potting, including aralias, hibiscus, ixoras, eranthemum, &c. Others may have a top-dressing of a good compost. Ventilate freely, but close early in the evening.

● **FRUIT GARDEN.**—Strawberry plants should now be put out in beds of rich soil, and the result will assuredly be a fine crop of large fruit in spring; plant 15 inches apart in rows two feet apart. Raspberries ought to succeed well in the cooler parts of the district. It is too early to make plantations, but, where they are already grown, the old canes should now be removed; and about two or three to each stool of the strongest of the young canes left, and tied up for next season's fruiting. Apple trees affected with American blight, or woolly aphid, should be syringed with a strong insecticide—the most effective of which is kerosene—an emulsion of which should always be kept on hand for use as required. This is more efficacious in ridding orange trees of the scale than any other insecticide—and they are numerous—while the writer has tried. Prepare ground for extending orchard or vineyard as one, is not already done.

FIELDS.—This is probably the best month in the year for sowing lucerne—(see remarks last month *re* sowing). Rye grass and prairie may be sown—(see last month). Turnips—both Swede and Aberdeen yellow—also mangels may be sown early this month in the warmer parts only, and even there the previous month is the best. Wheat, prepare land for sowing next month. Cape barley may still be sown for green feed; next month will be time enough to sow for grain. Tares or vetches may be sown, and if sown with Cape barley, one bushel of each per acre will produce a heavy crop of good fodder, either green or for hay. Those desirous of sowing grasses for pasture should sow now: A good mixture would be the following in lbs.:—Kentucky blue grass, 2; Timothy, 2; perennial rye grass, 8; rib grass, 1; cocksfoot grass, 10; Prairie grass, 12; purple fescue, 2; hard fescue, 2; clover, 1. Total, 40lbs. per acre. It will be seen that I have omitted couch grass, also lucerne. I have done this purposely, as I do not think lucerne suitable; and couch will come of itself soon enough to eventually outgrow other kinds.

APRIL.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Onions: This is the best month for sowing for main crop; sow thinly in drills 15 inches apart. Ground that has been well-manured for a preceding crop will be very suitable; otherwise, manure should be applied; soot and ashes are good special manures. Plant out cauliflower, brocoli, cabbage, savoy, and Kohl rabi, and sow as required for succession. Seed of all the Brassica tribe for sowing between March and September must be imported, as plants from colonial-saved seed will run to seed in spring. Celery: Plant out and earth up the first planted, if large enough, choosing dry weather. Celery is much better flavoured if the hilling up is left till it be fully grown; hold the stalks well together, and fill in soil about them, taking care that none gets into the heart. A good breadth of turnips may be sown if desired; also Swedes, and plant out those raised in beds for that purpose. Carrots and parsnips may be sown if required, choosing the early part of the month. Early horn carrot is the best to sow now. Lettuce and endive may be sown and planted out from previous sowings. Radish may also be sown; the long black radish should be sown now for winter use. "Coal-black Parisian" is undoubtedly the best, it is crisp and mild, and grows to a good size. Parsley may still be sown. In districts not subject to frost, now is a good time to sow peas, but the end of next month will be soon enough where heavy frosts occur. Plant out shallots, garlic, and leeks. Divide herbs if not already done.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Chrysanthemums: See that these are neatly tied up, thin out to produce good blooms, and give liquid manure if extra fine blooms are wanted. Sow pansies, and prick out from any previous sowing if too thick. Carnations, pinks, &c., that were layered, ought to be all well-rooted, and should be taken off, and planted out. It is a good plan to detach them from the parent plant as soon as rooted, and leave them a week or so before shifting them. Dahlias: The first planted will soon be done, and should be lifted when they become unsightly, others will require attention in removing dead flowers and tying up. Penstemons, verbenas, and phloxes (perennial) may be divided and replanted, also primroses, polyanthus, and daisies. Hardy annuals, biennials and perennials, may still be sown—see last month. Anemones and ranunculus ought now to be planted. Lilliums that have been taken up should now be planted; and large clumps taken up, separated and replanted. Gladiolus—see preceding month. This is a good time to lay down turf for new lawns, or to repair bare patches; also for sowing grass seeds for same purpose; but turfing is the best.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Not much can be done in this department, except effecting any alterations required, and keeping all tidy. Water when necessary, in the mornings; remove live or brushwood shade where it is anyway dense, otherwise the plants will be soft and drawn; and be the sooner affected by the cold. Remove the more tender plants in pots to warmer quarters under glass. Look to the drainage of pot-plants, and keep it free.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Cinerarias, calceolarias, and primulas should be potted on as they require it. A glass frame not too deep is a better place for them—particularly the first-named—than a glass-house until they begin to show flowers; as they require to be kept near the glass to produce good stocky plants, otherwise they will

become drawn. Fumigate on the first appearance of insects. *Cyclamens* started in February will require a shift, another lot may be potted and started. *Caladiums*, *alocasias*, &c.—see last month. Late started *gloxinias*, *achimenes*, tuberous-rooted *begonias*, &c., that are now flowering should have the lightest positions, and be supplied with liquid manure twice a week; those going out of flower must be watered very sparingly, and allowed to dry off gradually, and those quite dried off had better be laid on their sides to prevent being watered by accident. Continue to propagate *fuchsias*. Ferns that are growing freely should have a little top-dressing and be freely watered to encourage them, as they will be useful to supply the place of other plants that have gone to rest; those going to rest water sparingly. Ventilate freely in fine weather, but close early.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Push on preparation of the land for orchard and vineyard. Strawberry planting should be proceeded with if not done last month. Raspberries—see last month. This is probably the best month in the year to transplant loquats, purple guava, and custard apple, as they get established before the winter sets in. Orange trees may also be planted this month, and the same remarks will apply to this as to the other three. The autumn rains will probably have indicated where draining is necessary. This should be attended to without delay.

FIELD.—Wheat may be sown this month, and, as many advocate early sowing to avoid rust, everyone should make an effort to sow, at least, a portion this month, to test the efficacy of early sowing in their individual case. Cape barley may be sown for green feed; also tares or vetches—see last month. Oats may be sown for hay, but for grain, a little later will be preferable. Lucerne may still be sown, the earlier in the month the better. Clover: Now is a good time to sow. Grass seeds may still be sown—see last month. Maize should be harvested as soon as fit, and if the stalks be stacked under cover, or tied in bundles and stacked, so as to throw off the rain, they will afford a large amount of feed later on when feed is scarce. Stir the soil between and thin out Swedes and other turnips sown last month.

MAY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue to plant out all kinds of cabbage, brocoli, Brussels sprouts, savoy, Kohl rabi, and cauliflower; also lettuce, endive, leeks, and celery. Sow for succession as required cauliflower, cabbage, and a small quantity of savoy; also pickling cabbage, lettuce, radish (long turnip and black), mustard and cress; also endive, turnip, and parsley. Thin advancing crops of turnip, carrots, beet, &c.; and in warm situations a sowing of carrot. Beet and parsnip may be made if required. Continue to sow onions largely. Spinach may still be sown; the prickly is best for sowing now. Peas: A good sowing of these, also broad beans, should be made at the end of the month. Asparagus: Cut away the stalks, taking care not to drop the seed about, as it is likely to become a nuisance, and gather any it is desired to save. The beds and paths between should be cleared of weeds, and a good coating of manure applied, to be forked in next month. Plant garlic, shallots, and potato onion. This is a good time to plant onions for seed. Divide herb roots if not already done. Globe artichokes should now have a good dressing of manure and the beds dug. Old stalks and decaying leaves should be removed, and new plantations made if required; it is readily propagated by suckers. Rhubarb and seakale may be planted now; the latter is the best planted in threes, 15 inches apart, each clump of three to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Rhubarb should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Clip hedges and edgings of box, rosemary, &c., at once, if not done, and fill up gaps with cuttings if no plants are available. *Chrysanthemums* will now require attention in removing dead flowers and keeping them neatly tied up. Mark the best, with a view to propagating them, and the weedy ones to be weeded out. Cut down dahlias as they finish flowering, and lift the roots and store them in a dry place free from frost. Hyacinths and tulips, sparaxis, ixias, &c., should now be planted. It is not too late for anemones and ranunculus—if sound corms and tubers be obtained. Lilliums ought now to be planted. There are many fine lilliums, and one of the best is *L. Auratum* (the golden-rayed lily of Japan), which can now be obtained at a very low price, and should be in every garden. There are many newly-introduced lilliums and anything new is so desirable a class

of plants is deserving of a trial to prove its merits. Propagate penstemons, by division and cuttings; also divide perennial phloxes, daisies, polyanthus, violets, &c., if not already done. Bouvardias: See last month. This is the best time to plant and transplant camellias, azaleas, and all other evergreens, and the earlier in the month the better. Continue to sow pansy seed as required. Sweet peas, phlox, drummondii, candytuft, silene, and other hardy annuals may be sown for spring flowering. Commence pruning roses, but do not prune the whole of the bush at once, but a part, at intervals of 3 weeks, which will prolong the flowering, especially in the case of hybrid perpetuals. Make new lawns, and repair old ones where necessary by laying turf or sowing seeds of suitable grasses.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Proceed at once with any alterations necessary; and if not sheltered from the west and south-west, some protection should be provided before the end of the month. Remove all plants requiring glass protection to the frame, as frosts may be expected any time after the middle of the month, in any part of the district, and earlier in the southern parts. Any climbers growing over the structure should be thinned at once if not done; remove all decaying leaves. Water sparingly and keep the whole place tidy.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Continue to pay attention to caladiums, gloxinias, achimenes, and tuberous-rooted begonias, as they show signs of going to rest, as directed previously. One careless watering after they have gone to rest would have a disastrous effect. Cinerarias, primulas, and calceolarias: See last month. The first and last named should be syringed frequently, but primulas should not be watered over-head. Keep these in a light position to prevent being drawn. Pot off fuchsias as soon as well rooted, and continue to propagate. Shift pelargoniums into large pots as the pot fills with roots, but do not over-pot them. Cyclamens: See last month.

FRUIT GARDEN.—This is also a good month for shifting and planting orange and lemon trees, also loquats and other evergreens. Strawberries: New beds may still be planted, and it is advisable that all should be planted this month if a crop of fruit is expected in spring. All runners should now be cut away from the old plants, and removed or dug in. Some growers—and even some old gardeners—cut off the old leaves of the plants at this season, and have not been surprised to learn that the plants have not done so well in spring where this system has been followed. *Do not remove the old leaves*, but leave that to nature. Where the beds were well mulched last spring as directed (see August), it will generally be sufficient manuring if the decayed mulch be forked in between the rows, otherwise good decayed manure should be applied to all old beds and forked in, being careful not to dig too close to the plants; deep digging is not necessary. If it is considered that the decayed mulch is not sufficient enrichment a sprinkling of bone dust should be applied, this is a splendid manure for strawberries. Raspberries: Make new beds at once, and remove superfluous suckers, if not already done. This is also a good time to plant blackberries: the Himalayan is about the best for crop, and is also a good size. Hasten the preparations for the general planting by trenching, draining, &c., if not yet finished. Any trees affected with American blight should have attention; if only a spot or two is affected, daub it with linseed oil; but if affected to a greater extent syringe with kerosene emulsion.

FIELD.—Wheat: Those who have land in readiness should lose no time in sowing; early sowing is one of the best safeguards against rust, thin seeding is also be commended. Two to three pecks of seed is sufficient in rich land, such as generally selected for wheat. Barley and rye may also be sown for grain; and another sowing of the former for green feed. Oats may be sown for either hay or grain; if for hay it should be sown thick to prevent it being too coarse; 2 bushels to 2½ bushels per acre according to the richness of the land. Vetches may still be sown. See April. Peas: It is surprising that, in a climate such as we have, no one seems to attempt the growing of peas. There is a great and constant demand for boiling peas, at prices that would pay better than wheat or barley, and land that will produce wheat will produce a crop of peas. The end of this month is a good time to sow; sow 1 inch deep in drills 2 feet apart and stir the soil between the rows until they begin to flower; after which they will need but little attention till time to harvest.

Onions may also be sown largely. This is another crop which should more largely be grown in the field, seeing that tons are annually imported from the south. Pumpkins should be got off the ground without delay and stored. They will keep as well out of doors as in if not knocked about, but they require to be placed off the ground—the bed of a stack is a good place for them.

JUNE.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue to plant out from seed beds all kinds of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, &c.; also Swede, lettuce, &c., as directed last month. Onions sown in April will now be big enough to transplant; thin them in drills and plant out thinnings. Do not plant too deep, only just deep enough to give them a hold. Thin all advancing crops of carrots, parsnips, beet, turnips, &c., as required, and keep the soil stirred between them, especially after rain. Asparagus beds should be attended to if not already done. Cut down and clear away the old stalks, give a heavy dressing of thoroughly decayed stable manure and fork it in; but do not dip deep enough to destroy the crowns that are now forming for next year's crop. Clear away old stalks of rhubarb and seekale; also globe artichoke, if not done, and give the beds a good dressing of manure. Old roots of rhubarb should be taken up and divided and replanted in deeply dug and well-manured ground, three feet apart. Sow peas—early and late—for succession; also broad beans, both Windsor and long-pod. Transplant leeks, when large enough, into shallow drills; dibbling them in $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. A small sowing may be made of cabbage and cauliflower if required. Lenormans's short-stemmed cauliflower, or Dean's early snowball, will be the best to sow now, and St. John's Day, or large York cabbage. Sow lettuce, radish, and turnip (white stone) as required for succession. Stick peas when 3 inches high; and keep the soil stirred between advancing crops of all kinds.

FLOWER GARDEN.—As this is a month during which all kinds of plants, whether deciduous or otherwise, may be safely shifted, it follows that it is about the best for altering and reforming beds, borders, or the general re-arrangement of the whole garden. Before commencing such, a plan of what is intended should be prepared and definitely decided upon. All gaps in edgings and hedges should be filled at once. Plant out pansies, daisies, phlox drummondii, &c., from reserve beds. Another sowing of pansies may be made. Herbaceous perennials, such as phlox, penstemon, &c., may still be divided, if not attended to. Cut away old stems of chrysanthemums, and divide and plant any it is desired to propagate. If nine-tenths of every plant were dug out every year—leaving the young growth—and the rest thrown away, the result would be better flowers than are produced at present. Take up and store dahlias if not already done. Prune roses (see last month), and put in cuttings of those it is desired to propagate. Make a first planting of gladiolus. Narcissus, ixiol, sparaxis, freezias, babianas, and hyacinths should be planted at once if not done. Amaryllis and hippeastrums may be divided and replanted. Stir the soil about anemones and ranunculus. Divide and replant lily of the valley. Give lawns a dressing of fine, well-decomposed manure, and rake fine. Propagate shrubs, &c., by layers and cuttings.

BUSH-HOUSE.—There is little to be done in this department just now, except removing decaying leaves and keeping all tidy, and effecting alterations, if such are required. If dry weather prevails, raised beds made up with logs or stones, should have a good soaking of water about once a fortnight, always watering in the morning, or plants growing therein will suffer materially.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Some of the earliest potted-off cinerarias will now be throwing up their flowers, and these may be put into the greenhouse. Keep a sharp look out for aphids on these, and red spiders on the calceolarias, and fumigate on their first appearance. Slugs also are fond of these plants, and require looking after. Cyclamens ought now to be flowering, and should be distributed in prominent positions in the house. Pot on fuchsias, and continue to propagate. The scale insect and the mealy bug are invariably troublesome at this time of the year, and crotons, dracaenas, clerodendrons, stephanotus, hoyas, &c., will require frequent attention in consequence. These require a moist heat at this time of the year, but where only one greenhouse is available for everything, it often becomes a difficult

matter to give each plant the treatment it requires. A batch of glloxinias may be started in a seed-pan, to be potted off later on. Water sparingly, but let nothing suffer for want of water.

FRUIT GARDEN.—All kinds of deciduous fruit trees may be planted this month, being careful not to plant too deep. By careful observation the depth the tree has been growing can be seen, and it should in no case be planted deeper and not quite so deep in newly trenched ground, as it is sure to go down. Apple, pear, peach, nectarine, and apricot trees should be 20 to 24 feet apart. Plum and quince trees may be planted 16 to 18 feet apart. The quin-cunx style of planting is better than the rows at right angles, because a tree always grows round in the head. Pruning of all the deciduous trees should also be proceeded with this month. Cut away all cross branches chafing others, shorten back long shoots of the preceding season's growth, and thin out where required. A treatise on pruning would occupy more space than the limits of a calendar will allow. No one ought to start pruning without some knowledge of the fruit-producing wood of every kind of tree. Attend to strawberry and raspberry beds at once, if not already done, as directed last month.

FIELD.—Wheat : If the sowing of this has been delayed, it should be proceeded with and finished at once. Barley : Both Cape and malting (Chevalier) may be sown for seed, and the first-named for a late crop of green-feed. Vetches may also be sown for the same purpose, or for hay, as previously remarked. It is better mixed with barley. Oats and rye should also be sown now. Onions may still be sown—earlier the better—see last month. Opium : This is a crop that might be grown by farmers having a family of children who could gather the crop ; it is tedious work for adults. Sow the seed by dropping a few grains in patches a foot apart ; in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and thin to one plant in a place. A rich soil is required to produce good results. Peas may still be sown—see last month. The blue pea is most in demand for boiling. Flax is another crop, which it is hoped will soon become generally grown, both for its seed and for hemp. In considering a probable demand for any product, it must be borne in mind that, given a product capable of being produced in quantity, a market for the same will be created thereby. Sugar mills are not erected before the cane is planted largely ; neither will flax mills or linseed oil mills be erected before it is practically demonstrated that flax can be grown profitably. Farmers try it, and prove it, and co-operate to erect a mill if no one else has enterprise to do so.

JULY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Asparagus beds should now have a dressing of salt ; and if not attended to in other respects, as directed, should be done at once. Globe artichokes should have all the superfluous shoots taken away, leaving only three to the strong plants and two to the weaker ones. Attend to rhubarb also, as directed in previous months, without delay, if not done. Towards the end of the month the crowns of seakale may be covered up for blanching. If it is required to force them, long fresh stable manure should be used ; otherwise, any kind of litter, leaves, or sand will do, so long as it excludes the light. It is a good plan to place a large flower-pot over the crowns—a large drain-pipe will answer the same purpose—and cover it with the litter. Earth up celery as it gets fit, always choosing dry weather for doing so. Sow peas for succession, also broad beans. Sow cabbage—early York and St. John's Day are two good sorts to sow now, the E.Y. will be cut as the latter comes in fit to cut. Turnips may also be sown towards the end of the month ; early six-week's is a good sort to sow now ; also red American stone. Thin and transplant onions ; and plant out cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce in showery or cloudy weather. Lettuce and radish may be sown, choosing a light, well-drained, and warm situation. Keep the soil open between the crops by frequent stirrings with the hoe. Stick peas as they require it.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Hurry on any alterations to the beds, &c., so as to get them finished as soon as possible. Plant out from reserve beds as required. Edgings and hedges—see last month. Finish pruning roses. Plant gladioli largely. Finish the dividing of herbaceous perennials if not already done. Give anemones and ranunculus, also lilliums, that are advancing in growth, a mulching of decomposed cow-

dung or other manure. Tie up tree carnations, &c. Camellias may still be planted: old plants will be much benefitted by a dressing of decomposed manure; and, if dry weather prevails, they should have a soaking of water once a week, especially those that are flowering.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Not much can be done in the bush-house at present, except keeping tidy. All plants in pots should be looked to regularly, to keep the drainage clear, and see that they are free from worms, and also see that none suffer from too much shade.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—The remarks of last month will apply generally to this. Care should be taken not to fire up too much in the evening and early night; and then allow the fires to go out towards early morning, as it is at this later period that heat is required to keep out the frost. Propagate coleus; and fuchsias may still be put in. Do not give these latter artificial heat—a cold frame is the best place—and if the plants be syringed frequently, and the frame closed early in the afternoon, they will grow strong; and keep free from that pest of fuchsia growers—thrip. Cinerarias, primulas, &c.: See last month. Pelargoniums should now have their final shift, being careful not to over-pot.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Pruning of deciduous trees should be finished this month. This is the best month for pruning grape vines, and cuttings of these should be made at the end of the month, as may be required for extending the vineyard. Those starting new vineyards should select for planting sorts that have been already proved in their district if possible. New sorts should be placed on trial before being planted largely. Proceed with planting of all kinds of fruit trees, so as to get it done as speedily as possible. Do not expose the roots of the trees to drying winds. As soon as they are unpacked, they should all be laid in by their roots, which should be covered, and then the trees taken out one at a time as required for planting; stake and tie firmly as soon as planted. Mulch strawberry and raspberry beds with stable manure or other suitable material, and, if a long spell of dry weather occurs, they should have a soaking of water, as this is the most critical time for strawberries especially.

FIELD.—In light ground grain crops often present a sickly yellowish appearance. This is owing to the land not being sufficiently firm about the roots, and all such should be rolled with a fairly heavy roller; or, better still, a mob of sheep driven slowly over it, and if they eat it down, it will rather improve it, by causing it to stool out, than injure it, especially in the case of wheat. If it is intended yet to sow wheat, it should be spring wheat, and should be sown as early as possible. Barley and oats, also rye, may yet be sown if put in early. At the latter part of the month potato planting may be proceeded with in the warmer parts of the district; but, as there are sometimes very heavy frosts late in August, it is risky to plant too early where severe frosts occur. Opium poppies should be thinned before they get too large; keep them free of weeds. Cart out manure in dry weather on land intended for mangel or tobacco—both hungry crops—spread and plough it in; when, by cross-ploughing and harrowing next month, it will be fine heart for sowing.

AUGUST.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Where the autumn sown crops of carrots, parsnips, and beet were too small to last, no time should be lost in making a sowing, otherwise the sowing may be deferred for a time. Peas and broad beans (early long-pod or mazagin should be sown at this time) for succession; also turnips; early six-weeks is a good sort. This is a good time to sow onions, especially the silver-skin, for pickling; and if it is required to supplement the autumn sown crop, it should be done, if possible, at once. Cabbage should be sown for succession—Sweinfurt is undoubtedly one of the very best cabbages for summer growing. Continue to sow lettuce, radish, and endive for salading; also mustard and cress. This latter combination is not grown so much as it ought to be. Rhubarb and seakale seed should be sown; also asparagus. Plant potatoes earlier or later in the month, according to freedom or otherwise the district is from frosts. Jerusalem artichokes (*Helianthus Tuberosa*) may now be planted; plant same as potatoes, in some out-of-the-way corner of the garden. At the end of the month French beans, marrows, cucumbers, tomato, and melons may be sown. Seakale: Cover up another batch for blanching.

Globe artichokes, asparagus, rhubarb: See last month. These may still be planted if got in at once. Thin crops, and stick peas as they require it, and keep the soil stirred between all crops.

FLOWER GARDEN.—See that anemones, ranunculus, and other bulbs, as hyacinths, tulips, &c., do not suffer want of water, mulch the beds if not done, as directed last month. Continue to plant gladioli—a succession of flowers of this indispensable bulb may be had for seven or eight months in the year by judicious successive plantings. Plant dahlias after middle of the month, sow hardy annuals, and plant out any that have been kept in reserve for the purpose. Pelargoniums will soon be in flower, and should be tied out to sticks, to prevent being broken by the wind, and to give effect. Tie up carnations, &c. Lawns should be raked or swept and mown, to take away the brown appearance. If any bare patches have not been repaired attend to it at once. Any shrubs, whether evergreen or deciduous, that it is intended yet to shift, should be moved as early as possible, and all alterations should be finished without further delay.

BUSH HOUSE.—As the worst of the frosts will be over generally by the middle of the month, all frost-bitten and decaying portions of the plants should be removed. Any alterations intended should be effected without delay, and the beds should have a dressing of good compost; made up of virgin loam three, manure two, and sand one. A special manure, manufactured by a Sydney firm, and sold under the name of "Shepherd's Fertilizer," is an excellent substitute for manures (as generally understood) for the above purpose. Apply fresh ashes, if required, for pot-plants to stand on, and a few primulas and cinerarias in flower should be brought in to give the place a little brighter appearance. Many of the plants growing in pots, such as foliage begonias, hardy ferns, hydrangeas, &c., will now be the better of re-potting. A strong soil is suitable for the latter, and a light soil for the former.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Some of the first dried off gloxinias, achimenes, and tuberous-rooted begonias should now be potted, and started into growth. Alocacias and caladiums should also be potted. Be careful not to water either at first; in fact, if the latter are potted in somewhat moist soil, and placed in a moist heat, they will start better without water for a few days. Re-pot or top-dress any clerodendrons, dipladenas, cissus, &c., that require it, and push them on, train, and tie them carefully as they make growth—neglect of this often spoils a plant for the season. Syringe more freely as the days get warmer, and give air more freely, still closing early in the evening. Divide and re-pot foliage begonias. Continue to propagate coleus. Fuchsias and pelargoniums that have had their final shift should be supplied with weak liquid manure as the pots fill with roots. Many ferns will now require repotting. Seeds of half-hardy and tender annuals should be sown under glass to raise plants for putting out later on; and this department will be required in the same connection on account of the vegetable garden to raise melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c.

FRUIT GARDEN.—If the planting of evergreen trees was not accomplished in the autumn, it should be attended to at once; and the planting and removing of deciduous trees should also be finished. Finish pruning vines, and dig the vineyard—if not already done—without delay. Plant cuttings of vines. The grafting of oranges and lemon trees may now be proceeded with. The mulching of strawberry and raspberry beds should be attended to, and if very dry weather prevails a good soaking of water should be given to them once a week. This is a very critical time with strawberries in particular, and if allowed to suffer from want of water now they would suffer from the effects for the whole season. Stake and tie young fruit trees, and any old trees having moss and lichen should be scraped with a blunt knife or similar instrument, and washed with a strong insecticide, one of the best for the purpose being *sulphuret of lime*, which is made by boiling together 5 lbs. lime (un-slaked), 10 lbs. sulphur, and 10 gallons of water for 30 minutes, to be diluted with four times its bulk of water.

FIELD.—No time should be lost in planting potatoes, the earlier in the month the better, except in the very coldest parts of the district. It is getting rather late for sowing barley, but it may be sown yet if necessary, especially in the colder

parts. Oats may yet be sown; the ground for both will require to be in good heart. Onions may be sown extensively, sow thinly, and the seed should be drilled in to ensure uniformity; the land must be finely tilled. Lucerne: As before remarked I have found this month to stand third to March and April for sowing this excellent fodder. Mangels may now be sown extensively, as food for pigs or cattle it is excellent, sow 1 inch deep in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to 12 inches apart. The thinnings may be planted if necessary, choosing showery weather for the planting out. Opium poppy must now be finally thinned if not already attended to; keep free from weeds. Tobacco should be sown now, as this seed is very slow to germinate it should be mixed with 20 times its bulk of moist sand for 10 or 12 days before sowing. The bed should be freshly dug in a place as free from weeds as possible, the soil patted level on top with the back of a spade, the seed then sown and lightly covered with finely sifted soil, sand, or ashes. Carrots: The white Belgian carrot is extensively grown in some parts for stock, and is considered a valuable food for horses, as well as other stock. Those who have a mind to try them should sow towards the end of this month.

SEPTEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This should be a month of activity in this department, as the sowing of all summer crops may now be proceeded with. French beans—both dwarf and runners—also marrows, squash, cucumber, melons, tomatoes, egg-plant, and chillies may be sown; also round spinach. Carrots, parsnips, and beet, if a good sowing of these be made this month and next, and another in February or March, and a small sowing in May, a supply can be kept up for the whole year. Peas: Another sowing may be made, sow early sorts only. Potato planting should be finished at once. Sweet potatoes may be planted as soon as vines can be got. A few pieces of tubers placed on some slightly heating material—a heap of decaying weeds, for instance, if nothing better can be got—and covered with a little soil, will soon provide vines for planting. Sow radish, lettuce, and other salads as required, also turnips—early snowball is a good sort to sow now. Earth up celery, and stick peas as they advance. Cabbage: As this is the “sheet anchor” of the vegetable garden, a small sowing should be made to provide plants for succession. Seakale: As the crowns are out, the litter and covering should be removed from about the roots, and used for covering up another batch for blanching till all is covered. Cut asparagus as it becomes fit, which is before the top begins to open, and when not more than six inches high. Plant earthnuts and pop-corn, also sugarmaize.

FLOWER GARDEN.—The annuals sown in autumn will now be flowering freely, and if good judgment has been displayed in their selection and arrangement, a gay appearance will be the result. If they have not been properly thinned, it will be better to thin them even now; and this should be done by cutting them clean out at the root, rather than by pulling them up. Any reserves may be planted out in showery weather. Half-hardy and tender annuals may now be sown in open ground. Continue to plant gladiolus for successional flowering; tie up the earlier planted ones as they require it. Plant dahlias, and put a stake to each, to prevent their being cut up when hoeing. Hyacinths, tulips, ranunculus, &c., must not be allowed to suffer from want of water. These, as well as anemones, if in an exposed position, should be sheltered from the mid-day sun, also from heavy rain. Pelargoniums: See last month. The lower branches of these may be pegged down instead of tying them to sticks, and this will give a better effect. Put sticks to and tie carnations, picotees, &c.; mulching these with decomposed stable manure will be beneficial at this time, as it will also to pansies. Camellias will now be making their growth, and any requiring pruning should be attended to in that direction, and all the plants should have a little manure forked in around them, or be mulched with manure. Pay strict attention to mowing of lawns, clipping of edgings, and weeding.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Many plants may now be removed from the frames into the bush-house, and a general re-arrangement will be necessary. Any potting not attended to, as directed last month, should be done at once; as should also the supplying of ashes for the plants to stand on. Repair any bare places in the roof of the structure; but no climbing plants should be allowed to grown thereon.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—The repotting of many of the plants will now require to be done, if not done already. Start another lot of gloxinias, achimenes, and tuberous-rooted begonias; also caladiums. Crotons and dracenas should be freely syringed, and kept in the warmest part of the house to bring out their colours well. Continue to propagate coleus, and pot off those already rooted. Any annuals raised under glass for planting out would be all the better for being potted, and kept close for a day or two, and then hardened off before being put out. Give fuchsias that are showing flower liquid manure, and any of a later batch should have a final repotting. Syringe the plants freely, and fumigate on the appearance of thrip or other insects. Give air more freely as the days get warmer.

FRUIT GARDEN.—The planting of orange and all other trees should now be finished, and the digging of vineyards and orchards accomplished. See that strawberry beds are kept mulched. Mulching, in this case, answers a two-fold purpose; it keeps the roots of the plants cool, and prevents the evaporation of moisture; and also prevents the fruit being gritty through being splashed by heavy rains. Attend to trees affected by lichens, &c., *at once*. See last month. Proceed with grafting as the stocks attain the condition necessary for the operation. Grape vines may be grafted at the end of the month. Remove superfluous shoots about the old wood of vines, and attend to orange trees in the same direction. The pruning of orange trees may be commenced at the end of the month.

FIELD.—If the planting of potatoes has been delayed, it may still be done, but should be done early. Maize may be sown, also sorghum. The latter part of the month will be soon enough to attempt it in the colder parts of the district. Lucerne may still be sown, the earlier the better. Mangolds (or mangels) may be sown, also carrots: See last month for both. Tobacco: Prepare the land for planting out this crop by manuring, ploughing, and harrowing; the land should be rich and well cultivated. Plant out as soon as the plants are fit to handle. Seed may now be sown where the plants are to remain, and the plants thinned as directed for opium poppy. Buck wheat may be sown after the middle of the month. Look over growing crops of lucerne, and if any dodder is observable, chip a clear space all round outside of where the dodder has reached, and burn brushwood on the patch to destroy the seeds of the pest. Dodder cannot spread longer than it has lucerne to cling to; if the crop is badly affected plough it under, and do not crop the land with lucerne again for at least two years.

OCTOBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sowing of French beans (both runners and dwarf), squash, marrows, cucumbers, pumpkin, melons (both rock and water), egg-plant, tomatoes, capsicums, and chillies may be made as required; also Lima beans. This is a delicious vegetable, and deserves to be more largely grown than it is at present. Beet, carrot, and parsnip may also be sown. Plant peanuts, popcorn, and sugar maize. A small sowing of turnip may be made if required, and another sowing of peas should be made for succession. Lettuce may be sown, and during the next four months it should be sown in shallow drills where it is to remain, and if dry weather prevails it will need frequent waterings; as will also most of the other crops. The white summer cabbage lettuce is a good sort to sow now. Asparagus must be cut as it becomes fit, if a succession is required. Thin and stir the soil between all advancing crops often. If dry weather prevails crops of all kinds will be greatly benefited by being mulched with short litter, leaves, or any similar material. A thick mulching of crows on rhubarb beds will greatly assist the production of a good supply of large stalks. Stick peas and hill potatoes as they require it.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to sow half-hardy and tender annuals to take the place of bulbs that have now done flowering. These may be taken up and put into a box with soil to ripen, or laid in the soil in an out-of-the-way place in the border for the same purpose. Particular care should be taken to preserve the names of the different sorts, as it materially assists in their arrangement when planting again in autumn. Plant more dahlias and gladioli, and tie those of the latter coming into flower. Plant out variegated plants propagated under glass for ribbon borders or carpet bedding. There is not so much of this done as there might be where glass is available for propagating the quantity of each required; but, no doubt, a precarious

water supply has much to do with the scarcity of this kind of bedding. Camellias should be attended to, as directed last month, if not already done; also beds of pansies, carnations, &c. Roses should now be making a grand display; mulch with decomposed stable manure, and look out for aphids, which are generally troublesome at this time; and syringe the affected parts with some good insecticide. Hot water is a good thing for these, and it is surprising how hot water can be used without injury to the plants—test it and prove it. Mow lawns, and clip edgings frequently.

BUSH-HOUSE.—The principal work here now will be watering and syringing. Any epiphytical ferns growing to the posts or wall must not be neglected. In dry weather they should have a good watering, at least, once a week. If there are climbers growing on the structure—a bad practice as previously remarked—they should be kept thinned out, and not allowed to get too dense in any part. Any plants not repotted should be attended to at once, and for fuchsias and many other plants can now be brought in from the green-house or frame, there should be nothing wanting to make this one of the chief attractions of the garden. Give flowering fuchsias liquid manure.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Particular attention will now be required to shading; lime-whiting the glass on the underside is one of the best methods adopted. Painting the glass is objectionable on account of the difficulty of removing all, or part of it, as required, in autumn or winter. Water should be freely used in the green-house, not only in watering and syringing the plants, but on the floor and sides of the house itself. Keep cinerarias and primulas in the lightest position of the house, and as they go out of flower they should be placed in a frame or some out-of-the-way corner to ripen their seed; but previous to their going out of flower, the best should be marked, and seed saved from these only—the rest thrown away. These remarks will also apply to calceolarias, but, if attacked by red-spider, it is better to destroy plants and all at once. Give ornamental foliage, and climbing plants also a light position, and give air freely. Ferns, caladiums, and alocacias should be kept moist and in a shaded position. Pot up another batch of tuberous-rooted begonias, gloxinias, and achimenes, and repot any requiring it into rich light soil; those coming into flower should have liquid manure once a week. Pot on coleus in rich soil. Remove fuchsias to bush-house.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Proceed with the pruning of orange trees. Loquat trees may also be pruned as soon as the fruit is off. Look over all fruit trees, and disbud where necessary. This will save a lot of winter pruning, as well as prevent waste of energy on the part of the tree in growing wood that is not required. Trees that have set their fruit too thickly should be gone over by the end of the month, and the fruit thinned where necessary. Remove superfluous shoots from vines, and where tying up is not practised, the shoots should be stopped three joints above the last bunch of fruit. Where tying is practised it should be attended to. The vines should be sulphured as a preventative to oidium; proper bellows being used with which to apply the sulphur. Of the several makes of sulphur bellows, "Barnes' Patent" is undoubtedly the best. Keep down weeds in orchard and vineyard by frequent hoeing. Remove strawberry runners to prolong the fruiting, keep the plants mulched; also raspberries, and remove superfluous suckers, keep the canes tied up. Look over grafted trees, loosen the ties, and remove any shoots starting on the stock below the graft.

FIELD.—Maize should now be got in without delay for the early crop. Maize will pay for good cultivation, even in seasons when it is cheapest, the nett returns per acre from land that has been deeply ploughed, and after cultivation attended to in a husbandman-like manner will invariably be greater than from land simply skimmed, and the crop neglected afterwards. Seed should be carefully selected for each sowing; taking the middle portion of the best shaped and largest cobs. If this practice was universally followed there would be less complaints of maize not paying to grow. Sorghum and imphee—or Farmer's Friend—may be sown; also pearl millet, broom millet, and teosinte. This latter will, without doubt, produce more fodder from one seed than any other known plant; as one seed will, under favourable conditions, produce enough to feed the most voracious working bullock for 24 hours. It should be sown thinly in rows, at least, four feet apart. Sow seeds of

pumpkins and melons; also buckwheat. The silver-hulled is much better than the older kind, and more productive. One bushel of seed per acre will be sufficient. Lucerne may be sown if the weather is favourable, and at this time of the year it will germinate very quickly. See last month *re* dodder. Hill potatoes, thin growing crops of mangolds, carrots, &c. Peas, if sown, as advised in June, will now be fit to harvest. Do not leave them to get fully ripe in the pod before cutting, or they will shell out in handling. They should not be knocked about too much in harvesting; they should be turned frequently after cutting, and ultimately carted to the barn and thrashed. The haulm, if stacked and kept dry, will be eaten by cattle in a time of scarcity. Tobacco will now require constant attention; finish planting out, if not done already, and keep free from weed. Those sown in the field will require a little soil drawn up to them as they advance. If any are eaten off, search should be made below the surface of the ground, in the vicinity of the plant, and a brown grub will most likely be found. Destroy these: they feed at night, hence their having to be searched for. Look out also for caterpillars, which destroy the leaves in the day; these will be found on the underside of the leaf. Opium should now be collected; score the capsules in the evening, and in the morning collect the congealed juice. All that is required to collect it with is a knife to remove it from the capsules, and a piece of glass to scrape the opium on to, turning and kneading it daily till fit for market.

NOVEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This is often a very dry month on the Darling Downs, and unless the weather is more than usually favourable, little can be done in the way of sowing, unless water is available. If the weather is inclined to be showery, and it is necessary to sow through failure of previous sowings, a small sowing may be made of carrot and beet; also turnip. Spinach may be sown as required for succession (the round spinach is best for summer), also New Zealand spinach. Lettuce: See remarks for last month. Lima and French beans, marrows, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c., should be sown as required for succession; also sugar maize. Asparagus should now be allowed to grow, as there should be abundance of other vegetables without it. It may, however, still be cut without much injury to the plants. Earth-nuts may still be planted, as may also sweet potato vines. Full sowings of cabbage and cauliflowers should now be made for autumn crops. A sowing of celery should also be made. Stick Lima and other runner beans as they require it. Water copiously when necessary, and stir the soil between the crops often. A loose soil is nearly as good as a mulch. Globe artichokes: The stalks of these should be cut down after the heads are cut for use, and a good dressing of long stable-dung placed around the plants, and they will produce another crop later on.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Roses should be looked over frequently, and the dead flowers removed; long straggling shoots of noisette and tea-scented roses should be shortened. Syringe, as directed last month, when ever aphids become troublesome. A coating of decomposed manure on the beds will be of great service in keeping up a supply of good blooms. As most of the spring-flowering bulbs will be past flowering; they should be taken up and laid in comparatively dry soil to ripen, keeping each sort named, and separate. When ripe they should be put into bags with sawdust, and kept till wanted in autumn. Put stakes and tie up lilliums that require it; stake and tie dahlias and gladiolus, and plant out any that are left unplanted of either. Continue to sow and plant out tender annuals. Keep carnations, &c., neatly tied up while flowering, and any that have done flowering may be layered. Lawns and walks should have frequent attention in mowing the one and weeding the other. Rosemary and Thyme edgings will require clipping; as will also Privet and other evergreen hedges. Three times a year is not too often to clip these to maintain a nice appearance.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Keep hydrangeas well supplied with water, and see that no others suffer. Continue to give fuchsias liquid manure. Repot plants as they require it. Water freely, and syringe freely also. Many of the fuchsias, as they get out of flower, may be planted out in the borders.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—If removable shading is used instead of whitening the glass, care must be taken that plants are not scalded through a burst of sunshine on partially

cloudy days ; irreparable damage is often done by such an occurrence. Pelargoniums as they finish flowering may be stood outside to ripen their wood, or planted out in the borders. Gloxinias, gesnarias, achimenes, &c., showing flower should be supplied with liquid manure once a week at first, and later on twice. Tuberous-rooted begonias, caladiums, and aloccacias will also be benefitted by a little weak liquid manure. These should have a plentiful supply of water, and even if caladiums are stood in saucers, and these kept full of water, they will get on all the better for it. They should not be stood in water after repotting until they have nearly filled the pot with roots. Repot or top-dress any crotons or dracenas that require it, and syringe these freely ; never allowing the air to be hot and dry where these plants are placed if it can be avoided, or the result will be ill-health and attacks of insects.

FRUIT GARDEN.—The grape vines will now require constant attention, in removing superfluous shoots, tying, and stopping the shoots. Any that have set more fruit than they can mature without distressing them should have the fruit thinned. Sulphur on the first appearance of oidium, or if done as a preventative is still better. Thin over-abundant crops of stone fruit, and, in fact, all fruits ; remembering that six cases of prime fruit is more valuable than ten of small inferior fruit. Hence it pays to thin in more ways than one. Strawberries: Unless a plentiful supply of water be given if dry weather prevails, as it usually does this month, it will be impossible to keep them bearing at this time. Run the Dutch-hoe over the beds frequently to destroy weeds, and keep the beds well mulched. Where plenty of material can be obtained for the purpose, it will pay to mulch around all kinds of fruit trees now. Look over orange trees frequently, and remove suckers—or rather shoots—from off the old wood. Syringe with kerosene emulsion if affected with the scale pest. Budding may be done if the buds are sufficiently matured, and the weather favourable. See that young trees are secured to their stakes.

FIELD.—This will generally be a busy month for the farmers, and one of anxiety to many, as harvest time is to the farmers all the world over. Many farmers know when to cut their grain crops, and many do not. To these latter, I would say that wheat that is cut as soon as the straw below the ear turns yellow, and before the grain hardens, will make more flour than that left to get fully ripe before being cut. Oats, for grain, should also be cut while it has a green appearance, and it will not then shed out in harvesting. For hay it should, of course, be cut as soon after flowering as the weather will permit. Barley and rye require to be ripe when cut. There should be no delay in carting to the barn or stack after the grain has ripened in the shock. Sow maize, imphee, and sorghum as land becomes available, and use the scarifier (scuffler of some) between growing crops when the weeds are only small, as it is almost impossible to destroy them when allowed to get big. Buck wheat may still be sown ; also pumpkins, pie and other melons. Potatoes should be dug as soon as the tops begin to wither. If left in the ground after they have ceased to grow, they are apt to start growing from the eyes after a shower of rain succeeding a dry spell. Tobacco will require constant attention ; remove any lateral shoots that start, and pinch off the top of the plant when it has made nine or ten leaves—seven or eight leaves is enough to leave on a plant. Continue to collect the opium crop : See last month.

DECEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—As the remarks of last month are equally applicable to this, it would be useless to repeat them. All the seeds mentioned last month may also be sown this if circumstances require it. In addition to cabbage and cauliflower, savoys, brocoli, and Brussels sprouts may be sown. Celery should be sown at once for first planting, if not done last month. Another sowing of rock melons should be made, and these will give a succession of fruit to the end of the season. All marrows and squash should be cut before they begin to ripen, or the vines will cease to bear. French beans must also be gathered, whether wanted or not, for the same reason. If dry weather prevails, a plentiful supply of water must be given to all growing crops at least once a week and for cucumbers and salading three times a week will not be too often. A good watering twice a week is better than a sprinkling every day.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to sow tender annuals, such as cockscombs,

amaranthus, portulacacae, &c., and thin out previous sowings. Take up at once autumn and winter-planted bulbs that have withered, dry them properly, and store them for next year, unless previously done. Propagate the best pansies by cuttings and carnations, pinks, &c., by layers. Some gardeners advise, and also practice cutting the layer on the *under* side when layering, but I have found it a better plan to cut the layer half through on the *upper* side. It can then be bent up without any fear of breaking right off, as it is very apt to do when cut on the under side. It may be as well here to explain that the cutting half through is necessary to insure success in layering; the returning sap being intercepted—or perhaps I should say its return being *interrupted*, it causes a warty excrescence to form on the semi-detached half, which, in a few weeks, emits roots, in the same manner as an ordinary cutting, only that success is more certain under ordinary circumstances. Tie up gladiolus and dahlias. Cuttings of these latter may be struck now if it is desired to propagate any particular sort by that means. Proceed with budding of roses. Clip edgings and hedges, and mow lawns frequently. Hoe and weed before weeds get too large.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Lighten up the beds among growing plants occasionally, as they are apt to become caked with frequent waterings. Water freely, and use the syringe freely also, and see that proper shade is not wanting. Some of the gloxinias, achimenes, and caladiums may be brought here now, and coleus should be largely represented, and present a gay appearance.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—The remarks of last month will, in a great measure, apply to this, especially in reference to gesneraceous plants and tuberous-rooted begonias. Some of the achimenes and gloxinias may be placed in the bush-house, which should also be the home of coleus now. Crotons and dracaenas that have become leggy should now be cut down, and cuttings propagated. Do not remove a leaf from croton cuttings when putting them in to strike, as they strike more freely with their leaves on. As soon as the old plants break, they should be repotted, removing as much of the old soil as possible without breaking the ball. Look after mealy-bug and the scale insect, as they are apt to attack cissus discolor, allamandas, stephanotus, &c. Keep these in a free state of growth, and syringe freely. Shade, water, and give air liberally.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Budding of all sorts of fruit trees may be done now, and any budded last month should be looked over, the ligatures loosened, and any that have been missed should be rebudded. Young trees that have been budded, when the buds have taken, may be partially headed down, and if the bud starts a vigorous growth, the stock may be subsequently cut back to where it was budded. In the case of older trees, it will be better not to head them down till late winter, or when the sap begins to rise freely. Many old trees that are not worth the ground they occupy may be made to pay by being budded with sorts known to bear well in the district. Grape vines; See remarks of last month. Thin over-abundant crops of fruit, and rub off superfluous shoots as they appear.

FIELD.—The sowing of maize for grain should be finished without delay. Sorghum and imphee may be sown for grain, or green-feed; maize may also be sown for the same purpose. A sowing of Cape barley may be made at the end of the month for an early crop of green-feed. Harvest buckwheat and other crops as they ripen. Onions should be taken up as they ripen, and dried a few days in the sun before putting into bags for market. Tobacco will now be fit to cut. It should be left on the ground for an hour or so to wilt before being gathered, and taken to the drying shed. If, after cutting, the ground be stirred about the plants, they will produce another crop before the end of the summer. Lucerne and other hay crops should be cut when in flower, and not allowed to dry too much on the ground. Hay made in cocks keeps its leaves much the best.



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TOWNS & BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

OF THE

DARLING DOWNS.

Toowoomba.

THE town of Toowoomba, the capital of the great plateau of the Darling Downs, is situated on the summit of the Great Dividing Range, at an elevation of 1940 feet above the level of the sea. It was not originally intended for, or surveyed as, a site for a town. Owing to the hostility manifested by the early pioneers to any encroachment on their runs for townships or other purposes, the few persons who were anxious to do business with the men on the stations were obliged to settle down at what is now known as Drayton, then known as "The Springs"—from the beautifully clear springs of water there, and which were permanent in the driest seasons. At one time Drayton was a place of considerable importance. It possessed a court house, built of the most primitive materials, and on court day, which was generally held once a month, the town was full of country justices and visitors, and a very large amount of business was transacted. In 1855, Toowoomba, which is an aboriginal name, signifying "*Gathering of the Waters*," while by others it is considered to mean "*Great in the Future*," began to attract attention, and in that year a large quantity of land was sold by the New South Wales Government in farm lots as suburban to the town of Drayton. As Toowoomba was the point of ingress and egress over the Main Range, a large amount of traffic necessarily passed through it, and occasionally as many as thirty or forty bullock teams have been seen in one encampment on what is now known as the Mort Estate, behind the present Royal Hotel. In 1858 the population of Toowoomba was considerably increased, and farming on a small scale was carried on by several persons. On the separation of the colony in 1859, Drayton and Toowoomba and the surrounding suburbs extending northerly as far as Crow's Nest and west to Cambooya were formed into an electoral district, returning one member to Parliament. The number of electors on the roll at the first general election was 243. It now returns two members to Parliament, and has an electoral roll of 2,400 electors. In 1860 the population had increased to such an extent as to justify the inhabitants in applying for incorporation under the Municipal Institutions Act of 1858. The town was accordingly proclaimed incorporated on the 24th November, 1860, and Mr. W. H. Groom, M.L.A., was elected first mayor. Seventeen candidates presented themselves for election as aldermen; of whom nine were elected, Mr. Groom heading the poll. The area comprised within the Municipality is 2733 acres, and is divided into three Wards. The Municipal Council consists of nine aldermen, three for each Ward, one of whom is annually chosen as Mayor. One alderman retires from each Ward annually, so that the ratepayers have ample opportunities of infusing new blood into the management of their local affairs. The increase of population rendered a recast of the Wards necessary, and the three Wards are known as South Ward, East Ward, and West Ward. The number of ratepayers on the roll is as under: South Ward, 365; East Ward, 395; West Ward, 312.

The population of Toowoomba, according to the census of 1891, was 10,764, and that of the suburbs, including Drayton, Highfields, Goombungee, Crow's Nest, Plainby, Westbrook Homestead Areas, Beauaraba, Umbirom, Pittsworth, Greenmount, Gomoran, Meringandan, and Emu and King's Creeks, and the various agricultural areas, at about 19,000—making a total of 29,764—an increase of over 11,000 since the census of 1881. The properties that were sold by the Crown near the town in large blocks have been mostly subdivided, and the town now presents the appear-

ance of a bustling, active place of business. The climate is, without exception, the finest in Queensland, and with railway communication with the metropolis, Toowoomba has become a favorite place of resort to those desirous of leaving the rather warm climate of Brisbane to enjoy the cool, invigorating breezes of the Downs. A splendid hotel, built on the mountains, just above Ballard's Camp, on the Southern and Western Railway, by Mr. J. Holmes, now rented by Mr. McDougall, is capable of affording accommodation to a large number of guests, and is most beautifully situated. His Excellency the late Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy selected Toowoomba as a locality for a summer residence, and every year rented a large brick building on the summit of the range for the purpose. In 1892 Sir Henry Wylie Norman rented a portion of the Blue Mountain Hotel for the summer months, and he and his family enjoyed the change, and spoke in high terms of the exhilarating climate, and of the charming scenery everywhere to be found among the mountains. Last year his Excellency rented Westbrook Hall from November to April, 1895. This year Lord Lamington, the successor of Sir Henry Norman, has taken Westbrook Hall from October, 1896, to April, 1897. Ten acres of land have been reserved on the Main Range as a site for a summer residence of the future governors of Queensland. As residence sites, for nine months out of the twelve, the eastern slopes of the Main Range are unequalled in any part of Australia. Protected from the westerly winds, the climate is perpetual spring. Frosts are unknown, and garden produce of all kinds can be grown all the year round.

Toowoomba has thirteen places of public worship—the Church of England (2), the Church of Rome, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist (2), Primitive Methodist, Lutheran, and Independent German Church (3). A Jewish Synagogue has also been erected.

In schools the town and district are well provided for. There are fourteen primary schools, and two conducted in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. On the 1st of January, 1876, the new Education Act came into operation, and from that date the teaching in all State schools has been purely secular; State aid to non-vested schools ceased at the end of 1880. There are several private schools for young ladies of a high class character, and private Grammar Schools for boys, conducted by gentlemen of high intellectual attainments. A State Grammar School has been erected at a cost of £17,000, and is now the chief educational establishment of the western districts. Mr. C. C. Corfe is the head master. A Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts has long been established, and a new building in connection with the institution was erected at a cost of £3,500. The School of Arts property, which was formerly held in trust for the town by Messrs. James Taylor, W. H. Groom, and Martin Boulton, was handed over in trust by deed to the Municipal Council by the expressed wish of the Trustees, subscribers, and general ratepayers of the Municipality. It is now governed by three members of the Municipal Council, with the Mayor as chairman, *ex officio*, and six committeemen chosen by the subscribers. A Technical College is established in connection with the School of Arts, and is the means of imparting technical knowledge in various branches of industry to a large number of students.

The commercial importance of the town is recognised by the banks. The following banking institutions have branch establishments in Toowoomba:—Bank of New South Wales, Australian Joint Stock Bank, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Union Bank of Australia, Queensland National Bank, and the Royal Bank of Queensland. The Toowoomba Permanent Benefit Building and Investment Society is one of the oldest and most valuable institutions of the town, and has been the means of enabling hundreds of workmen to erect their own homes and become their own landlords.

The town is tolerably well supplied with water, which is laid on to most of the streets of the Municipality. The cost of the waterworks was £20,000. The money for the works was obtained on loan, and is repayable in annual instalments extending over 40 years. The water rate covers the cost of management and maintenance, and provides the money for the annual payment of interest and principal. £1000 was voted by Parliament as a loan to the Municipality for the

erection of swimming baths. A handsome and commodious structure has been erected, and the baths are now open to the public, under the superintendence of Mr. R. Boyce.

The public hospital is at present under the dual control of the Government and the subscribers. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and partly by State aid. It has accommodation for 30 male patients, 12 female patients, and 8 children. The number of admissions during the year is 600. The average number of patients in daily during the year is 45. It is managed by a committee of eight members, four chosen by the subscribers and four nominated by the Government, and is under the superintendence and management of Dr. Freshney, as resident surgeon. There is also a complete staff of trained female nurses. The average amount of voluntary contributions is £900 per annum. The old hospital buildings were converted into a public school, and a new hospital erected at a cost of £9,500, exclusive of £1000 paid for the site. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the fine collection of ornamental trees give the institution a bright and cheerful appearance. The hospital is built with an easterly aspect, and has 30 acres of land attached to it. It is one of the finest sites in the town. There is a separate residence for the house surgeon, and patients can be privately treated in private wards if they so desire on payment of prescribed fees. Complete quarters for the trained nursing staff have been erected, and the whole establishment has been thoroughly equipped and renovated.

The industries of the town and district are progressing fairly in spite of hard times. There are two flour mills, four steam saw-mills, one foundry, a large and extensive brewery, with malting-house attached, tin-plate working establishments, boot factories, cordial and steam aerated water manufactories, coach-building establishments, wheelwrights, three tanneries, two extensive fellmongering establishments, five printing offices, and soap factories, while several large Brisbane commercial establishments have resident agencies.

At Oakey, on the Dalby railway line, are situated the works of the Hogarth Meat Preserving Company, whose meats have obtained a high repute in the European as well as in the colonial markets. This is one of the largest establishments in the colony, and employs a large number of hands.

The Gowrie coal mines are situated near the Gowrie Crossing, on the Western line of railway. The output of coal is nearly 10,000 tons per annum.

Toowoomba is also the central depôt of the Southern and Western railway lines, and trains leave daily for the south-western, western, and north-eastern districts. The Sydney express mail train also passes each way through Toowoomba daily, Saturdays excepted. Trains leave daily for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick, Dalby, Roma, Mitchell, Charleville, Pittsworth, Crow's Nest, Cabarlah, Oakey, and Jondaryan. Through trains from Toowoomba to Charleville leave every Tuesday and Friday at 9.50 p.m., calling at all the intermediate stations. There is an excellent and well provided refreshment-room at the Toowoomba station.

A branch railway from Toowoomba to Crow's Nest runs for a distance of 30 miles. This line has opened up a large agricultural district, and also assisted the development of our timber resources. In the Crow's Nest district there are thousands of acres of the finest pine forests to be found in all Queensland. The climate of Crow's Nest is exceptionally beautiful, being situated on the eastern watershed, and is sheltered from the westerly winds. A few miles from Crow's Nest is a beautiful waterfall, while the country around comprises some splendid scenery. Game is in abundance, and the district is one of the best shooting preserves in the colony. Frosts are seldom experienced, and the result is that garden produce in the eastern slopes can be grown all the year round.

Another branch line from the Overall Bridge on the Warwick line to Pittsworth, a distance of 17 miles, has been constructed. This connects another large agricultural area with Toowoomba. Pittsworth is steadily growing, possesses some of the finest hotels in the colony, has several stores and receiving depôts, and is fast assuming the proportions of a prosperous town. Being in the centre of a large grazing district, monthly sales of stock are held, and buyers come from all quarters to make purchases. Quail are in abundance, and there is a large field for sportsmen,

The public institutions of Toowoomba are the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Land Office, Railway Offices, Works Office, Court House, Gaol, and Industrial School for young girls. A large and handsome two-storey block of public buildings has been erected in Margaret-street. The ground floor is occupied by the Public Lands and Defence Force Departments as offices for the various officers; and the upper storey for the holding of the Assizes, the District Court Sittings, and the ordinary police business. There are also offices and retiring rooms for the judges, counsel, magistrates, jury, witnesses, and the various officers of the court. The whole block is surmounted by a clock tower, sixty feet in height, in which is fitted a large four-faced clock, purchased in London at a cost of £250, which chimes the quarter hours, and the striking of the hours can be heard all over the town.

An Asylum for the Insane is in course of erection at Toowoomba at an ultimate cost of £100,000. The first section is completed, the contract price being £28,750, and is occupied, and two additional wards have just been finished at a cost of £12,000, and £3,500 have been voted by Parliament for new kitchen, laundry, &c. Generally it contains from 200 to 250 male and female inmates. Dr. Hogg is the Medical Superintendent, and he is peculiarly well qualified for the office. The Asylum grounds comprise 160 acres, and an additional 100 has been purchased as a grazing area for the cows of the establishment.

A Town Hall has been built and furnished at a cost of £4100. The hall is one of the most handsome and commodious in the town, and has a gallery on the northern end. Suites of rooms have been supplied for all the officers of the Corporation, and there is a special room for the Municipal Council meetings, and a strong-room for the preservation of all deeds, books, and papers.

Toowoomba has a public park of 70 acres, and a portion of it is now laid out as a Botanical garden, and made a healthy place of recreation from funds supplied partly by the Legislature, and partly by the Municipality. It is now vested in the Municipal Council, who have now the management of it. There has also been reserved a most beautiful spot on the Main Range, under Picnic Point, containing 32 acres 2 rods, for recreation purposes. It commands one of the grandest views to be seen in Australia.

There are three Masonic Lodges, three lodges of Oddfellows, A. O. Foresters, a Rechabite Society, several Blue Ribbon Societies, and two other benefit societies. The Caledonians and Hibernians have each a society. There is also an excellent Fire Brigade, managed by a Board, consisting of representatives of the Government, the Municipal Council, and the fire insurance companies.

Toowoomba has five newspapers—The *Toowoomba Chronicle*, of super double royal size, published on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and has a large and increasing circulation. It is the recognised leading journal of the Western districts. The *Settler and South Queensland Pioneer*, published every Friday at noon. The *Darling Downs Gazette*, published on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. The *Democrat*, a weekly paper, is published every Friday morning. The *Record*, published every Wednesday morning.

In addition to the Waterworks, a Gas Company is in active operation to light the streets, the stores, and all the public offices with gas. The company has been a marked success, and never fails to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum.

There are two agricultural societies in Toowoomba; one holds its exhibition in August, when live stock is chiefly exhibited—the other in January, when grain, vegetables, fruit, flowers, and wines are exhibited. Each society is assisted by the Legislature, to the extent of 10s. for every £ raised by private subscription to the extent of £125. There is also an Horticultural Society, for the exhibition of flowers, &c.

The present Mayor of Toowoomba is Alexander Mayer, Esq., and the Aldermen are Messrs. Malcolm Geddes, M. Keefe, E. Smart, William Thorn, E. Boland, John Fogarty, W. Kirk, and W. R. Robinson. Mr. A. Merritt is Town Clerk; Mr. John Walton, Rate Collector; Mr. Thomas Stockham, Inspector of Nuisances; Mr. E. Corr, Foreman of Works.

The Toowoomba Municipality comprises an area of 2733 acres, and is divided into three Wards. The estimated population is over 10,764, and the estimated number

of dwellings 1,560. The assessed capital is £605,868. The amount of rates levied at 1½d. in the £ on the unimproved value of the land was £3155 11s. 3d. The Endowment from the Consolidated Revenue of the colony is about 6s. 8d. for each £ of rates actually received. The water rates levied last year amounted to £2834 2s. The lighting rate for the twelve months is £745 12s. 9d. The endowment, however, is payable at the will of the Legislature.

The Parliamentary representatives of Toowoomba are W. H. Groom, Esq., and John Fogarty, Esq.; of Aubigny, William Thorn, Esq.; of Cambooya, Henry Daniels, Esq.; and Cunningham, Thomas McGahan, Esq. The district, formerly known as Drayton and Toowoomba, has been subdivided, and now comprises three electorates, returning four members to the Assembly.

The Police Magistrate is Captain Goodall, and the Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mr. Galloway. Mr. Inspector White is in charge of the Police Department.

In whatever view Toowoomba is regarded, situated as it is in the centre of a rich pastoral and agricultural district, possessed of natural and climatic advantages unexcelled, and railways branching from it in all directions, it is impossible not to be impressed with the promising future that lies before it. Within the past thirty-four years it has grown from a village, with a population of two hundred souls, to its present large dimensions. In the next ten years, if its growth is as steady and continuous as in the past, it must become—as in fact it may be said to be now—the most important inland town in Queensland.

The suburbs of Toowoomba, including the populous district of Highfields on the north, and the prosperous settlements of Clifton, Emu and King's Creeks to the south, and on the Westbrook and Eton Vale Homestead Areas, are occupied chiefly by a farming population. In the suburbs are very beautiful gardens that would do no discredit to any country in the world. Here will be found growing in abundance apples, pears, apricots, peaches, nectarines, mulberries, oranges of all descriptions, plums of all varieties, loquats, quinces, and other fruits of all kinds. The grape grows here in abundance, and is cultivated with great care and attention by several German colonists, who have also manufactured wine of excellent quality. The wines of Mr. Hertzner, of the Middle Ridge, received high commendation at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at London, in 1887, and those of Mrs. Beh and Mr. Herzer were not only highly commended, but were awarded a certificate at the Centennial Exhibition at Melbourne. Some of the gardens are places of public resort, and are a sort of Baden Baden on a small scale.

Along the Warwick railway line, and at a short distance from it, is Greenmount, one of the most flourishing of our agricultural settlements. It is noted for its splendid butter, which is made in large quantities, and attains the premier prices in the metropolitan market. A large cheese factory has been established here, and the cheese manufactured is pronounced of excellent quality, and commands a ready sale. Dairy farming is conducted on a large scale, and one of the largest and most successful dairies is that of Mr. Thomas Allen, one of the pioneers of this industry, who milks daily 150 cows, and who has shown what steady, persevering industry and indomitable courage, in the face of difficulties, can do. A visit to Greenmount will amply repay the visitor. There is an excellent and well conducted hotel, under the personal management of Mr. Charles Bell. A few days can well be spent here, not only in viewing the beautiful scenery and farms and dairies, but also in fishing and shooting. West from Greenmount is Clifton, which is steadily growing as a town, and possesses four public-houses, some of them two stories, several stores, a State school, a bank, and places of worship. The subdivision and sale of the Clifton Estate has not only largely increased the traffic returns of the railway, but has led to the formation and growth of the Clifton township, and added value to all the surrounding property.

Jondaryan township is situated on the main Dalby line, about 30 miles from Toowoomba, and is a steadily improving locality. It is the outlet for all the surrounding farming and grazing selectors, and contains hotels, stores, and other business places. Within a short distance is Jondaryan head station—one of the largest sheep-rearing properties in Queensland.

Highfields, in addition to its agricultural resources, has vast quantities of timber, which gives employment to a large number of hands. It has four steam

saw mills, and supplies the district for miles around with the most valuable timber. A branch railway from Pengarry Junction to Crow's Nest, via Meringandan and Geham, has been constructed. The traffic on this line is fairly satisfactory, and, as population increases, it must prove of great value to all the surrounding localities.

Clifton, on the Warwick line, has now assumed the proportions of a town. It has several hotels and stores, places of worship, a State school, and a School of Arts. Several private residences have also been erected. It stands in the centre of a large agricultural district.

Wyreema, on the Warwick line, is the outlet for the recently-purchased Westbrook lands, and will soon become a station of considerable importance.

Emu, King, and Spring Creeks, Back Plains, North Branch, Beauaraba, Pittsworth, Southbrook, Crosshill, Clifton, Umbirom, Meringandan, Gomoran, and the various Homestead Areas, form the most prosperous agricultural settlements in Queensland, and the same may be said of the districts of South Warwick. Wheat, barley, oats, and lucerne are grown here in large quantities, and the hay, when pressed in bales, is sent by rail to the Brisbane markets. It is here that the cross-bred Leicester sheep and lambs are placed in lucerne paddocks, and, when in condition, are despatched by rail to the markets of Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Brisbane, where they realise sometimes exceptionally high prices. Of late, however, the farming industry has been depressed, partly from overproduction, but more so from the cessation of loan expenditure, and crushing railway freights, now happily reduced, however. Time will cure this, and sooner or later it must be recognised that, the full development of such magnificent lands as we have on the Darling Downs, will be a great factor in restoring prosperity.

The Land Purchase Act of 1894, which enables the Government of the day to purchase land, suitable for close settlement, to the extent of £100,000 per annum, has been put in force on the Darling Downs, and several large areas at Westbrook, North Toolburra, and Glengallan have been purchased. These areas, amounting to about 30,000 acres, will shortly be surveyed, and thrown open for selection.

Local Government Offices.

LANDS AND SURVEY.—Lands Commissioner—J. R. Warner; Land Agent—J. R. Warner; Clerk and Draftsman—T. W. Davison; Crown Bailiff and Crown Lands Ranger—J. B. O. Evans.

POLICE OFFICE.—Police Magistrate—Captain Goodall; Clerk of Petty Sessions—F. W. Galloway; Sub-Inspector of Police—J. W. White; Assistant C.P.S. and Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Drayton and Toowoomba, Highfields, and Darling Downs Central—Essex Evans.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Officer in Charge—F. Cosgrove; First Assistant—G. H. Knowles; Assistants—T. J. Elliott, W. Sexton, J. Swartz, R. Hazard, J. Woods, A. Ladewig; Line Repairer—T. Hogan; Letter Carriers—A. Quelch, R. J. Moore, T. Hadwen; Messengers—H. Graves, G. Lock, A. Wilson. Government Savings Bank—Officer in Charge—F. Cosgrove. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon, and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.

SHERIFF'S BAILIFF.—G. N. Walker.

CURATOR OF BOTANICAL GARDENS.—R. R. Harding.

POUNDKEEPER.—Mrs. Hannah Lloyd.

INSPECTOR OF BRANDS.—G. F. Gadsden.

RETURNING OFFICER—Toowoomba.—S. G. Stephens.

RAILWAYS.—Stationmaster—P. Lloyd; Assistant Stationmaster—J. S. Clarkson; Traffic Superintendent—J. Stark; Chief Clerk—G. Waldon.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Superintendent and Medical Officer in Charge—Dr. Hogg; Matron—Miss Law.

STATE SCHOOLS.—West Ward: Head Male Teacher—J. M. Hutcheon; Assistant Teachers—W. E. Wilson, J. Kennedy, D. J. Adams; and two pupil Teachers. West Ward (Girls and Infants): Head Female Teacher—Miss Hirst; Assistants—Misses Farquharson, McGregor, M. Flynn, N. B. Ryan, B. Murphy; and one pupil teacher. South Ward (Boys): Head Male Teacher—W. H. Smith; Assistant—W. H. Martin; and three pupil teachers. South Ward (Girls): Head Female Teacher—Miss Shanahan; Assistants—Misses E. Clarke, F. McIntosh, M. A.

Degan; and one pupil teacher. South Ward (Infants): Head Teacher—Miss Rossbrook; and two pupil teachers. East State School (Boys, Girls, and Infants): Head Teacher—J. Spiers; Assistant Teachers—R. Monteith, A. J. Mills, Misses M. Kearney, A. Creighton, A. Morgenstern; and two pupil teachers. There are three distinct departments in the South School, and only two in the West School. South—I. Boys; II. Girls; III. Infants. North—I. Boys; II. Girls and Infants.

COMMISSIONERS FOR AFFIDAVITS.—Captain Goodall, C. W. Hamilton, J. Murray, and C. H. B. Mackay.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Garde.

TOOWOOMBA GAOL.—(Girls' Reformatory).—Superintendent—Henry Blaney; Matron—Mrs. Blaney.

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JONDARYAN DIVISIONAL BOARD.—Chairman—C. Campbell; Members—F. C. Brodribb, C. Williams, G. Whittaker, J. F. Jennings, T. Anderson, F. West, F. A. Gore, and G. G. Cory; Clerk and Foreman of Works—G. F. Bennett; Assistant Clerk—C. Blake; Auditors—J. T. Macmichael and S. Cock; Office—Russell-street.

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MIDDLE RIDGE SHIRE COUNCIL.—President—H. Webb; Councillors—J. Curtis, E. Pillar, E. Eggleton, W. Tidman, A. Horner; Clerk and Foreman of Works—E. C. Schmid; Shire Hall—Hume-street.

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NEWSPAPERS.—The *Toowoomba Chronicle*, published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the *Settler and South Queensland Pioneer*, published every Friday; the *Darling Downs Gazette*, published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday; the *Democrat*, published every Saturday; the *Record*, published every Wednesday.

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HALF-HOLIDAY POLO CLUB.—President, W. Thorn, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Cato and R. Kirk; Committee, J. W. White, H. Roper, W. C. Peak, W. Trevethan, F. Marwedel; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, G. E. Fogarty.

DARLING DOWNS RIFLE CLUB.—Patrons, W. H. Groom, J. Fogarty, W. Thorn, M.L.A., F. C. Brodribb, J. Garget, Dr. Hogg; President, Geo. Black; Vice-Presidents, Major King, Inspector White, Rev. T. St. J. Pughe, J. T. Macmichael, Dr. McDonnell, Dr. Garde, S. Lovell; Secretary, E. D. Easton; Treasurer, W. Annand; Custodian of Ammunition, C. Copp; Auditors, J. Melvin and T. Brier; Committee, T. K. Lamb, Wm. Lane, C. Copp, Jas. Renwick, J. Campbell, P. Lightbody, C. W. Robinson; Score Registrar, E. Marshall.

TOOWOOMBA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.—President, F. C. Brodribb; Vice-Presidents, W. E. Hoelscher, J. T. Macmichael, Dr. Falkiner, and A. McPhie; Hon. Secretary, A. H. T. Beebe; Hon. Treasurer, C. G. Kyle; General Committee, H. A. Holden, M. J. O'Sullivan, N. A. McPhie, and H. V. King.

GORDON GYMNASIUM AND ATHLETIC CLUB.—President, Rev. T. St. J. P. Pughe; Superintendent, W. G. Searle; Hon. Treasurer, J. T. Macmichael; Committee, W. Moran, F. Boyce, L. Symes, F. Hills, F. Hooper, G. A. Godsall, J. T. Macmichael, W. G. Searle, J. A. Harrison; Secretary, Frank Burt.

COLLEEN BAWN DRAMATIC COMPANY.—President, T. Lane; Vice-President, G.

J. Mackay; Director, **E. J. Godsall**; Stage Manager, **A. R. Boyce**; Business Manager and Treasurer, **J. E. Stone**; Secretary, **V. C. Redwood**.

TOOWOOMBA CHORAL SOCIETY.—President, **J. Kilham**; Vice-Presidents, **C. W. Hamilton** and **T. K. Lamb**; Conductor, **G. D. Stanfield**; Accompanist, **Miss Flynn**; Committee, **J. Provan**, **T. Padget**, **F. C. Warren**, **F. W. G. Annand**, **F. Boland**; Hon. Secretary, **F. C. Warren**.

Debating Society.

TOOWOOMBA PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY.—Speaker, **Rev. Geo. Hervey**; Premier, **J. Tolmie**; Leader of Opposition, **D. M. Cameron**; Secretary and Clerk of the House, **J. E. Stone**.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—St. James's, Rector, **Rev. T. D. Warner**; St. Luke's, **Rev. T. St. J. P. Pugh**.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Resident Priests, **Rev. T. O'Connell**, **Rev. H. Bailey**, **Rev. M. Walsh**.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—St. Stephen's—**Rev. J. Crookston**.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.—**Rev. W. Jeffries**.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—**Rev. G. Hervey**.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—**Rev. J. Prowse**.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—**Rev. J. Glover**.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.—**Rev. W. Langebecker**.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—(Vacant).

Sunday Schools are established in connection with all of the above churches.

Business Directory.

The following form a list of the principal business establishments of Toowoomba, and the profession and trade of each of them:—

MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS.—**Marwedel and Co.**, **Stevens and Co.**, **Alexander and Munro**, **T. K. Lamb**, **Powell and Palethorpe**, **R. Renwick**, **Laidlaw and Peak**, **J. P. McLeish and Co.**, **J. Atkinson**, **Archibald Anderson**, **J. Fogarty**, **Pigott and Co.**, **P. O'Brien**, **J. Giles**, **McCook Bros.**, **H. F. Elliott**, **J. Troy**, **J. M'Stay**, **Gisler Bros.**, **Carew, Gardner and Billington**, **M. M'Govern**, **J. Nihill**, **Lightbody and Brazier**, **J. Anderson**, **E. Murphy**, **G. P. Merry**, **F. Schuster**, **Shackleton and Hamwood**, **Bain and Sydenham**, **Mrs. White**, **T. Wood**, **T. Price**, **B. Gibson**, **D. Sheedy**, **Kwong Sang and Co.**, **Ware and Co.**, **G. Morton**, **J. Cushway**, **W. J. Solley**.

TEA MERCHANTS.—**Geo. Moloney and Co.**, and **J. Peters**.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS.—**Mrs. Lamb**, **Mrs. Roberts**, **Fossett and Co.**, **J. M'Stay**, **Misses Lynch**.

HOTELKEEPERS.—**Mrs. Thompson**, **W. Gentle**, **O. E. Perkins**, **J. Corner**, **M. Loveday**, **J. McLoughlan**, **Mrs. Clear**, **Mrs. J. Collins**, **T. Walsh**, **B. McGlynn**, **J. R. Frazer**, **Mrs. Hennessy**, **M. Heffernan**, **A. Aldridge**, **A. McShane**, **D. Schultz**, **J. Long**, **J. Scully**, **E. Pierce**, **W. Brosnan**, **R. Kirk**, **R. Burge**, **F. Ford**, **M. Laracy**, **M. Keefe**, **G. A. Godsall**, **Mrs. O'Brien**, **F. Meagher**.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—**Marwedel and Co.**

MUSIC WAREHOUSES.—**Harston and Co.**, **Burnell and Co.**, **F. Keen**.

AUCTIONEERS, &c.—**T. G. Robinson and Co.**, **R. Sinclair and Co.**, **Kennard and Co.**, **Gregory and Scholefield**, **McPhie and Co.**, **Brookes and Co.** Commission Agents—**J. W. Mattinson**, **J. S. M'Intyre**, **S. G. Stephens**.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—**Commercial Union**, **London and Lancashire**, **Gregory and Scholefield**; **Royal Insurance Co.**, **Kennard and Co.**; **New Zealand Accident Insurance Co.**, **N.Z. Fire and Marine Insurance Co.**, **Equitable Life**, **R. Sinclair and Co.**; **Liverpool, London, and Globe**, **F. W. G. Annand**; **Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria**, and **South British Insurance Society**, **S. G. Stephens**; **Mutual Life of Australasia**, **Marwedel and Co.**; **A.M.P. Society**, **A. H. Hoskin**, **District Secretary**; **The Imperial**, **A. H. Redwood**; **Colonial Mutual Life Assurance**, **Royal Fire Insurance Co. (Queen Branch)**, **Queensland Mutual Fire Insurance Co.**, **E. Casper**; **Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance**, **R. C. Laking**; **Phoenix Fire Office**, **Alliance Marine Company**, **McPhie and Co.**; **National Mutual Life Assurance**, **Lion Insurance Co.**, **National Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand**, **Thomas J. Allen**; **Citizens'**

Life Assurance Society, W. J. Tregoe; Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Co., W. A. Ramsbotham; Sun Office, F. W. Groom.

SOLICITORS.—Hamilton and Wonderley, R. Dodd, J. Murray, C. H. B. Mackay, J. V. Herbert, A. M. Lilley, C. S. Eden, M. J. O'Sullivan.

SADDLERS.—McDonald and Quinn, J. F. Moloney, J. Blackburn, A. Gaydon, M. O'Connell, W. Hamwood, J. Gleeson.

BASKET MAKER.—J. Bes'mann.

FURNITURE DEALER.—J. Rowe, H. E. Hughes.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.—H. Walker, E. Blomgren, P. Chrissen, W. J. Snow, C. Muller.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—J. H. Robertson, G. Black, A. Provan and Co., J. E. Stone, and W. Kyle.

TIN PLATE WORKERS.—R. Filshie, James Paton, E. Smart, F. J. Hutchinson, W. Millin, Patridge and Co., T. R. Roberts.

BOOTMAKERS.—H. Mengel, C. T. Edwards, junr., Rowbotham Bros., P. Field, A. R. Cameron, H. Alke, B. Virgin, W. Ewen, W. Kyle, D. McNamara, J. Finn, L. Brandis, J. Lord, Svenson and Palmer.

SURGEONS.—Dr. E. Roberts, Dr. Faulkner, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Garde, Dr. McDonnell, Dr. Nolan, Dr. Woodward. Surgeon Dentists.—I. L. Hodgson, W. A. Noble, G. J. Mackay, H. A. Boys, J. Stanley Nolan, J. Sunderland.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—M. Roggenkamp, E. Müller, J. Bain ("Trilby" Studio), E. Moulant.

FRUITERS.—J. Tucker, T. Farnell, T. Clark, J. Ingham, F. Bruhn, M. S. Goodsell, Mrs. McDonald, R. Pember, Mrs. G. Crockam, H. Roessler, Mrs. White, J. Anderson, Mrs. Karl, Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Woodward, D. McLean.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.—P. Thompson, junr., J. Prouton, H. Prouton, R. Müller, W. Wheatcroft, Blake and Long, G. W. Westwood, H. Lewis, A. Bowdler.

NURSERY GARDENERS AND SEEDSMEN.—Range Nursery, Henry Roessler, S. Horsfall, P. Field, A. R. Cameron, G. Searle, M. S. Goodsell, Summerlin & Co.

TAILORS.—Ipswich Woollen Company, Alexander and Munro, Hillens and Co., E. Chambers, Padget Bros., T. Jefferson, W. Legge, I. Abrahams, J. A. Clark.

CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS, &c.—M. L. Ross, P. MacNamara, F. and G. Hooper, Mrs. Riordan, F. Fogarty, Campbell Bros., G. McKnight.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PRINTERS.—W. H. Groom (*Toowoomba Chronicle* and *The Settler and South Queensland Pioneer*), Robinson, Tolmie and Co. (*Darling Downs Gazette*), D. M. Cameron (*Democrat*), Treadwell and Co. (*Record*), J. H. Robertson and Co., J. E. Stone.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Lamb and Co., C. Newman, T. W. Webb, J. Webb, A. Anderson, J. Anderson, Casper and Co., J. Giles, Gill and Ireland, H. Stodley.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—John Garget, W. Hodgen, W. Williamson, Broadfoot and Cooper, J. Renwick, H. Andrews, H. Henderson, D. Broadfoot, D. Wyeth, A. Mayes, Doyle and Gilbert, H. J. Parsons, W. Trapp, F. Müller, D. Meisenhelter.

CYCLE AGENCIES.—T. Trevethan, E. Clark, F. W. G. Annand.

SHWING MACHINES.—Singer Company, Beale and Co., F. Driver.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.—John Roessler, S. G. Briggs, J. E. Hamilton, G. A. E. Allom.

ARCHITECTS.—J. Marks and Son, H. W. K. Martin.

TIMBER MERCHANTS (with Steam Mills).—E. W. Pechey, Filshie, Broadfoot and Co., A. and D. Munro, Toowoomba Foundry Co., Ltd.

COACH BUILDERS.—Thomas Trevethan, W. W. Hurford, O'Sullivan and Weimers.

COACH PAINTER.—H. Harrold.

CABINETMAKERS.—T. S. Burstow, Keogh and Co., Rosenstengel and Kleimeyer, F. Müller, H. E. Hughes.

UNDERTAKERS.—Rosenstengel and Kleimeyer, R. Cobb.

HAIRDRESSERS.—J. McKinney, C. Campbell, A. E. Hooper, Nundress Silva.

BRICKMAKERS.—R. Hampson, James Renwick, A. Mayes.

WHEELWRIGHTS AND BLACKSMITHS.—Frederick Robinson, O'Reilly Bros., Lovell and Wensley, F. Snell, M. Kilmartin, G. Crockam, J. Barlow, A. Ellis, J. Macguire, F. Wiedemann.

IRONMONGERS.—R. Aland, W. M. Tanner, J. Paton, J. Rüthning, H. G. Wyeth. **CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.**—I. L. Hodgson, W. A. Noble, G. J. Mackay.

FOUNDERS AND IRONMONGERS (with Steam Power).—Toowoomba Foundry Co., Limited.

MONUMENTAL STONE-CUTTING WORKS.—W. Bruce, Geo. Bailey, H. Wagner.

BUTCHERS.—Campbell Bros. and Co., Boland and McHugh, Pobar Bros., C. Warneke and Co., H. Maurer, Wagner Bros., W. Feuerriegel, H. Hogarth, J. W. Giles.

BREWERS.—Perkins and Co., Limited, Downs Brewery.

TANNERS.—S. H. Whichello, J. Blackburn, P. Field, T. Hicks.

SOAP FACTORIES.—C. Hampson, G. and F. Hooper.

FISH AND OYSTER RESTAURANTS.—T. Farnell, R. Pember, J. Ingram.

FELLMONGERS.—S. H. Whichello, Campbell Bros. and Co., T. S. Hawkins.

NIGHTMEN.—J. Buchan, R. M'Alpine, J. Horn.

TOBACCONISTS.—M. Campbell, T. Farnell, J. McKinney, J. H. Robertson and Co., A. E. Hooper.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.—E. W. Ashton, R. C. Laking, E. Casper, H. Symes, D. Bain, F. Burt, F. W. G. Annand, H. A. Nesbit.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOTS.—R. Aland, J. E. Stone.

BOARDING HOUSES.—F. Schaffer, Russell-street; Mrs. Bunning, Russell-street; Mrs. Moran, Russell-street; Mrs. Anderson, Bell-street; Mrs. Taylor, Margaret-street; Mrs. Care, Campbell-street; Mrs. Brotherton, Russell-street; D. McLean, Russell-street.

VAN PROPRIETORS.—Geo. Carseldine, J. Bailey, M. M'Govern, J. Morrison, J. H. Dahlin, J. E. Pomfret, J. M'Kay, J. Roe, D. Callow, J. Henderson, T. M'Kay, J. Schaffer, H. Heads.

LIVERY STABLE PROPRIETORS.—Alex. Mann, A. R. R. Boyce.

CHIMNEY SWEEPERS.—W. Andrews, W. Webb.

COOPER.—J. Collins.

GUNSMITHS.—J. Paton, C. Lippold, G. Hillary.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES.—Webster and Co., R. Harper and Co., Scott, Dawson and Stewart, D. L. Brown and Co., Stewart and Hemmant, Hertzberg, Millingen and Co.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—Miss Pennie, Ivanhoe; Mrs. A. Barlow, The Grange; Mrs. Dann, Mrs. Willie, Minnen Mason and Billing.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC AND SINGING.—Miss Kathleen Gilder, Miss B. B. Haugh, W. Hibbert, R. E. Davies, W. Dutton, G. Müller, S. Hobson.

TOOWOOMBA GAS AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Directors, J. Garget, Hon. F. H. Holberton, Hon. J. T. Smith, C. Campbell, E. W. Robinson, and S. G. Stephens; Secretary, E. Casper; Manager, W. Lane.

TUNERS.—Harston and Co., Burnell and Co., F. Keen.

GARDENERS (Jobbing).—John Kinnersley, M. S. Goodsell, T. Barrett, Geo. Searle, J. H. Watson, H. Hopkins, G. C. Smith, T. Price.

FENCING MATERIAL DEPOTS.—Thos. Sims and Son, Hampson Bros.

LICENSED CAB PROPRIETORS.—J. Horn, G. Irwin, D. Deller, F. Stratford, W. Ellis, Alex. Mann, C. Williams, H. Kemp, A. R. R. Boyce, P. Lynch, G. Wall, P. Cleary.

FLOUR MILLS.—Dominion Flour Milling Co., and Gialer Bros.

Drayton.

THE town of Drayton is one of the oldest on the Darling Downs, and at one time was the emporium of the trade of the whole western country. It is in the centre of a large agricultural district, and contains some of the finest building sites to be found in the colony. When the Drayton Deviation is constructed—as it will be some day—these sites will be surely occupied with villa residences. The

population of the town proper is almost 800, but it is surrounded by a large settled agricultural population. The number of ratepayers on the roll is 210. Drayton has a Shire Council to manage its local affairs, whose meetings are held on the first Wednesday in every month. Rates, £450. Endowment, £124. Number of rateable properties, 573. Capital value, £110,000.

SHIRE COUNCIL.—President—R. Handley; Councillors—J. Brown, J. French, W. Crawford, W. J. Peak, S. G. Shepperd, J. Shepperd, R. Harvey, G. F. Reithmuller; Clerk, G. McLervy.

TOWN COMMONAGE.—Ranger—Peter Farquharson.

CHURCHES.—Church of England—Dr. J. K. Black; Roman Catholic Church—Rev. Father Bailey, service monthly; Wesleyan Church—Rev. W. Jeffries, once a fortnight; Presbyterian—Rev. J. Crookston, service monthly.

STATE SCHOOL.—Inspector—R. N. Ross, Esq.; Head Teacher—Mr. E. Pascoe; Assistants—Miss A. Kennedy, Miss M. Lawton. Attendance, 125.

Business Directory.

SADDLER.—R. S. Lynch.

BOOTMAKER.—C. Woods.

STOREKEEPER AND BUTCHER.—R. Shepperd.

POSTMISTRESS.—Mrs. Lynch.

HOTELKEEPERS.—C. Cullen and D. Cullen.

Pittsworth.

PITTSWORTH, the present terminus of the Beauaraba Branch Railway, is situated in the centre of an important agricultural and pastoral district. It is 25 miles by road, in a W.S.W. direction from Toowoomba, and 36 miles by rail. Sixteen years ago it formed a part of the Felton sheep run, now owned by Mr. James Tyson, and since the opening of the railway its progress has been rapid. It is surrounded by the farming settlements of Southbrook, Umbirom, Broxburn, Beauaraba Scrub, Gentleman's Seat, North Branch, Kincora, and the Hermitage. A large and increasing amount of cultivation is being carried on within the area of these settlements, the produce from which, together with sheep and wool from the outlying stations, will keep the Beauaraba Branch pretty busy. There is known to exist, all through the district, large deposits of excellent coal. The educational requirements of the district are provided for by four State Schools and five Provisional Schools, at which there is a large and increasing attendance. Wool is also brought from Goondiwindi and surrounding stations thereto into Pittsworth. Wool, &c., is taken to Pittsworth for transmission to the port of Brisbane from the following stations, viz.:—Yandilla, Condamine Plains, Kurrowah, Pine Creek, Lemon Tree, Brookstead, St. Helena, Porter's, North Branch, Balgownie, Western Creek, and from a large number of small sheep owners. Auction sales of stock, which are becoming very popular, are held once a month. There is a considerable amount of settlement and a large quantity of first-class agricultural land at Back Creek, 25 miles west of Pittsworth. It is anticipated that the railway will be extended to that place in the near future. The mail coach leaves Pittsworth for Pine Creek twice a week, Sundays and Wednesdays, via Brookstead, Yandilla, and Millmerran. There is a nice building there, belonging to the Church of England denomination; the minister from Pittsworth officiates. Also, a new hotel, known as the Donville Hotel, and is kept by Mr. G. Dowling. A police station has been erected there during the year, and is in charge of Mounted-constable Moore. The township is growing slowly. Population of Pittsworth, 350; census district, 8,000. Several new buildings being lately erected, and others in course of erection. Pine Creek, which is known as Turallin, is six miles distant from Millmerran, and is also growing steadily. There is one hotel there, known as the Royal Oak, and is kept by Mr. P. J. Bolger, in conjunction with a store. There is also a store and butcher's shop, kept by Mr. J. Moloney. Mrs. W. Bacon is postmistress at the latter, and Mr. E. Walpole is postmaster at the former township.

Government Officials.

ACTING CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS AND ELECTORAL REGISTRAR.—Senior-constable Knox. Police.—Senior-constable Knox, Mounted-constable Gillies.

POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTER, SAVINGS BANK OFFICER, AND ASSISTANT DISTRICT REGISTRAR.—Wm. Gargett.

STATION MASTER.—T. H. H. Maitland.

LOCAL JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Wm. Brocklebank, D. Mackintosh, F. West, James Porter, A. E. Porter, Geo. Whittaker, P. Connor, J. Wiemers, John Von Pein, D. McE. Hunter, Robt. Willson, S. F. Clarke.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—(Vacant).

CHURCH OF ROME.—Rev. Father O'Connell Visits.

WESLEYAN.—Rev. W. Jeffries Visits.

LUTHERAN.—Rev. M. Doblies.

Public Institutions.

STATE SCHOOL.—Wm. Taylor, Head Teacher; Miss Murran, Assistant; one pupil teacher.

RACECOURSE.—Secretary to Trustees, Geo. J. Allport.

CRICKET CLUB.—Secretary, T. J. O'Carroll.

COURSING CLUB.—Secretary, Robt. Willson.

CEMETERY.—Trustees, F. West, J. Trott, G. Stumm, J. Daniels, P. Connor.

LODGES.—I.O. Rechabites, Pittsworth Masonic.

BEAUARABA MASONIC.—E. Everingham, W.M.; W. Taylor, S.W.; F. Horn, I.W.; S. Willson, S.D.; J. Trott, J.D.; A. Reid, J.G.; D. Kerby, Tyler; Wm. Brocklebank, Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Business Directory.

QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK.—Manager, Jno. Pettigrew; Accountant, T. J. O'Carroll.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS, DRAPEES, AND STOREKEEPERS.—F. Marwedel and Co., W. Bowden, Wilson, and Co., George Tillet, T. Mahoney.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Lessee, E. Everingham.

ACCOUNTANT.—Geo. B. V. Tillet.

HAIRDRESSER.—H. Wiemers.

IRONMONGERS.—W. P. Copp, F. Marwedel and Co., Wilson and Co., Mahoney and White.

TOBACCONISTS.—Geo. Tillet, and H. Baxter.

MEDICAL MAN.—Dr Salter.

HOTELS.—Beauaraba Hotel, W. Bowden; Royal, A. J. McGoldrick; Railway, D. Gallagher; Union, T. Mahoney; Grand, E. Everingham.

PAINTER.—W. Argent.

SIGNWRITERS.—H. Wiemers and J. Box.

GALVANISED IRON WORKER.—W. Argent.

BUTCHERS.—T. Donovan, Thos. M. Pitt.

FRUITERS.—G. Tillet, and Ah You.

AUCTIONEER.—R. W. Scholefield, B. W. N. Yorston.

WATCHMAKER.—H. Baxter.

FANCY GOODS.—H. Baxter.

BOOTMAKERS.—J. Connolly, B. McKewin.

NEWS AGENTS.—G. Tillet, H. Baxter.

SADDLERS.—T. Moloney, and Wm. Houston.

BLACKSMITHS.—Oliver Harding, Wiener Bros., and C. Gommersall.

TIMBER MERCHANTS.—Evans Bros., A. Rickardt.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Jno. Coleman, W. P. Copp, J. Grey.

WHEELWRIGHTS.—Wiener Bros., James Box, P. McKenna.

BAKER.—O. G. Ashmead.

CARPENTER, JOINER, AND CABINETMAKER.—W. P. Copp, and J. Coleman.

Cordial and Aerated Water Manufacturer.—Thos. Barnes.

COMMISSION AGENTS.—Wilson and Co., F. Marwedel and Co.
 PUSLINC DAIKING COMPANY.—Manager, W. T. D. Yonge.
 PITTSWORTH DAIRY COMPANY.—Secretary, D. McE. Hunter.
 TAILOR.—J. Hastler.
 IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE.—Massey-Harris Coy.
 DRAYMEN.—E. Addicott.
 FORWARDING AGENTS.—F. Marwedel and Co., Willson and Co.
 DRESSMAKERS.—Mrs. Maloney and Miss Houston.
 MUSIC TEACHER.—Miss Davis, and Miss McGoldrick.



Millmerran.

MILLMERRAN is a pastoral township on the Back Creek, 165 miles west from Brisbane, 28 from Pittsworth, 7 from Yandilla, and 8 from Pine Creek (Turallin).

Population of district about 300.

Coaches leave Pittsworth every Wednesday and Sunday at 7.15 a.m., returning Monday and Friday at 9 a.m. It is anticipated that the railway will be extended to that place in the near future, as the survey has been completed. There is a considerable amount of settlement, and a large quantity of first-class agricultural land at Back Creek. The village settlement at Koorongara, 18 miles south of Millmerran, is steadily increasing.

Government Officials.

LOCAL JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—F. A. Gore, G. Goro, F. Strüver, W. Pierce.
 POLICE STATION.—Officer in charge, Constable Gee. Moore.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—None officiating at present.
 PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. S. I. Alden.

Public Institutions.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOL, No. 176.—H. L. Walker, Head Teacher. Attendance, 30.
 POST OFFICE.—Postmaster—E. Walpole.
 RACE CLUB—Millmerran Race Club.—Secretary—J. Walpole.
 CEMETERY.—Trustees—G. Elborne, J. P. Purcell, E. Walpole, J. Murphy.
 CRICKET CLUB.—Millmerran.—Secretary—H. L. Walker.

Business Directory.

STOREKEEPER.—E. Walpole.
 SADDLER.—F. Gillespie.
 HOTELKEEPER.—G. Dowling (Domville Hotel).
 BUTCHER.—E. Walpole.
 TIMBER MERCHANTS.—Evans Bros.
 CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Silver and Mabbott.
 DRESSMAKER.—Mrs. Schuamberg.
 INSURANCE AGENT —E. Walpole (South British).
 CHEESE FACTORY.—Geo. Trott.
 BLACKSMITH.—J. P. Purcell.



Leyburn.

LPASTORAL township on the Darling Downs, 42 miles from Toowoomba, 28 miles from Cambooya Railway Station, 36 miles from Warwick, and 110 miles from Goondiwindi. Has a mail running three times a week to and from Cambooya, and once a week to and from Warwick, Goondiwindi and Warroo, and twice a week from Yandilla. The population of the district is about 500.

The following stations are the nearest to Leyburn:—

Ellangowan, E.S. and A.C. Bank .. distant 7 miles

Talgai and Canal Creek, Queensland Investment Land Mortgage Co., Brisbane; G. S. Boulton distant 12 miles.		
Balgownie (selection) Mrs. Hogarth .. ..	.. ..	14 "
Felton, J. Tyson .. ..	.. ..	16 "
Stonehenge, Bank .. ..	.. ..	18 "
Yandilla, Gore and Co. .. ..	.. ..	20 "
Tummaville, Gore and Co. .. ..	.. ..	12 "

ACTING CLERK PETTY SESSIONS.—Constable Becher.

MAGISTRATES.—James Mahoney, J. D. Harris. Magistrates authorised to consent to the marriage of minors—J. C. Snell (at present residing at Salisbury, in the Toowoomba Police District); and J. Macandrew, Police District of Inglewood.

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, also, agent for Colonial Mutual Assurance Society, Ltd., James Mahoney.

POSTMASTER, &c.—J. D. Harris.

PRIMARY SCHOOL (No. 70).—E. H. Larter, Teacher; F. Larter, Assistant.

POUNDKEEPER.—W. Smith.

Business Directory.

BOOTMAKER.—F. Buttner.

BUTCHERS.—M. Liddy, W. Smith.

HOTELKEEPERS.—P. Tighe, W. Smith.

BLACKSMITH.—Anton Schwemb.

STOREKEEPERS.—James Mahoney, J. Johnson.

CARPENTER.—William Lewis.

SAW MILLS.—Evans Bros., Punch's Creek.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCHES.—St. Augustine—No Minister.

Crow's Nest.

CROW'S NEST (native name Toobogindamby), is situated 30 miles north of Toowoomba, on the eastern slope of the Main Range. It was surveyed as a township in the year 1876, by Mr. de Lissier. At this time only a few persons had selected land, since then every bit of available land has been taken up. It has one of the best timbered districts in the colony—pine, blackbutt, stringybark, turpentine; ironbark, and other timbers being very plentiful, and growing to a great size. There is some splendid agricultural land, about 200 selections taken up in the parishes of Djuen and Emu Creek, and 25 selections taken up in the parish of Anduramba, resumed part of Eskdale run, about six miles from Crow's Nest, but the greatest and best portions are held by the neighbouring mill proprietors, and at present are only used for timber purposes. Tin and gold have been found in small quantities a few miles from the township. Fifteen years ago a mail once a week by horse was sufficient to meet the requirements of the district, at present a train runs daily from Toowoomba. A mail twice a week by horse runs from Crow's Nest to Plainby and Douglas, agricultural districts, nine miles in a westerly direction. Also twice a week to Emu Creek cattle station, and Mr. H. Graham's, Djuen. There are three cattle stations adjoining the district. Emu Creek, 15 miles to the north, owned by P. McKillop, Esq., of Victoria. Nukeninda, 18 miles N.E., Thorn Bros., owners. Eskdale, 15 miles east, Lord Bros., owners.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Court House, Police Barracks, Railway Station Buildings, Telegraph and Post Office.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.—Rev. J. Moorehouse.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Service held in Court House by Rev. T. O'Connell and Rev. H. Bailey.

STATE SCHOOL.—Head Teacher—H. S. Browne. Children on roll, 50. Douglas

States School—P. Guerin, Teacher, 36 children on roll.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS AT PECHEY, PLAINBY, AND WHICHELLO.—Teachers—Pechey, E. T. Littleton; Plainby, J. H. Littleton; Whichello, W. Gleeson; Moss View, A. T. Littleton. Children on roll—Pechey, 29; Plainby, 53; Whichello, 19; Moss View, 36. Two new Provisional Schools open—one at Djuan, 27 on roll, W. Lean, Teacher, 13 miles north-west of Crow's Nest; the other at Glenaven, 8 miles north-west of Crow's Nest, H. Browne, Teacher, 24 children on roll. Bergen Provisional School, 11 miles west of Crow's Nest, Miss M. Little, Teacher; 43 children on roll.

STATION MASTER, TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, AND POSTMASTER.—A. Martin.

STOREKEEPERS AND BUTCHERS.—J. T. Littleton, Williams Bros., Mitchell, Ladner and Co.

HOTELKEEPER.—Royal Hotel, Matthew Gleeson.

BLACKSMITH.—J. Gould and J. Gleeson.

CARPENTERS.—W. Gunter, and A. Colthorp.

BRICKMAKER.—R. Bughler.

BARBER.—R. Bughler.

GARDENERS.—C. Barnes, F. Greenslade, and J. Barnes.

WOOLCLASSER.—C. H. Sutcliffe.

LOCAL MAGISTRATES.—J. T. Littleton, E. W. Pechey, W. Wilcox, J. Cleary, T. McGrath, H. Graham, W. J. Case.

MAGISTRATE AUTHORISED TO CONSENT TO THE MARRIAGE OF MINORS.—J. T. Littleton.

CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS.—Senior-constable Mathews.

Societies.

CROW'S NEST CRICKET CLUB.—Secretary—A. Williams; Treasurer—J. H. Littleton.

CROW'S NEST DEBATING SOCIETY.—President—J. H. Littleton; Vice-President—H. S. Browne; Secretary—James M'Carthy; Treasurer—J. Nairn.

CROW'S NEST JOCKEY CLUB.—Secretary—James Gleeson; Treasurer—M. Gleeson.

TRUSTEES CROW'S NEST RECREATION AND RACECOURSE GROUNDS.—Chairman—J. Madden; Secretary—J. H. Littleton; Treasurer—T. Williams; M. Gleeson, senr., and J. Gleeson.

CROW'S NEST PROGRESS ASSOCIATION.—President—J. T. Littleton; Vice-Presidents—Matthew Gleeson, J. H. Littleton, and S. Jackson; Secretary—James Gleeson; Treasurer—A. Williams.



Clifton.

THIS rising and progressive town is a central position on the Downs, and is on the main line of railway to Warwick. It is surrounded with the finest agricultural land in Australia, and the official returns of agricultural produce sent by rail supply abundant evidence of the productiveness of the soil. It has several large stores, a number of well-managed hotels, some of them two-storey buildings, Post and Telegraph Offices, State school, School of Arts, churches, Divisional Board Hall, and a number of private residences, some of them with well-laid out gardens. The trade of the town is considerable, and is steadily increasing. The bulk of the land surrounding the town is in the hands of *bona-fide* selectors, and farming, combined with grazing, is carried on with success and profit.

CLIFTON DIVISIONAL BOARD.—Chairman—J. Logan; Members—G. Alderson, J. Collins, E. Harvey, G. C. Clark, J. Hanly, J. Keleher, N. P. Jorgensen, J. Bourke; Clerk and Inspector—H. Mott; Auditors—T. Allen and J. Dougall.

POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTER.—C. Freeman.

STATION MASTER.—C. Freeman.

BANK.—Queensland National—Manager, G. A. Leichney.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President, J. Logan.

STATE SCHOOL.—Head Teacher, W. Beer.

CHURCHES.—Church of England, Presbyterian Church, Roman Catholic Church.

STOREKEEPERS.—J. Logan, John Mowen, Warren and Co., H. Bailey, J. Dean.

HOTELKEEPERS.—John Hurley (Clifton Arms), E. Gallagher (Australian Hotel) M. Talty (Club Hotel).

BUTCHERS.—John Mowen, D. Connolly.

BLACKSMITHS.—E. Marshall, E. Fitzgerald.

SADDLERS.—C. Barth, D. Twomey.

BAKER.—D. Connolly.

DRESSMAKERS.—Miss Mensforth, Miss McCauley.

BOOTMAKERS.—Wright Bros.

Allora.

DALRYMPLE CREEK takes its rise from the western slopes of the Main Range, north of Cunningham's Gap, and empties into the Condamine, a short distance below West Talgai head station, in length about 49 miles. Dalrymple Creek was named after Ernest Elphinstone Dalrymple, Esq., he being the first squatter that settled on Goomburra. Mr. Dalrymple disposed of it to the Rosenthal Company for the small sum of £350 in the year 1844, and the late and much respected John Deuchar was placed in charge. The company sold it to Patrick Leslie, Esq., in 1847, for the sum of £1400. It was subsequently sold on behalf of Mr. Leslie, by Messrs. Mort and Company, in the year 1855, to Mr. F. Tooth, of Sydney, with 21,000 sheep, at 21s. 6d. per head, and 50s. per head for cattle, land taken at cost price, stores, &c., at valuation, amounting in all to £39,000.

Allora, the town proper, is situated on the south side of Dalrymple Creek. The soil is classed as rich, black soil, with a depth of from 4 to 20 feet. Good water is procurable at a depth of from 33 to 36 feet. During the last few years the town has made rapid progress, and some large and creditable buildings have been erected, but, in common with the rest of the colony, it is now feeling the hard times. Much of the surrounding land was resumed by the Government from the owner of Goomburra, and sold in small farms. It is now peopled by a sturdy class of farmers, who are cultivating the most of it, and are fairly prosperous. Wheat is largely grown, and, when not damaged by rust, some magnificent returns are obtained. Maize and lucerne are also extensively cultivated, and heavy crops are the rule.

The population of Allora at the census of 1891 was 969.

Allora is a municipality, which is well managed by the local aldermen, and the revenue judiciously expended. A branch line of railway to the town is now in course of construction.

CHURCHES.—Church of England—Rev. C. W. Baron; Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. Watson; Roman Catholic Church—Rev. J. J. Horan (Warwick); Wesleyan Church—Rev. W. Dinning (Warwick).

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Mayor—W. Deacon; Aldermen—P. Kelley, A. Shannon, J. Kelly, H. H. Black, I. Holmes, J. Reid, J. Graham, J. Well; Town Clerk—J. Stay; Auditors—F. Pain and A. McMillan; Ranger—J. Munro.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.—A. E. Exley, head teacher; Miss Kate McKenna, E. Harrison, assistants; C. Buxton, M. Dougall, pupil-teachers. Children on roll—120 boys and 131 girls; total, 251; average attendance, 174.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—G. C. Clark, R. Cooke, T. Kennedy, J. C. Snell, W. B. Slade, T. Grimes, F. C. Easton, W. Deacon, E. Harvey, J. Logan, J. Mowen, J. J. Banks, H. Mott, A. Gordon, P. Donovan, J. Dougall, F. Pain.

POLICE COURT.—Sergeant W. S. King, Acting C.P.S. and Registrar of Small Debts Court.

POUNDKEEPER.—James Stewart.

BANKS.—Australian Joint Stock Bank (estab. 1879)—H. de B. Anderson, Manager; Queensland National Bank, T. C. Davies, Manager.

ASSOCIATION.—Central Downs Agricultural and Horticultural Association.—President—G. C. Clark; Vice-Presidents—W. Deacon, E. Harvey, T. Kennedy, J. J. Banks, A. Dowling, and C. Gillam; Secretary—J. H. Buxton; Treasurer—H. de B. Anderson; Committee—J. Kelly, P. Donovan, C. Bourne, P. Kelley, H. Imhoff, H. Feidler, J. Nemeth, A. Rickert, C. Stallman, P. Dalton, W. Aber-

nethy, J. Gilmore, M. Geaney, H. Weynand, J. C. Kennedy, I. Holmes, G. Tickle, E. Cooke, E. Cowley, J. Dougall.

INSTITUTION.—School of Arts (estab. 1872)—President, H. de B. Anderson; Vice-President—J. Dean; Treasurer—P. Donovan; Secretary—O. Christensen; Committee—Dr. Pain, S. B. Player, Rev. C. W. Baron, W. Deacon, J. Dougall, J. Nemeth.

PRESBYTERIAN BAND OF HOPE.—President—Rev. J. Watson; Secretaries—Misses J. Lumsden and Jane Gillam; Treasurer—Miss Kennedy.

DARLING DOWNS COURSEING CLUB.—President, W. Allan, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Slade, E. O. W. Hill, G. C. Clark, junr; Secretary, W. Nemeth; committee of 15 members.

ALLORA JOCKEY CLUB.—President—H. Fisher, Esq.; Vice-Presidents—R. Cooke and E. Harvey; Treasurer—P. Donovan.

CRICKET CLUB.—President—W. B. Slade, Esq.; Vice-President—G. Clark, Esq.; Treasurer and Secretary—H. de B. Anderson; Committee—C. Bourne, J. H. Buxton, and W. Burge.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT REGISTRAR—for Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Mrs. Gwynne.

POST OFFICE, &c.—H. Jeffries.

Business Directory.

CONTRACTORS.—J. Powell, Sharp and Leggatt, H. W. Stay.

BAKERS.—H. Reppell, J. M'Donnell.

BUTCHERS.—Gordon Bros., I. Holmes.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—S. B. Player.

SURGEON.—F. Pain.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—J. Powell, A. M'Millan, Sharp and Leggatt, H. Webber, T. Flynn, H. W. Stay.

CORDIAL AND SOAP MANUFACTURER.—I. and I. Holmes.

BOARDING HOUSES.—H. Reppell, Mrs. Erhardt.

CENTRAL DOWNS DAIRY COMPANY.—Directors, W. B. Slade (Chairman), J. J. Banks, P. Kelly, T. Kennedy, R. Cooke; Secretary, P. Donovan.

FRUITERS.—I. Holmes, H. Reppell.

BLACKSMITHS.—C. Wright, J. Bell, H. Weynand, J. Lumsden, W. White.

STOREKEEPERS.—Kennedy Bros., W. Deacon, Barnes and Co., I. Holmes, J. Hyslop, A. D. Liebenhausen.

INNKEEPERS.—J. Basford (Commercial), P. Kelley (Tattersall's), D. Holmes (Royal), S. Gordon (Princess of Wales), R. Carr (Club), S. Neylan (Railway).

INSURANCE AGENTS.—W. Deacon (New Zealand), E. Harvey (Manchester), J. Powell (United), Kennedy Bros. (Royal and Atlas), Barnes and Co. (South British).

SADDLERS.—Nemeth Bros., W. Burge.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.—Kennedy Bros.

STEAM SAW MILL.—A. Gordon and Co.

TIMBER YARD.—Sharp and Leggatt.

WHEELWEIGHTS.—J. Shuttlewood, C. Wright.

AUCTIONEERS.—Hardwick Bros., P. Donovan.

NURSERYMAN AND FRUITGROWER.—Geo. Moulday.

TAILOR.—A. D. Liebenhausen.

UNDERTAKER.—J. Powell.

WATCHMAKER.—R. Williams.

TINSMITH.—G. Chapman.

NEWSPAPER.—*Allora Guardian*, E. Harvey, proprietor.

BOOTMAKERS.—L. Petry, Wright Bros.

ACCOUNTANT AND AGENT.—P. Donovan.

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Warwick.

ON the Condamine, about 30 miles from its source in the Killarney Mountains, is the centre of one of the most important agricultural districts in Queensland. It occupies a pleasant and healthy site, commanding a distant view of the Main

Range, and almost surrounded by the river on which it is situated. The streets are broad, well formed, and remarkably clean. Two public squares, occupying a central position, are tastefully laid out and planted with ornamental trees and shrubs. Warwick contains many handsome and substantial public buildings, mostly of stone, of which a plentiful supply is obtainable in the neighbourhood. There are four churches—Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian—all built of stone. There are four banks—the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, the Queensland National Bank, and the Royal Bank. The Government buildings are all of a substantial character, as also is the new Town Hall. Two local newspapers circulate (the *Argus* and the *Warwick Examiner and Times*, bi-weekly), amongst the inhabitants of the town and district. These journals are conducted with judgment and skill, and exhibit a fair amount of literary ability, and may fairly claim a good rank amongst the provincial newspapers in Queensland. Perhaps no town in Queensland has suffered to such an extent from the evils of land monopoly as Warwick. In justice to the townspeople, it must be stated that they struggled manfully against the inroads of squatterdom. These struggles, however, availed only to a slight extent against the squatter, aided as he was by corrupt administration and time serving officials. Warwick at the present day is actually hemmed in by extensive private holdings, yielding moderate return to the proprietors and the minimum of revenue to the colony. The holders of these estates are finding it convenient to subdivide and sell to selectors and farmers. An Act was passed in 1894—the Lands Purchase Act—which gives the Government power to repurchase these large estates for close settlement. This has been achieved, and it will add materially to the wealth and importance of the Darling Downs district. Under the Act several properties have already been purchased, and selected by small holders. Certain areas have previously been secured to the bona-fide settler; such, for instance, as the agricultural reserves at Swan Creek, Freestone Creek, Sandy Creek, Emu Creek, Emu Vale, Gladfield, N. Toolburra, S. Toolburra, Rosenthal, Darkey Flat, and Killarney. These areas, though limited in extent, are fertile, and yield abundant crops of maize, wheat, oats and lucerne hay, potatoes, tobacco, &c. There are also some good vineyards in the neighborhood, some of which deserve special notice, viz.—Assmanshausen, the property of Mr. Jacob Kircher, of Sandy Creek, Johannisberg, Swan Creek, and the "Warwick Vineyard," the property of Mr. Carl Tietzel, of Warwick. Wilson's brewery in the town is also doing a large business. Some rich gold-bearing reefs have been found in the district, and mining is being carried on at Talgai, Pikedale, Thane's Creek, and Darkey Flat. Favourable reports are being frequently received from those localities, and there is little doubt that with suitable machinery and experienced miners, payable gold, and in good quantity, will be obtained. Warwick contains a population of about 4000, and the district, Darling Downs East, 6500. Amongst the industries may be specified two large steam flour mills, owned by Messrs. Archibald and Crowther, and the Farmers' Milling Company, which are kept constantly at work. The flour manufactured at these establishments is of the best quality, and commands an extensive sale throughout the colony. The Warwick flour has secured first prize three years in succession in Brisbane, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1896. Warwick is well provided for educationally. There are two State Schools—the Warwick West, containing two separate departments, and showing a total average attendance of four hundred and fifty children; and the East Warwick mixed school, showing an average attendance of one hundred and forty pupils; a denominational school connected with the Roman Catholic Church, showing an average attendance of three hundred pupils; and private schools make up the number of educational establishments. The School of Arts provides a free reading-room for the ratepayers, and is assisted by the Municipal Council to the extent of £54 per annum. Technical classes are also established. In the Warwick district the largest cheese factory in the colony is erected. It is capable of turning out $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of cheese per day, and taking in 3600 gallons of milk per day. Messrs. Reid and Denham are the proprietors of this factory. Appended is a list of the Government and public institutions, and also of the merchants and tradespeople established in Warwick:—

Public Institutions.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (Incorporated May 25th, 1861).—Mayor—F. Grayson; Aldermen—W. Wallace, J. Healy, T. A. Johnson, P. Hartigan, H. Williams, J. Archibald, J. Allman, and W. Collins; Town Clerk—F. B. Woods; Rate Collector, Sanitary Inspector, Commonage Ranger, and Inspector of Works—John Spreadborough; Auditors—P. Connolly and F. Grayson.

EASTERN DOWNS A. AND H. SOCIETY.—President—A. Morgan, Esq.; Vice-Presidents—T. A. Johnson and W. B. Slade; Treasurer—J. R. Ross; Committee—J. Allman, H. Cory, J. R. Curnow, W. Fliteroft, P. Hagenbach, John Healy, P. Kemp, W. D. Lamb, T. Mogridge, Thos. McGahan, M.L.A., C. Ross, H. A. Palmer, A. O. H. Phillips, H. Sterne, W. J. Tilley, W. Wallace, W. H. Warner, Major Moore, H. McGeevor, C. E. McDougall; Secretary—J. Selke.

WARWICK TURF CLUB.—Patron—W. Allan; President—A. Morgan; Vice-Presidents—J. R. Curnow and W. Collins; Treasurer—C. A. Lambert; Committee—H. Cory, J. Allman, C. E. McDougall, J. Longwill, R. Cameron, H. Sterne, M. McDougall, A. H. Palmer, and C. E. Bright; Secretary—J. M. Healy.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President—A. Morgan; Vice-Presidents—R. Gibson and J. W. Wild; Treasurer—J. R. Ross; Secretary and Librarian—R. W. Gibson; Committee—The Mayor, Aldermen Archibald, Williams, Hartigan; and Messrs. W. Collins, C. Colas, E. J. D. Mackay, S. S. Fenwick, Jas. Porter, A. Stewart, W. Wallace, G. Wickham.

HOSPITAL.—Committee—Major Moore, P.M. (Chairman), T. C. Davy, A. Morgan, W. G. Hanbury, G. T. Myles, and J. Cantwell; Secretary—F. J. Kingford; Matron—Miss Sheddon; Trustees—J. D. Macansh, F. B. Woods, A. Morgan, and C. Clarke; Resident Surgeon and Dispenser—Dr. Forsyth.

GLENGALLAN DIVISIONAL BOARD.—Hold their meetings Divisional Board Office, Albion-street. Chairman—P. Hartigan; Councillors—M. Brewer, J. Bambray, T. W. Macansh, P. Hagenbach, C. M'Intosh, T. McGahan, M.L.A., T. Mogridge, D. Thompson; Clerk to the Board—J. Selke; Inspector of Works—C. Thompson; Auditors—Jas. McIntosh and F. B. Woods.

ROSENTHAL DIVISIONAL BOARD.—(Office, Albion-street). Chairman—C. E. McDougall; Councillors—A. Patterson, J. O'Leary, J. Douglas, W. Kyle, and Jas. M'Intosh; Clerk and Inspector—F. T. Grayson; Auditors—S. Metford and F. B. Woods.

WARWICK RACECOURSE.—Trustees—A. Morgan, C. E. McDougall, H. Cory, W. Allan, F. B. Woods; Secretary—F. H. Selke; Caretaker—W. Riebel.

WARWICK CEMETERY.—Trustees—C. B. Daveney, S. Benjamin, T. A. Johnson, W. Wallace, and J. Healy; Secretary—F. B. Woods; Sexton—James Byrnes.

WARWICK FIRE BRIGADE.—Superintendent—J. Ferguson.

Public Officers.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.—Major Moore.

CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS.—W. G. Hanbury.

LAND AGENT.—W. G. Hanbury.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICER and POSTMASTER.—C. E. Bright.

DISTRICT REGISTRAR.—W. G. Hanbury.

TELEGRAPH OFFICER.—C. E. Bright.

BAILIFF (Small Debts and District Court).—J. T. Wallace.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND (St. Mark's).—Clergyman—Rev. E. Moeres, Rector.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Horan, P.P., and Rev. M. Potter, C.C.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. C. J. Legate.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. Dinning.

Friendly Societies.

MASONIC—MYLNE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 200, S.C.—James De Conlay, M.E.H.; W. Wallace, P.Z.; J. Archibald, M.E.Z.; R. Cameron, Scribe E.; S. Benjamin, Treasurer. Meets at their hall, Guy-street, on the second Thursday of December, March, and June, and the 23rd September, at 7.30 p.m.

MASONIC—ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 1372, E.C.—W. Wallace, W.M.; R. J. Irby, S.W.; J. B. Curnow, J.W.; Q. Ross, S.D.; C. M. Hitchcock, J.D.; C. H. Ward, Secretary; R. Gibson, Treasurer. Meets on the Tuesday nearest full moon at the Masonic Temple, Guy-street, at 7.30 p.m.

MASONIC—LODGE CUNNINGHAM, S.C., 818.—R.W.M., J. De Conlay; I.P.M., J. Archibald; S.W., J. Studdert; J.W., R. Cameron; Secretary, J. L. Campbell; Treasurer, C. A. Lambert. Meets the Tuesday night after St. George's Lodge.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Past President—J. Allman; President—J. M. Healy; Vice-President—E. O'Mara; Treasurer—J. Hartigan; Secretary—P. Connolly; Trustees—John Healy, J. Allman, J. Clancy.

ODDFELLOWS—LOYAL ROSE OF WARWICK LODGE.—J. Sterne, N.G.; G. Chandler, V.G.; F. Meyer, E.S.; J. J. Bevin, F.S.; C. Roggenkamp, Treasurer; Trustees, J. Sterne, W. Wallace, and W. Collins. Hall, Albion-street; meets every second Thursday evening.

ODDFELLOWS—STAR OF THE DOWNS LODGE.—T. Ford, N.G.; T. Gorman, V.G.; T. Tyrell, Treasurer; R. Ivory, E.S.; E. D. Coman, F.S.; Trustees, T. Hanley, P. Reibelt, and C. Frank. Hall, Albion-street; meet every second Monday.

GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 6, P.A.F.S. OF AUSTRALASIA.—F. J. Kingsford, W.M.; A. G. Drew, D.M.; H. Houghton, Treasurer; R. J. Jutsum, Secretary; Trustees, F. Reimers, J. Fenwick, and W. K. Hyslop.

Business Directory.

MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS.—Barnes and Co., Benjamin, Rowland and Co., T. A. Johnson, J. De Conlay, W. K. Hyslop, W. McDonald, F. Grayson, John Leonard, John Healy, John Clancy, Mrs. Clarke, T. Miles, John Cantwell, The Exchange Stores, Mrs. Howell, and R. Shilliday.

LADIES' WAREHOUSE AND DRESSMAKERS.—Barnes and Co., J. De Conlay, Mrs. Howell, Benjamin, Rowland and Co., J. Cantwell.

TAILORS.—A. Frank, G. C. Nickel, O. M'Kenna, T. Devitt, and J. Abrahams.

INNKEEPERS.—Mrs. Evenden, H. Chandler, J. Allman, Mrs. Reitzler, John Sterne, Mrs. Kane, Jacob Sattler, Jas. O'Hagan, J. Page, Alex. Stephens, Thomas Pender, R. Kelly, F. Rynne, John Maynard, W. Wiegard, P. Matheson, and Mrs. Law.

BANKS.—Australian Joint Stock Bank—Manager, J. R. Ross; Bank N.S.W.—Manager, C. Lambert; Queensland National Bank—Manager, T. C. Davy; Royal Bank—Manager, A. F. Hardacker.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.—C. B. Daveney, H. C. Ransome, M'Dougall and Co.

SOLICITORS.—J. R. Curnow, E. J. D. Mackay, H. A. Palmer, and S. R. Roe.

SURGEONS.—Dr. Margetts, Dr. Phillips, Dr. Egan, Dr. Tilley, and Dr. Hunt.

SURGEON DENTIST.—Albert Clowes, and G. T. Rose.

LICENSED SURVEYOR.—Andrew Margetts.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PRINTERS.—Arthur Morgan (*Argus*, established 1864), Cowton and Irwin (*Examiner and Times*, established 1866).

BOARDING HOUSEKEEPERS.—Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Holst, and Mrs. O'Donnell.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.—J. B. Yuill, J. W. Grenier, W. Pocher, and Appel Bros.

SADDLERS.—P. Cooney, C. Barth, J. M. Healy, J. A. Gorry.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—J. Miller, S. B. N. Taudevin, J. De Conlay.

BOOKBINDERS.—Cowton and Irwin, A. Morgan.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—G. Aimes, John M'Eniery, J. Fenwick, H. Borger, and A. Ferguson, Warwick Foundry.

COACHBUILDERS.—W. Flitcroft, and Grenier and Sanbuerg.

IRONMONGERS.—W. Dobson, and Barnes and Co.

PLUMBERS AND TINSMITHS, &c.—J. Law, and W. Dobson.

ENGINEERS, IRON, AND BRASS FOUNDERS.—France and Co.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.—H. Haig, Hunter and Co., R. Cameron.

CABINETMAKERS.—F. Reimers, J. De Conlay, and Barnes and Co.

UNDERTAKERS.—F. Reimers, and E. O'Mara.

- MONUMENTAL STONE CUTTING WORKS.—J. M'ulloch, W. Thompson.
 MECHANORIUM.—G. R. Harrison.
 WINE SHOP.—J. Lamb.
 TOBACONISTS.—H. A. C. Tietzel, J. Perry, A. Schureck. Wholesale Agent for Greenup Bros' Tobacco Factory, Texas, T. A. Johnson; Agent for Richmond Tobacco Co., H. C. Ransome.
 CHEESE FACTORY (YANGAN).—Proprietors, Denham and Reid.
 CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—C. H. Ward, and L. C. Dunne.
 HAIRDRESSERS.—W. H. Petersen, J. Perry, A. Schureck, H. A. C. Teitzel, and J. Lamb.
 TANNERS.—Cunningham and Lancaster, M. M. Brown and Son.
 BAKERS, &c.—J. Healy, Mrs. Clarke, Thos. Gorman, W. Beavis, and J. B. Thompson.
 BUTCHERS.—Harrison and Sons, W. Collins, W. Chandler, and Thompson Bros.
 BREWER.—J. C. Thomson.
 CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.—Thos. Mogridge, Mrs. Suter, and Timothy Hanley.
 SOAP FACTORY.—Thomas Mogridge.
 FLOUR MILLS.—Archibald and Crowther, and Farmers' Milling Company.
 TIMBER MERCHANTS.—Wallace and Gibson, M'Intosh and Dumigan (Killarney), R. A. Howell (Killarney), Reid and Milward (Killarney).
 BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—J. McCulloch, W. Gaisford, John Gould, John Longwill, Jas. Stewart, John Stewart, A. B. Burrell, D. Connolly, E. O'Mara, and H. Campbell.
 BRICKLAYERS.—E. Bugden, T. Dickson, and G. Stacey.
 FRUITERS.—Mrs. May, Mrs. Newcomb, Mrs. Hewitt, J. Wilson, G. Rivers.
 BRICKMAKERS.—C. Schnitzerling, and A. Taylor.
 LIME BURNERS.—John Byrnes, J. C. Schnitzerling (Silverwood), and Greives Bros. (Silverwood).
 PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—J. Clancy, F. Grayson, J. Cantwell, Barnes and Co., Benjamin, Rowland and Co., J. De Conlay, W. K. Hyslop, Mrs. Howell, and R. Shilliday.
 SEEDSMEN.—Benjamin, Rowland and Co., Barnes and Co., J. Cantwell, J. De Conlay.
 LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES.—J. M. Morgan.
 PHOTOGRAPHERS.—C. Roggenkamp, H. Haig.
 BOOTMAKERS.—Brown Bros., J. Collins, A. Ralph, J. Keane, W. Hart, and A. Drohan.
 SEWING MACHINES.—Singer and Co., Beale and Co.
 WARWICK GASLIGHT, POWER, AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.—Offices, Grafton-street; Secretary, Jas. Robertson.

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Stanthorpe.

THE town of Stanthorpe is within three miles of the border between New South Wales and Queensland, and about half way between the towns of Tenterfield (N.S.W.) and Warwick (Q.), and about 200 miles from Brisbane, the capital of the colony. The area of mineral lands around Stanthorpe is about 550 square miles. The population is about 2000, including the districts immediately surrounding. The returns formulated in this small tin-mining district shows it to have been, and is still, a great financial advantage to the residents and the colony generally. In the official record we find from the opening of the mines in 1872 to the end of May, 1875, 14,165 tons of ore was obtained, of a value of £715,330. For the following five years in round numbers the output was 16,000 tons, which taken at the average price during that period would be £800,000. For the first nine years from the opening of the field, the output was 33,906 tons. The current price during the year has averaged about £29 per ton, and over £3,000,000 stg., have been raised from this district since 1872. The ore is raised principally upon private lands, but a vast area of Government lands are always open, and available for miners rights. The squatting stations around the township are noted for the high class wool pro-

STEWART & HEMMANT, WAREHOUSEMEN,

AND IMPORTERS OF
GENERAL DRAPERY.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Celebrated "Manx" Brand

Moleskins,

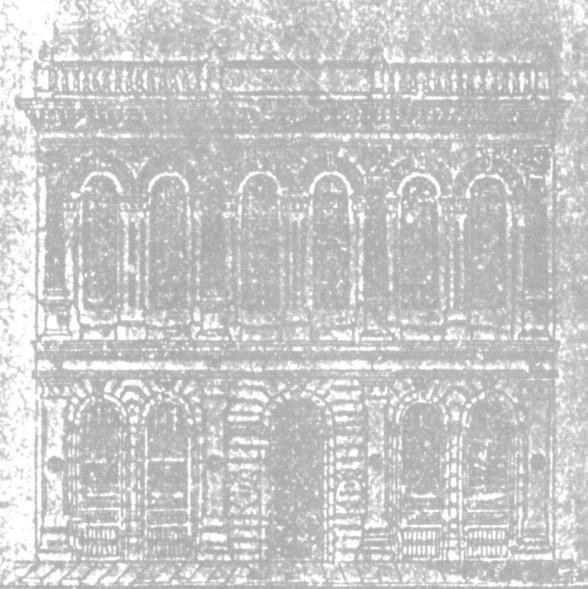
Thistle Brand Clothing,

And Ladies' Underclothing.

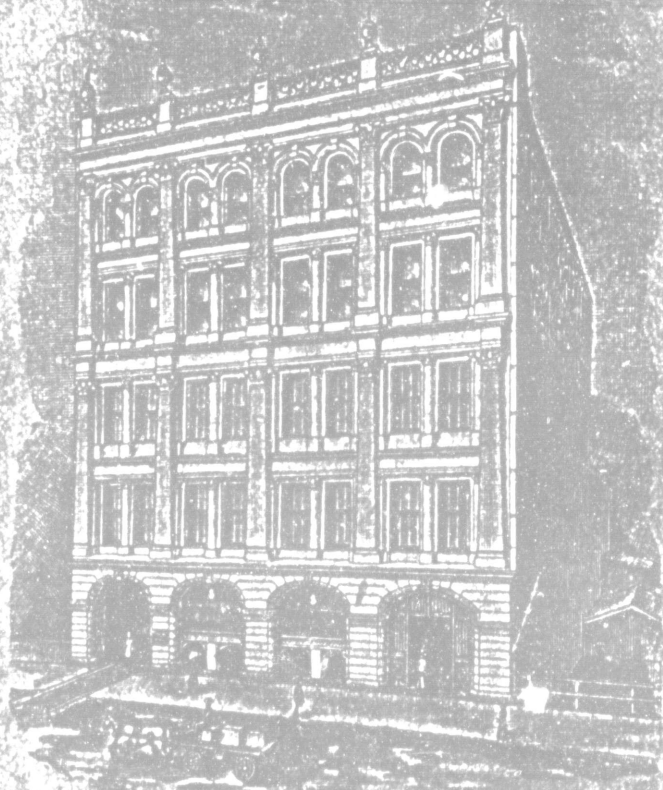
Queen and Adelaide Streets, Brisbane

And 32-28 Whitecross Street, London.

Be SURE and SEE the OTHER SIDE



QUEEN STREET FRONTAGE



ADELAIDE STREET FRONTAGE

duced, and in the London market Messrs. C. F. White, Bracker, Lawson, and McLeod have always been enabled to be in the front rank for their superior produce. In agriculture the patches of alluvial soil between the heavy granite rocks and boulders give a great advantage to miners and settlers in this direction. The homestead is their own, with farming, grazing, fruit-growing, and mining, together with tobacco-growing, the district offers special advantages to settlers with families. The tobacco leaf grown at Texas last season has realised 5½d. to 7½d. per lb., and Government experts pronounce it the best leaf grown in Australia, and a large area has again been planted for the coming season in the Texas and surrounding districts. Silver is now being worked at the Silver Spur Company,—482 tons of tin and silver have been despatched during the last 12 months,—with favorable results, and this season the output is valued at about £15,000, and still employing about 50 miners.

The climate is one of the healthiest in the world, bracingly cold in the winter, 13 deg. below zero, being the lowest register last winter, and the average summer heat being from 75 deg. to 80 deg. Hardy fruit grow splendidly. Apples, plums, grapes being unsurpassed, and vegetables of all descriptions are obtained in season all the year round. The schools are well attended, and about 300 healthy, robust children attend daily.

Local Government Offices.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, AND LAND AGENT.—F. H. Hyde.

POST MISTRESS.—Mrs. O'Mahoney.

TELEGRAPH.—W. Wightman.

BORDER CUSTOMS AND WALLANGARRA.—S. Williams, and J. F. Allen.

HEAD TEACHER NATIONAL SCHOOL.—E. Hurworth.

BAILIFF DISTRICT COURT.—E. B. Cullen.

SERGEANT OF POLICE.—A. McDonald.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. A. R. Martin, B.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. J. Davadi.

WESLEYAN.—Rev. T. R. Thurlow.

Divisional Board.

OFFICERS.—Chairman—W. H. M'Quaker; Members—A. J. Luke, Jno. Cussen, Jas. Fletcher, H. Ritscher, W. Scaman, J. Sheahan, C. F. White, Dr. Orton; Auditors—J. C. Dexter, J. D. Robertson; Clerk and Overseer of Works—E. W. Shelford.

Institutions.

HOSPITAL.—Chairman—H. Tausk; Hon. Treasurer—P. Cardew; Committee—Jas. Raff, W. Scaman, C. Grewe, C. F. White, W. W. Welsby, P. Tevlin; Secretary—G. Simcocks; Wardsman—John Lang.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President—W. H. Passmore; Vice-Presidents—A. W. Whittard, H. Harris; Treasurer—H. Kirschbaum; Committee—E. Hurworth, H. Wightman, J. V. Scully, J. Johnson, J. Raff, P. Landrigan, G. W. Scaman, E. Gleeson, C. Crewe; Hon. Secretary—J. C. Slattery.

STANTHORPE PARK RACING CLUB.—President—The Hon. J. F. G. Foxton, M.L.A.; Vice-President—R. B. Lawson, Esq.; Judge—P. Cardew, Esq., J.P.; Treasurer, P. Cardew, Esq.; Committee—Messrs. Denis Sheahan, J. V. Scully, M. Mara, W. Scaman, Dr. Orton, Geo. Reeves, T. Murray; Hon. Secretary—James C. Dexter.

Lodges and Friendly Societies.

MASONIC.—Star of the Border Lodge, No. 293, I.C.—J. Johnson, W.M.; J. F. Allen, P.M.; A. H. E. Barton, S.W.; G. W. Scaman, J.W.; W. H. Passmore, S.D.; A. W. Whittard, J.D.; W. J. Richardson, I.G.; W. Wilmot, Tyler; Treasurer, H. Harris; Secretary, G. Simcocks, P.M.

ODDFELLOWS—Loyal Stannum Lodge, No. 92.—W. Wightman, N.G.; E. Gleeson, V.G.; J. V. Scully, F.S.; A. W. Whittard, Treasurer.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Nil Desperandum—Alfred Brownjohn, W.P.; G. Simms, P.W.P.; Geo. Simcocks, R.S.; J. Anderson, Treasurer; Geo. Sim-

cocks, F.S.: J. Marriott, Chaplain; N. Simms, Tyler. D.M.W.P. of Grand National Division, Geo. Simcocks.

BORDER A. P. AND M. SOCIETY.—President—J. F. G. Foxton, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, W. H. M'Quaker and G. Read; Treasurer—Herman Ritscher; Secretary—G. Simcocks; Committee—J. Anderson, J. Davadi, R. Day, P. Tevlin, S. Hale, E. Ellerson, P. Corrigan, R. Lawson, Dr. Orton, C. W. Scholz, Jas. Malone, M. Mara, W. Seaman, D. H. McK. Ross, B. Greenland; Life Member—J. C. Dexter.

Business Directory.

BANKING INSTITUTION.—A. J. S. Bank—J. Raff, Manager.

AUCTIONEER, &c.—G. Simcocks.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—W. Welsby, B. Greenland, J. D. Robertson, W. C. Wilmot.

BAKERS.—W. H. M'Quaker, C. McKenna.

BOOKSELLER AND IRONMONGER.—H. Ritscher.

BUTCHERS.—Daniel Sheahan, A. M. Brunckhorst, M. Breen.

BOOTMAKERS.—E. Chamberlain, J. Cussen.

CORDIAL FACTORIES.—W. Clifford, Thos. Murray.

FORWARDING, SHIPPING, AND CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT.—Geo. Simcocks.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.—Mrs. J. Wilmot.

STOREKEEPERS.—A. H. E. Barton, L. Jacobs & Co., J. Sheahan, W. H. M'Quaker, J. C. Brunckhorst, Way Hop, Mrs. W. Allison (Sugarloaf), C. Stewart, J. De Conlay, F. Ah Que, Foo Luke, Ky Kee, Kong On.

INSURANCE AGENTS (Fire and Life).—Jno. Slattery, and Geo. Simcocks.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—J. Anderson, Samuel Pierpoint, W. Gleeson, A. Matthewson, J. Lambert.

INNKEEPERS.—S. Hale, P. Tevlin, M. Mara, W. Welsby, Denis Sheahan.

FRUITERERS.—Mrs. Jennings, J. C. Brunckhorst, Mrs. Tiernan, Mrs. Jeffries, Mrs. Hopert.

PAINTER.—J. Marriott.

PRODUCE DEALERS.—Chas. Stewart, P. Ternan, J. C. Brunckhorst, Ah Que, Way Hop.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—L. Jacobs and Co., A. Barton.

SADDLER.—S. Lawson, Gisle & Sons.

TIN BUYERS.—W. Seaman, Mrs. W. Allison.

NEWSPAPER.—*Border Post*, J. V. Scully.

NEWS AGENT.—Geo. Simcocks.

TOBACCONIST.—Claus Grewe.

MINING, ESTATE, AND COMMISSION AGENT.—J. C. Dexter.

MEDICAL.—Dr. Orton, Dr. Lane.

WATCHMAKER.—C. Olsen.

COACH PROPRIETORS.—Stanthorpe and Texas bi-weekly (Sunday and Thursday)—W. J. Richardson.

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Jondaryan.

THIS township is situated on the Western line, half-way between Dalby and Toowoomba. It is the outlet for the country north-east to Nanango, and does a considerable trade with the surrounding selectors. It has many conveniences, Post and Telegraph Offices, Court-house, large stores, and well-conducted hotels, and a State school.

ACTING C.P.S. AND POLICE CONSTABLE.—Constable McNamara.

LOCAL MAGISTRATES.—Charles Williams, John Dixon, John Mathieson, H. C. Frederic, John Bruhn, J. P. Davidson.

CHURCH.—Church of England.

STATE SCHOOL.—Head Teacher, G. M. O. Haides.

STATION MASTER AND POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTER.—William Turner.

STOREKEEPERS.—Thos. Taylor, Denis Flanagan, Wm. Baldock, Valentine Platz.

HOTELKEEPERS.—Thos. Taylor, Denis Flanagan, David Clohesy.

BUTCHERS.—Thos. Taylor, Wm. Baldock.
HAM AND BACON CURER.—Thos. Taylor.
WINEMAKER.—Valentine Platz.
FRUIT MERCHANTS.—Honora O'Donnell, Joseph Bryant.
BLACKSMITH.—George Mayor.

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Dalby.

DALBY, or the City of the Plains, with a present population of 1000 souls, was incorporated as a municipality in 1863; was formerly the western terminus of the Southern and Western Railway, until Parliament sanctioned the extension to Roma, such line now being completed. It has several public institutions that are well managed, and are of value to the district.

Owing to the situation of the town being beyond what is known as the Main Range rainfall, the soil, although equal to any other part of the Darling Downs, has been but partially tested as to its agricultural capabilities; but agriculture, on a comparatively large scale, is now being successfully carried on at Jimbour, Cattle Creek, and Bon Accord, and in a minor degree on most of the homestead selections in the neighbourhood. Pastoral pursuits have long been carried on, and have yielded large and profitable returns.

A large area of land in the Dalby district—on Jimbour, St. Ruth, Irvingdale, and Cecil Plains runs—has recently been taken up, and is now in the hands of some very enterprising selectors and sheep farmers, who are making steady advancement in fencing, and otherwise improving their homesteads, and a large quantity of wool will this year be sent in small lots from the district. The introduction of artificial grasses will tend greatly to the permanent settlement of the locality.

The timber in the neighborhood of Cattle Creek and the Bunya Mountain is unsurpassed in quality in Queensland. A good trade is done in Dalby with the Western districts.

Government Departments.

SUPREME COURT.—Commissioner for Affidavits—T. M. S. Rowlands.

COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS FOR N.S. WALES.—F. W. Roche.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT.—Registrar—Major Fanning; Bailiff—Ernest Rooke.

POLICE.—Police Magistrate—Major Fanning; Sergeant and three constables; Surgeon—Dr. Fullerton.

ACTING CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS.—Major Fanning; Land Agent—Major Fanning; Receiver in Insolvency—Major Fanning; Agent for Curator of Intestate Estate—Major Fanning; Immigration Agent—Major Fanning.

MAGISTRATES.—Resident in Dalby—F. W. Roche, J. V. R. Gowlland, J. Conroy, J. McQueen, R. M. Morriss, J. T. Bell, James Clarke, W. Fishbourne.

POST OFFICE.—Postmaster—T. Brand; Assistant—G. W. F. Campbell; Letter Carrier—J. Askew.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Manager—T. Brand; Line Repairer—R. Harris.

STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Head Teacher—F. Finch; Assistant—E. A. Malley and E. Malley.

SCHOOL BOARD.—James Clarke, W. Fortescue, William Hall; Secretary—S. Butterworth.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—Stationmaster—George Stewart.

DISTRICT REGISTRAR.—F. W. Roche.

POUNDKEEPER.—S. Black.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rector—Rev. Kingsley Cole.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Resident Priest—Rev. D. J. Byrne, and assistant.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. R. M. Legate.

Societies.

MASONIC LODGE.—Sir Joshua Peter Bell, No. 798, S.C.—T. M. S. Rowlands, W.M.; Fred Finch, I.P.M.; J. T. Bell, M.L.A., D.M.; Robert Lee Bryce, S.M.;

Thomas McI. Taylor, S.W.; R. J. Hodge, J.W.; A. C. Davies, Treasurer; Sam F. Black, Secretary; Leonard J. Godfrey, S.D.; J. O'Dea, J.D.; J. Y. Black, P.S.; A. C. Davies, Steward; J. Y. Black, I.G.; Thomas Hall, Tyler.

M.U.I.O.O.F., ODDFELLOWS.—Hyman Eizenberg, N.G.; S. G. Warke, V.G.; E. Starling, Elective Secretary; W. Fortescue, Financial Secretary; Dr. Fullerton, Medical Officer.

Public Institutions.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President—J. Conroy; Vice-President—G. Studley; Secretary—Miss M. Askew; Treasurer—L. J. Godfrey.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Mayor—J. McQueen; Aldermen—S. McQueen, T. C. Hanley, J. Wells, W. Gottschalk, J. Coutts, W. Fishbourne, J. Healy, E. Ryan; Town Clerk—S. F. Black; Inspector—Jas. Ryan; Auditors—S. Butterworth, J. P. Lupton.

DALBY CEMETERY TRUST.—Trustees—J. Y. Black, James Conroy, Jas. Clarke, J. V. R. Gowlland, J. Hodge; Secretary—F. W. Roche.

NORTHERN DOWNS JOCKEY CLUB (established July, 1873).—President—W. B. Taylor; Vice-President—P. F. Boakin; Treasurer—J. V. R. Gowlland; Secretary—T. M. S. Rowlands; Auditors—S. Butterworth and J. P. Lupton.

HOSPITAL.—President—T. M. S. Rowlands; Vice-Presidents—J. Hodge and E. Ryan; Wardsman and Matron—Mr. and Mrs. Parker; Medical Officer—Dr. Fullerton; Secretary—S. Black.

WAMBO DIVISIONAL BOARD.—Chairman—T. McI. Taylor; Members of the Board—W. Ross, J. Y. Black, H. Ensor, W. Killen, T. Higgins, P. F. Bodkin, J. O'Neil; Foreman of Works—John Buckley; Clerk—M. Ford; Auditors—J. Conroy, junr., and Julius Otto.

Business Directory.

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.—Julius Otto.

BANKS.—Queensland National Bank, Limited—Manager, R. M. Morris; Commercial Banking Company—Manager, J. V. R. Gowlland.

BOOKSELLERS, &c.—A. C. Davies, Misses M'Donald.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—S. M'Queen, J. M'Queen, W. Barnes, W. Thompson, Peter Field.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—W. Hall, John Monaghan, D. O'Brien.

BUTCHERS.—J. Ryan, A. W. Chambers, H. Geisel, junr., Jesse Hunt.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—T. W. Long, Don Pon.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Jas. Wainman, W. Gottschalk, T. Buckingham, W. Fortescue, R. Baker, W. H. Taylor.

CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.—W. Gottschalk, R. Baker.

COACHPAINTER.—W. Hall, junr.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—J. J. Cormack.

COAL AGENCY.—E. Starling.

COMMISSION AGENTS.—D. G. Just, F. Matheson, Julius Otto.

FRUITERERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—T. W. Long, Tony Ah Long, Sam Chong, Lum Chew, Geo. Studley.

GARDENERS.—Ah Sam and Sam Choy.

HAIRDRESSER.—S. G. Hatton.

INNKEEPERS.—J. Y. Black, Royal Hotel; E. O'Keefe, Railway Hotel; J. J. Sweeney, Golden Fleece Hotel; W. Laine, Post Office Hotel; E. Fitzpatrick, Hibernian Hotel; Mrs. Gibson, Queen's Arms Hotel; O. M'Carthy, Criterion Hotel; D. Condon, Commercial Hotel; Edward Ryan, Imperial Hotel.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London; National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand; Australian Mutual Provident Society; The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited; Sydney Insurance Society; Mutual Life Association of Australasia; New Zealand Insurance Company; United Insurance Company; National Mutual Life Association; British and Colonial Insurance Company, Ltd., Commercial Union Insurance Co., Lion Fire Insurance Co., Phoenix Insurance Co., Manchester Fire Assurance Co., Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Ltd.

MERCHANTS, &c.—Conroy Bros., J. Clarke, J. Chooi, T. W. Long, L. H.

Schaffer, T. C. Hanley, Dan O'Brien, Carew, Gardner, and Billington (Agency).
 PRINTERS, &c.—H. Eastaughffe, *Dalby Herald*.
 SIGN PAINTER, &c.—Samuel Butterworth.
 SAW MILL PROPRIETORS, &c.—F. Mathieson, Christianborg Saw Mills, Geo. R. Walker and Co.
 SURGEON.—Dr. Fullerton.
 SOLICITOR, &c.—T. M. S. Rowlands.
 SADDLERS.—J. Hodge, Geo. Warke.
 CORRIAL MANUFACTURERS, &c.—S. Bradford, D. McLaren.
 TAILORS.—E. Walton, Eizenberg, and Clushon.
 TIN PLATE WORKERS, &c.—R. O. Hefty, G. Hodge.
 UNDERTAKER.—William Gottschalk.
 WATCHMAKERS, &c.—R. Lindow.
 GENERAL CARRIERS.—E. Starling, Jas. Byrne.
 TENTMAKER, BILL POSTER, AND BELLRINGER.—J. W. Jarrold.
 DRESSMAKERS.—Miss Croker, Mrs. Askew, Miss Moore, Mrs. Stuart.

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Roma.

THE town of Roma is 318 miles from Brisbane, and 218 from Toowoomba, situated on the Southern and Western Railway. Its population, according to the census of 1891, is 1,650. It is a thriving town, and does a considerable amount of business. It is surrounded by several large stations, but its future prosperity and advancement must largely depend on the cultivation of the soil; and in this respect it has nothing to fear. The land is unquestionably of first-class character and quality, and is well adapted for grapes and fruit trees of all descriptions, in particular the orange. A large influx of settlers has taken place during the last few years. Many of them have come from South Australia and Victoria, attracted by the glowing reports of the remarkable fertility of the lands in the Maranoa district, for the cultivation of wheat. This cereal is now firmly established, and the staple agricultural industry in the district. With a steadily increasing land settlement, and cultivated areas, the future of the Maranoa as a great agricultural centre is assured, and the time is not far distant when Roma will be recognised as the central town of Western Queensland.

The climate is warm and dry during the summer months, and the rainfall not reliable; hence grain crops are uncertain, although wheat is grown in large quantities. There is a dryness and healthiness in the atmosphere at Roma quite distinct from the coast districts, and which is regarded as a safeguard against any violent attack of rust, although it must not be expected to be altogether free from it. But it has an exceptional climate for wheat cultivation, and the most should be made of it.

The vine flourishes at Roma luxuriantly, and there are several vineyards of over 30 acres in extent, and others varying from 4 to 20 acres each, while large areas have been placed under wheat. Vines, oranges, plums, apricots, peaches, and other fruit trees have been largely planted recently by selectors on homestead areas. The vines in all these vineyards are healthy, and yield abundantly in favorable seasons. With the soil and climate peculiarly adapted for wheat and the vine, there is a bright future in store for Roma. Energy and capital are required to develop its resources, and there is certainly no lack of the former, judging from what has already been achieved.

Roma is well supplied with stores and hotels. All the buildings, both business and private, have a solidity about them which indicates the confidence of the people in the permanency of the district.

A flour mill, with machinery of the very latest improvements is in full work, being a branch of the Queensland Milling Company, a large firm of millers established in Brisbane, which has proved a great boon to the district.

Roma was incorporated on the 25th May, 1867; it lapsed in 1875, and was re-incorporated in 1876. Since then a great many substantial improvements have been

effected by the Corporation. A loan of £3,500 was obtained under the "Local Government Act of 1878," and has been expended in macadamising the principal street of the town. Large sums have also been expended in recent metalling the side streets. The estimated area of the Municipality is 16,000 acres, and the rateable value of the property is £54,000. The revenue from rates amounts to £600.

Roma has a public Hospital, Gaol, State School, Convent School, School of Arts, two Masonic Lodges, Orange Lodge, Hibernian Benefit Society, Oddfellows' Lodge, Protestant Alliance Society, Democratic Progressive Association, Athletic Club, and several other societies, all more or less in a healthy condition.

The Mayor of Roma is Thomas Enright, Esq., and the Town Clerk is Mr. G. L. Chrystal.

The Parliamentary representative of the district of Maranoa, of which Roma forms a part, is R. King, Esq.

The Press is represented by the *Western Star*, published bi-weekly, and *Maranoa Advocate*, bi-weekly.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Coadjutor Bishop—Right Rev. John Stretch; vicar—Rev. J. A. Priestly.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. Father P. Capra, Father Brady.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. W. H. Drewett.

WESLEYAN.—Rev. J. Calvert.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.—(Pulpit vacant).

Public Institutions.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Joseph Mayfield, head teacher; Miss M. A. C. Rees, Mr. J. C. Stubbin, Miss A. L. Warren, Miss A. Bruce, Miss E. Hardwicke, Mr. G. W. Lyons, Miss A. Smith. Enrolment, 380; daily average attendance, 302. Committee—F. Bourne (Chairman), G. L. Chrystal, F. W. G. Faithful, W. Miscamble, J. Rogers, R. Bryant, W. H. Sparks (Secretary).

ROMA HOSPITAL.—President—James Lalor, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents—A. R. McGregor and Seaborne May; Treasurer—F. W. E. Faithfull; Committee—Messrs. Rogers, J. Fowles, F. G. Mackay, Miscamble, A. Bollman, C. S. King, A. McPherson, F. Bourne, H. K. Alford, and Mayne; Secretary—P. Browne; Auditors—H. Catling and E. A. Rees; Wardsman and Matron—Mr. and Mrs. Harris; Medical Officer—G. S. L'Estrange.

BUNGIL DIVISIONAL BOARD.—James Lalor, M.L.C. (Chairman), S. May, F. Bourne, T. Ferrier, T. O'Sullivan, D. McLean; Secretary and Foreman of Works, &c.—Donald Ross.

LEICHHARDT RABBIT BOARD.—J. P. Molony (Chairman), A. C. Chambers, J. McLellan, J. Richardson, Chas. Flower, R. C. Lethbridge, A. R. McGregor, Hon. Lalor, M.L.C.; Clerk—R. H. Dyball.

BOARDING SCHOOL—R. C. Convent.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Thos. Enright (Mayor), W. B. Murphy, W. J. Lason, R. Bryant, H. K. Alford, J. N. Bones, T. A. Spencer, Wm. Spence, E. Tuckey; Town Clerk—G. Chrystal; Foreman of Works—T. F. Cain; Town Inspector—R. Graham; Auditors—H. O. Catling and A. C. Harvey.

LOCAL PUBLIC OFFICERS.—Police Magistrate, Clerk of Petty Sessions, and Returning Officer—F. Vaughan; Assistant C.P.S.—J. Simpson; Land Commissioner—L. E. Jackson; Inspector of Slaughter Houses—Sergeant Quilter; Sergeant of Police—Quilter; eleven constables; Railway Stationmaster—P. Nolan; Postmaster and Telegraph Master—Collum; Operators—Creedy and Thos. R. Skehan; Assistants—F. G. Mackay, T. Townsley.

LOCAL JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—J. Saunders, L. Jackson, T. A. Spencer, J. Lister, F. Bourne, J. Lalor, G. S. Le Strange, F. W. E. Faithfull, S. May, J. Nimmo, A. J. Wieneke, G. L. Chrystal, D. Ross, W. Harland, S. S. Bassett, Jas. Broad, Thos. Ferrier, D. McNaughton, G. H. Nind, Geo. Taylor, Paul Volkmann, Bollman, J. Warren, H. N. Wilson.

GAOL.—Governor—F. Schneider; Matron—Mrs. Schneider; Principal Turnkey—F. Featherstonhaugh; and 3 Turnkeys.

Societies.

RAPHAEL LODGE, No. 1850, E.C.—R. Bryant, W.M.; C. E. Tuckey, I.P.M.; G. Ward, S.W.; H. O. Catling; W. H. Sparks, Treasurer; G. N. Chrystal, P.M., Sec.; H. Woods, Organist; F. J. Woodland, S.D.; H. W. Coles, J.D.; E. C. Wilkinson, I.G.; J. H. N. Page, Tyler; A. Flack, S.S.; D. Carr, J.S.

RAPHAEL ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.—G. L. Chrystal, Prin. Z.; J. H. Reeves, Prin. H.; J. Fowles, Prin. J.; C. E. Tuckey, Scribe E.; W. Miscamble, Scribe N.; A. Flack, Prin. Soj.; G. Ward, 1st Assist. Soj.; R. Bryant, 2nd Assist. Soj.; J. H. N. Page, Janitor; F. Bourne, J. M. Hunter, and W. F. Flavell, Past Z's.

MARANOA LODGE, No. 730, S.C.—J. M. Hunter, R.W.M.; John Rogers, I.P.M.; F. W. E. Faithfull, D.M.; Dr. L'Estrange, S.M.; W. J. Cuneen, S.W.; M. J. Johnson, J.W.; P. McLean, Treasurer; E. H. Decker, Secretary; R. Muir, Chaplain; W. G. Mayne, S.D.; J. R. W. Edmonds, J.D.; John Clelland, Architect; R. G. Dutton, Jeweller; D. Johnston, Bible-bearer; Leslie C. McLean, Sword-bearer; Jos. R. Mayfield, D. C.; Joseph Cook, R. Forsyth, Honorary Stewards; H. Morgan, Organist; John Taylor, I.G.; W. J. Leitch, Tyler.

MARANOA ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, 247, S.C.—J. Lister, Prin. Z.; J. Rogers, Prin. H.; H. Wood, J.; J. M. Hunter, Scribe E.; E. H. Delhar, Scribe N.; P. McLean, Treas.; M. J. Johnston, 1st Soj.; J. R. W. Edmonds, 2nd Soj.; C. H. Hoffmann, 3rd Soj.; J. R. Mayfield, Past Z.; G. S. L'Estrange, Past Z.

PIONEER LODGE, No. 19, P.A.F.S.O.A.—John Latimore, W.M.; C. Scarle, Secretary; John Crawford, Treasurer. Meet every alternate Friday night.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—G. Williams, President; L. J. Meldon, Secretary; J. Linnett, Treasurer; about 35 members.

LOYAL WESTERN STAR LODGE, M.U.I.O.O.F., No. 90.—W. H. Sparks, N.G.; E. C. Wilkinson, P.N.G.; H. Batzloff, V.G.; J. Reid, F.S.; J. Rogers, Treasurer; number on roll, over 117.

ROMA TENNIS CLUB.—Secretary and Treasurer—J. Saunders.

ROMA HOSPITAL.—Medical Officer—Dr. Guy L'Estrange; Wardsman and Matron—Mr. and Mrs. G. Harris.

WESTERN QUEENSLAND RACING CLUB.—President—Hon. J. Lalor; Vice-President—R. C. Lethbridge; Secretary—W. H. Sparks.

WESTERN QUEENSLAND PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—President—R. C. Lethbridge; Vice-Presidents—D. McNaughton, F. Bourne; Secretary—H. K. Alford.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Patron—Hon. J. Lalor; President—J. Mayfield; Secretary and Librarian—P. Browne.

Business Directory.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—M'Naughton and Co., W. B. Murphy.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.—Bryant and McLean, D. McNaughton and Co., W. B. Murphy, Miss Murray, A. McLoughlin, Bayard and Co., Hunter and Company.

STATIONERS.—Joseph Warren, J. Saunders, J. Sparks, and Grigg and Co.

CABINETMAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.—C. H. Hoffmann, G. Lilley, J. Phillips, and J. Crawford.

HAIRDRESSERS.—F. Woodlands, J. C. Forrester.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—North British Fire Insurance Company—H. K. Alford; Imperial Fire Insurance Company—H. K. Alford; New Zealand Insurance Company, South British of New Zealand, and National Agency of New Zealand—T. A. Spencer; Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society—H. K. Alford; Queen Insurance Company (Fire and Life), United Insurance Company, Mutual Life Association of Australasia—J. Saunders; Mutual of Victoria, and Royal (Fire)—P. Browne; A.M.P., Guardian, and Lion (Fire)—C. E. Tuckey; Commercial Union—J. Saunders; Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance, London and Lancashire Fire Insurance—G. L. Chrystal.

HOTELKEEPERS.—T. Enright, Royal Hotel; Mrs. Thomas McEwen, Bush Inn; Mrs. Roach, Western Railway Hotel; J. Walduck, Queen's Arms Hotel; Jas. Shambrook, Court House Hotel; W. J. Lawson, Victoria Hotel; J. McClure, Commercial Hotel; J. N. Bones, Cornstalk Hotel; C. Hartley, Tattersall's Hotel; G.

Ward, Queensland Hotel ; Mrs. E. Hogan, School of Arts Hotel ; L. E. Johnson, Club Hotel.

BOARDING HOUSES.—T. Watson, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Pope.

TAILORS.—J. Sparks, M'Naughton and Co., J. Walsh, Bryant and McLean.

BOOTMAKERS.—Peter Field, J. Beattie.

WATCHMAKERS.—J. Sparks, W. Flavelle

CARPENTERS, &c.—T. Shanahan, J. Williams and Sons, J. Phillips, W. Edwards, W. Auchter, A. B. Anderson, J. Cllland, R. Bates.

SADDLERS.—Cunneen and Johnston, J. Wieneke, A. Johnson.

FRUITERERS.—J. Phillips, — Matthews, Mrs. Kennedy, J. C. Forrester.

TOBACCONISTS AND STATIONERS.—J. Sparks, J. Warren, T. Kennedy, F. Woodland, A. Leach.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—W. Miscamble, J. Rogers.

GUNSMITH.—C. Martin Klaas.

AUXILIARIES.—T. A. Spencer, H. K. Alford, A. McPherson.

CHEMISTS.—J. Saunders, — Cumnellan.

DOCTORS.—G. S. L'Estrange, W. B. F. Eames.

DENTIST.—A. T. Lansbury.

BUTCHERS.—H. Lannam, Roma Butchering Company, J. Page, R. Forsyth.

MILLINERS, &c.—Miss Davis, Miss Murray, Miss Hart, Miss Worrall, Miss Meldon.

TINSMITHS, &c.—Lister and Hibberd, J. Warren.

SOAP MANUFACTURER.—F. Bourne.

BANKS.—Bank of New South Wales— — Bollmann, Manager ; Queensland National Bank—F. W. E. Faithfull, Manager ; Bank of Australasia— — Turner, Manager.

SOLICITORS.—R. H. Dyball, W. G. Mayne.

BAKERS.—Leach Bros., J. Hadwen, and C. Crowley.

UNDERTAKERS.—C. H. Hoffmann, G. Lilley.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.—F. Bourne, H. O. Catling.

NEWSPAPER.—*Western Star*, A. Robinson and Co. ; and *Maranoa Advocate*, Wilkinson and Maguire.

SURVEYOR.—W. R. Twine, junr, J. D. Steele, Herbert R. Maguire.

COMMISSION AGENTS.—H. K. Alford, T. A. Spencer, C. E. Tuckey, P. Browne, H. O. Catling.

PAINTERS.—A. Flack, J. England, W. Gerring, Cumes and Boothe.

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Goondiwindi.

PLEASANTLY situated on the north bank of the M'Intyre River, at the southern border of Queensland, and distant 152 miles from Toowoomba by the nearest practical road, Goondiwindi is a local business centre of a thriving district. The town derives its support chiefly from the pastoral interest, and from travelling stock from Queensland to the New South Wales markets, as it is a main stock route, chiefly cattle, for though there is a considerable quantity of good land within its boundaries, and throughout the selections in the neighbourhood, the distance from railway transport is a bar to agricultural operations on an extensive scale. The population is about 600.

A large bridge, costing £5000, has been erected on the M'Intyre River, thus connecting the colonies of Queensland and New South Wales. The bridge has been built at the expense of both colonies. Goondiwindi is the headquarters of the Waggamba Divisional Board, also the Waggamba Marsupial Board.

The Coach leaves Goondiwindi for Warwick and Leyburn on Wednesdays and Sundays at 5 a.m., arriving in Warwick at noon on Thursdays and Mondays. It departs from Warwick on the same days and at the same hour as it does from Goondiwindi, arriving at Goondiwindi at 8 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays. Proprietors, Messrs. Richardson and Co. Four mails leave weekly for Sydney by

pack horse, viâ Moree, via Warialdi, and viâ Inverell, and four return from Sydney. To and from Kunopia once a week. To and from Mungindi twice a week, once by coach and once by horse. Dulby once a week.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Mayor—A. Gough; Aldermen—James Brennan, Thos. Cairns, Wm. Lucas, A. Warden, W. Wilson; Town Clerk—J. F. Woodlock; Nuisance Inspector—B. M'Manus.

WAGGAMBA DIVISIONAL BOARD.—Chairman—W. J. Hooper; Members—H. Marshall, H. Deighton, D. Gunn, G. Killen, and G. N. Watson; Clerk—C. T. Oxlad; Foreman of Works—T. Gibson.

PROGRESS ASSOCIATION.—President—W. J. Hooper; Hon. Secretary—E. T. Drake.

BORDER HOSPITAL.—Surgeon—S. R. Woodforde, M.B., Ch. M., Edin.; President—Thos. Gibson; Secretary—C. T. Oxlad; Wardsman—G. Cameron; Matron—Mrs. G. Cameron; Dispenser—A. Gough.

RACING CLUB.—Patron—J. E. Smith; President—J. W. Jones; Secretary—A. Gough. Races held in months of May and December.

PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—President—W. J. Hooper; Secretary—A. Gough.

BORDER ATHLETIC CLUB.—Secretary—W. Phipps. Sports twice a year—viz., Easter Monday and Prince of Wales' Birthday.

GOONDIWINDI FOOTBALL CLUB.—President—J. W. Jones; Secretary—R. R. Miller.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.—President—Dr. Woodforde; Secretary—K. Milford.

CRICKET CLUB.—President—J. W. Jones; Secretary—R. A. M'Lennon.

RACE CLUB.—President—J. W. Jones; Secretary—A. Gough.

STATE SCHOOL.—Head Teacher—J. P. Wood; Assistant—Miss M. Brimblecombe; Pupil Teacher—Miss M. Henderson. Average attendance, 145. Committee—Chairman—T. B. Price; Secretary—C. T. Oxlad. Number of children on roll, 180.

CHURCHES.—Church of England—Rev. T. J. Hyder; Presbyterian Church—Rev. S. Brown; Roman Catholic—Rev. T. Hughes.

POLICE MAGISTRATE AND C.P.S.—O. Armstrong.

LAND COMMISSIONER (ACTING) AND LAND AGENT.—O. Armstrong.

POLICE.—Senior-Constable Doherty; 3 Ordinaries.

ELECTORAL REGISTRAR.—O. Armstrong.

BORDER CUSTOMS OFFICERS.—Queensland—O. Armstrong; New South Wales—J. T. O'Connor.

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—O. Armstrong; Southern District Court Registrar—O. Armstrong; Sheriff's Bailiff—B. M'Manus; Bailiff—T. B. Price.

POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTER.—J. Hyland (relieving).

LINE REPAIRER.—R. M'Lennan.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Manager—J. W. Jones.

LOCAL MAGISTRATES.—C. W. Bailey (Royston Heath), E. T. Drake (Goondiwindi), W. J. Hooper (Tallwood), J. F. Woodlock (Goondiwindi), J. C. Mills (Goondiwindi), W. H. Treweeke (Umbercollie), S. R. Woodforde (Goondiwindi), D. Gunn (Boolarwell), G. W. Watson (Tandawanna), D. M. Cameron (Welltown).

Business Directory.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—J. F. Woodlock and Co., A.M.P. Society, Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand, and Colonial Mutual; Thomas Hunter, New Zealand Fire Insurance Co.; C. T. Oxlad, Mutual Life Assurance Society of Victoria, Royal Insurance Co.; A. Warden, Sun, Merchants' Mutual.

GENERAL ACCOUNTANT.—C. T. Oxlad.

AGENTS (COMMISSION).—T. B. Price, Woodlock and Mills.

AUCTIONEERS.—Woodlock and Mills.

BAKERS.—Lamberth and Lamberth, and H. Ah Foo.

BLACKSMITHS, &C.—A. J. Falla, Dyson and Smith,

BOARDING HOUSE.—G. Cameron.

NEWS AGENTS.—Crowdy and Co,

- BUILDERS.—F. Baker, J. Brennan, J. F. Gibson.
 BUTCHERS.—C. Pfingst, W. Pfingst, Uंबरcollie Butchery.
 CABINETMAKERS, &c.—F. Baker, S. Dwyer.
 CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—A. Gough.
 HOTELS.—W. McAuliffe, Victoria; Mrs. Bushell, Queen's Arms; E. G. W. Lucas, Commercial; Mrs. A. Perry, Queensland Hotel; J. B. Cranney, Royal.
 LEMONADE AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURER.—A. Pierce.
 MEDICAL.—Dr. S. R. Woodforde, M.B., Ch.M., Edin.
 MILLINERS.—Mrs. Gürtler, Miss Russell.
 NEWSPAPER—*M. Intyre Herald*, published Tuesday afternoons.—Proprietor and Editor, E. T. Drake.
 PHOTOGRAPHER.—C. Ambler.
 POUNDKEEPER.—T. B. Price.
 SADDLERS.—A. Warden, J. A. Lucas.
 BOOTMAKERS.—H. Gürtler, W. Langenbach, J. Courtney.
 SEEDSMAN.—T. Gibson.
 STOREKEEPERS.—Crowdy and Co., Lamberth and Lamberth, H. Ah Foo.
 TAILORS.—James Russell, H. Ah Foo.
 TIMBER MERCHANT.—R. K. Smith.
 WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.—H. B. Kirkegard.
 WHEELWRIGHTS.—A. J. Falla, Dyson and Smith.
 FRUITERS.—John Elsom, W. Booth.
 SOLICITOR.—Kearsey Milford.
 STATIONERS.—H. Ah Foo, Crowdy and Co.
 TINSMITH.—Wm. Lawlor.
 UNDERTAKERS.—F. Baker, and S. Dwyer.





GOVERNOR—His Excellency Lord Lamington.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—P. W. G. Stuart.

AIDE-DE-CAMP—Captain Pyne.

Queensland Parliament and Executive Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President—His Excellency the Governor.

Hon. Sir T. M'Ilwraith, K.C.M.G., Minister without Portfolio.

Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Chief Secretary, and Vice-President of the Executive Council—Sir H. M. Nelson, K.C.M.G.

Home Secretary—Hon. H. Tozer.

Secretary for Lands—Hon. J. F. G. Foxton.

Postmaster-General and Minister for Agriculture—Hon. A. J. Thynne.

Attorney-General—Hon. T. J. Byrnes.

Secretary for Mines and Secretary for Railways—Hon. R. Philp.

Secretary for Public Instruction and Public Works—Hon. D. H. Dalrymple.

Minister without Portfolio—Hon. W. H. Wilson.

Clerk of the Executive Council—Albert Victor Drury.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President—Hon. Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.

Chairman of Committees—Hon. F. T. Brentnall.

Hon. William Draper Box

" Frederick Hamilton Hart

" F. T. Brentnall

" John Christian Heussler

" William Frederick Lambert

" William Brookes

" Hugh Mosman

" W. F. Taylor, M.D.

" H. C. Wood

" William Forrest

" T. Macdonald-Paterson

" John Sargent Turner

" James Cowlshaw

" T. B. Cribb

" P. Perkins

" J. Tyson

" C. F. Marks

" A. J. Thynne

" A. H. Wilson

Hon. W. H. Wilson

" A. Raff

" F. H. Holberton

" F. Clewett

" John Deane

" William Aplin

" E. B. Forrest

" W. G. Power

" A. C. Gregory, C.M.G.

" J. C. Smyth

" P. MacPherson

" J. Thorneloe Smith

" James Lalor

" Robert Bulcock

" John Ferguson

" C. H. Buzacott

" G. W. Gray

" Albert Norton

Clerk of the Council and of the Parliaments—Henry Wyatt Radford. Clerk Assistant and Usher of the Black Rod—W. C. Costin. Librarian—Denis O'Donovan, C.M.G., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., &c.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (72 Members).

Speaker—Hon. A. S. Cowley.

Chairman of Committees—J. T. Annear.

<i>Albert</i> —R. M. Collins	<i>Herbert</i> —Alfred S. Cowley
<i>Aubigny</i> —W. Thorn	<i>Ipswich</i> (2)—T. B. Cribb, Alfred J. Stephenson
<i>Balonne</i> —G. W. B. Story	<i>Kennedy</i> —G. Jackson
<i>Barcoo</i> —G. Kerr	<i>Leichhardt</i> —R. F. Hardacre
<i>Bowen</i> —Robert Harrison Smith	<i>Lockyer</i> —W. D. Armstrong
<i>Brisbane, N. (2)</i> —T. Macdonald-Paterson, Robert Fraser	<i>Logan</i> —James Stodart
<i>Brisbane, S. (2)</i> —W. Stephens, H. Turley	<i>Mackay</i> (2)—J. V. Chataway, D. H. Dalrymple
<i>Bundaberg</i> —Thomas Glassey	<i>Maranoa</i> —R. King
<i>Bundamba</i> —L. Thomas	<i>Merborough</i> (2)—J. T. Annear, John Bartholomew
<i>Bulimba</i> —Hon. J. R. Dickson	<i>Mitchell</i> —C. B. Fitzgerald
<i>Dalby</i> —J. Leahy	<i>Moreton</i> —Matthew Battersby
<i>Burke</i> —John Hoolan	<i>Marilla</i> —Sir H. M. Nelson
<i>Burnett</i> —W. F. McCord	<i>Musgrave</i> —Wm. H. B. O'Connell
<i>Burrum</i> —N. E. N. Tooth	<i>Normanby</i> —John Murray
<i>Cairns</i> —I. Lissner	<i>Nundah</i> —Thomas Bridges
<i>Carpentaria</i> —G. C. Sim	<i>Oxley</i> —Samuel Grimes
<i>Cambooya</i> —H. Daniels	<i>Port Curtis</i> —J. Boles
<i>Carnarvon</i> —Hon. Justin F. G. Foxton	<i>Rockhampton</i> (2)—W. Kidston, J. Curtis
<i>Charters Towers</i> (2)—A. Dawson, J. H. Dunsford	<i>Rockhampton N.</i> —J. C. Stewart
<i>Clermont</i> —J. M. Cross	<i>Rosewood</i> —D. T. Keogh
<i>Cook</i> —John Hamilton	<i>Stanley</i> —F. Lord
<i>Croydon</i> —W. H. Browne	<i>Toowoong</i> —Thomas Finney
<i>Cunningham</i> —Thomas McGahan	<i>Toowoomba</i> (2)—Wm. H. Groom, John Fogarty
<i>Dalby</i> —J. T. Bell	<i>Toombul</i> —A. L. Petric
<i>Enoggera</i> —J. G. Drake	<i>Townsville</i> (2)—R. Philp, W. J. Castling
<i>Fassifern</i> —Hon. G. Thorn	<i>Warrego</i> —J. Crombie
<i>Fitzroy</i> —A. J. Callan	<i>Warwick</i> —Hon. T. J. Byrnes
<i>Flinders</i> —C. McDonald	<i>Woolloongabba</i> —Thomas Dibley
<i>Fortitude Valley</i> (2)—John McMaster, Frank McDonnell	<i>Woothakata</i> —John Newell
<i>Gregory</i> —William H. Corfield	<i>Wude Bay</i> —Horace Tozer
<i>Gympie</i> (2)—Wm. Smyth, Jacob Stumm	

Clerk of the Assembly—Lewis Adolphus Bernays, C.M.G. Clerk-Assistant and Sergeant-at-Arms—Hon. Charles George Holmes A'Court. Principal Shorthand Writer—J. Gilligan. A staff of shorthand writers are now engaged permanently.

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Stations and their Post Towns.

Acacia Creek, Warwick	Bodumba, Leyburn	Burrandowan, Dalby
Alderton, Condamine	Boonoo Boonoo, Stan-	Callandoon, Goondiwindi
Balgownie, Cambooya	thorpe	Canmaroo, Dalby
Baramba, Nanango	Bovil, Goondiwindi	Cabarlah, Crow's Nest
Beauaraba, Beauaraba	Borong, Goondiwindi	Canning Creek, Leyburn
Beauaraba New Township,	Bon Accord, Dalby	Canning Downs, Warwick
Beauaraba	Boondoomba, Dalby	Carrington, Toowoomba
Bendee, Dalby	Boolarwell, Goondiwindi	Cecil Plains, Dalby
Bengalla, Leyburn	Boonal (N.S.W.), Goondi-	Clifton, Clifton Railway
Billa Billa, Goondiwindi	windi	Station
Bingie, Condamine	Brookfield, Goondiwindi	Collinsville, Warwick
Blinckbonnie, Warwick	Burgose, Dalby	Cooby Creek, Geham

Coppymurrumbilla (N. S. W.), Goondiwindi	Jondaryan, Jondaryan	Stonehenge, Leyburn
Coolmunda, Inglewood	Jandowli, Dalby	Summer Hill, Warwick
Coomrith, Dalby	Killarney, Warwick	Talgai East, Hendon
Cumkillenbar, Dalby	Kurrawah, Dalby	Tallwood, Goondiwindi
Cooranga, Dalby	Kincaird, Dalby	Tandawanna, Goondiwindi
Cooroon, Dalby	Kogan Creek, Dalby	Tarawinaba, Goondiwindi
Crow's Nest, Crow's Nest	Koreelah, Warwick	Terrica, Leyburn or Warwick
Dulacca, Condamine	Loudon, Dalby	Terra Millis, Inglewood
Durah, Dalby	Lyndhurst, Warwick	Tipton, via Dalby
East Talgai, Allora	Maryvale, Warwick	Tumnaville, Leyburn
Ellangowan, Cambooya	Mount Irving, Jondaryan	Treveston, Leyburn
Emu Vale, Warwick	Moongoola, Warwick	Toolburra, Warwick
Eton Vale, Cambooya	Moraybia, Condamine	Undercliffe, Warwick
Euston, Drayton or Toowoomba	Mount Russell, Jondaryan	Umbirom Homestead, Drayton
Felton, Cambooya	Mount Sturt, Warwick	Umbercollie, Goondiwindi
Gladfield, Warwick	Meringandan, Meringandan	War War, Dalby
Glencelg, Leyburn	Merriwa (N.S.W.), Goondiwindi	Warroo, Inglewood
Glengallan, Warwick	Moogoon, Goondiwindi	Woodlee, Yandilla
Glenlyon, Leyburn	Murrageon, Inglewood	Warra Warra, Dalby
Glenmore, Dalby	Newinga, Goondiwindi	Woomba, Dalby
Goomburra, Allora	North Branch, Greenmount	Weranga, Dalby
Gowrie, Gowrie Crossing or Toowoomba	Nundubbermere, Leyburn	Westbrook, Drayton
Goodar, Goondiwindi	Oakey Creek, Oakey Creek	Westbrook Homestead Area No. 1, Haydock's
Greebank, Dalby	Railway Station	Westbrook Homestead Area No. 2, Crosshill, via Oakey Creek
Gunyan, Leyburn	Oaklands, Leyburn	Welltown, Goondiwindi
Haldon, Clifton Railway Station	Pilton, Toowoomba or Clifton Railway Station	Wyaga, Goondiwindi
Harrow, Cambooya	Pine Creek, Yandilla	Western Creek, via Drayton or Cambooya
Highfields, Cabarlah	Pratten, Warwick	Whetstone, Inglewood
Hendon, Hendon Railway Station	Proston, Dalby	Winton, Goondiwindi
Headington Hill, Clifton Railway Station	Retreat, Dalby	Yculba Creek, Condamine
Halliford, Dalby	Rosalie Plains, Jondaryan	Yandilla, Yandilla
Jimbour, Dalby	Rosenthal, Warwick	
Jinghi Jinghi, Dalby	St. Ruths, Dalby	
	St. Roman's, Yandilla	
	St. Helens, Pittsworth	

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Local Commission of the Peace.

Adams, John Drummond, Geham	Bassingthwaighte, Edwd., Jinghi Jinghi, Chinchilla
Aland, Robert, Toowoomba	Bassingthwaighte, George, Rosevale, Mucalister
Allan, William, Braeside, Warwick	Batzloff, Frederick, Westbrook H.A.
Allen, Thomas, Woodlawn, Greenmount	Baynes, W. H., Toowoomba
Allen, T. J., Toowoomba	Beirne, B. J., Toowoomba
Affleck, John, Swan Creek, Warwick	Bennett, G. F., Toowoomba
Anderson, Wm., Clifton	Berkelman, W. F., Toowoomba
Anderson, A., Toowoomba	Boland, E., Toowoomba
Andrews, William, Meringandan	Bond, William, Toowoomba
Armstrong, O., Goondiwindi	Bracker, Henry, Warroo
Archibald, J., Warwick	Briggs, A. B., Ellengowan, Leyburn
Bailey, C. W., Goondiwindi	Brocklebank, W., Broxburn, Pittsworth
Bambrery, John, Merivale, Warwick	Brosnan, Maurice, Lucky Valley
Barnes, George R., Warwick	Broadfoot, James, Toowoomba
Bassingthwaighte, Sydney Wm., Riversdale, Chinchilla	

- Brodribb, F. C., Toowoomba
 Brown, D. H., Toowoomba
 Brownrigg, W. H., Goondiwindi
 Bruhn, John J., Quilow, Jondaryan
 Campbell, James, Toowoomba
 Campbell, Charles, Toowoomba
 Campbell, James, Swan Creek, Warwick
 Cameron, Duncan, Maida Hill, Dalby
 Cameron, W. J. B., Toowoomba
 Cameron, D. M., Welltown, Goondiwindi
 Cardew, Pollet, Stanthorpe
 Cardew, F. T. L., Oakley Creek
 Cassidy, F., Jimbour, Dalby
 Charles, John, Inglewood
 Chauvel, C. H., Warwick
 Chauvel, C. H. E., Canning Downs
 South, Warwick
 Clarke, George, Hendon
 Clark, G. H., East Talgai, Hendon
 Clay, George, Leyburn
 Clayton, G. C., Toowoomba
 Cleary, J., Crow's Nest
 Clendinning, W. S., Toowoomba
 Cory, H. Vermont, Warwick
 Cory, Gilbert Gostwyck, Toowoomba
 Cocks, Charles, Toowoomba
 Conroy, James, Dalby
 Cooke, Robert, Allora
 Cooke, R., Messdale, Gomoron
 Coutts, Thomas, North Toolburra
 Crawford, Wm., Crawfordsburn, T'mba
 Crawford, Henry, Glenburn, Drayton
 Cruise, R., Toowoomba
 Crotty, P., Toowoomba
 Cunliffe, P. S., Toowoomba
 Daly, James, Quilow, Jondaryan
 Daveney, C. R., Warwick
 Davidson, Paul, Darkey Flat, Warwick
 Davidson, P. J., Crosshill, Oakley
 Davies, T. C., Allora
 Davy, Thomas C., Warwick
 Deacon, Wm., Allora
 De Conlay, James, Warwick
 Dickson, R. P., Warwick
 Donovan, Patrick, Allora
 Dougall, James, Allora
 Dun, H. P., Irvingdale, Dalby
 Dunne, James, Tipton, Dalby
 Easton, Frederick C., Spring Creek
 Easton, Henry E., Gowrie Junction
 Ensor, Henry, Maida Hill, Dalby
 Evans, A. F., Dalby
 Evans, Augustus, S. Toolburra, Warwick
 Filshie, Robert, Toowoomba
 Finnie, John, Rosevale, Drayton
 Fitzsimmons, Charles P., Tipton, Dalby
 Fletcher, E. Kensington, Dalby
 Fletcher, James, Ballandean, Stanthorpe
 Fogarty, John, Toowoomba
 Ford, Michael, Dalby
 Frederick, H. C., East Prairie
 Gallagher, John, Thane's Creek
 Galloway, F. W., Toowoomba
 Garde, T. W., Toowoomba
 Garget, John, Toowoomba
 Gibson, Richard, Warwick
 Goodall, Captain W. R., Police Magistrate, Toowoomba
 Gordon, Andrew, Allora
 Gore, Frederick Arthur, Yandilla
 Gore, Gerald Ralph, Yandilla
 Grayson, F., Warwick
 Grayson, Allen, Killarney, Warwick
 Graham, Henry L., Crow's Nest
 Graham, J. L., Toowoomba
 Groom, William H., Toowoomba
 Groom, Henry L., Toowoomba
 Grimes, Thomas, Spring Creek, Clifton
 Griffiths, G. W., Toowoomba
 Gruchy, John William de., Highfields
 Hagenbach, Peter, Warwick
 Hanley, James, Buck Plains, Clifton
 Handley, Robt., Paradise Farm, Drayton
 Harris, J. D., Leyburn
 Harvey, Edward, Allora
 Healy, John, Warwick
 Hensler, J. P., Goondiwindi
 Hensler, Carl, Goondiwindi
 Hodgen, William, Toowoomba
 Hogg, James B., Asylum for the Insane, Toowoomba
 Holberton, Hon. Fredk. H., Toowoomba
 Hood, W. W., Toowoomba
 Hooper, W. J., Merriwa
 Horwitz, Jacob, Warwick
 Horwitz, Joseph, Warwick
 Hosick, Daniel A., Talgai, Leyburn
 Howell, T. J., Killarney
 Hunt, James, Daandine
 Hunt, Paul, Loudon, Dalby
 Hunter, D. M., Pittsworth
 Jennings, Sir Patrick Alfred, Westbrook
 Jennings, John F., Westbrook
 Johnson, T. A., Warwick
 Jones, John, Canning Creek, Inglewood
 Joyce, J. W., Dalby
 Keogh, P., Toowoomba
 Keogh, P. M., Warwick
 Kelleher, John, Darkey Flat, Warwick
 Kennedy, Thomas, Allora
 Kennard, S. B., Toowoomba
 Kemp, W., Swan Creek, Warwick
 Killeen, P., Boxgrove, Dalby
 Killeen, William, Boxgrove, Dalby
 Killeen, George, Brookfield, Goondiwindi
 King, Henry V., Gowrie
 King, A. L., Gowrie
 King, E. H., Glengallan

Kircher, J., Sandy Creek, Warwick
 Lane, John P., Severn River, Stanthorpe
 Landy, James, Dalby
 Lamb, Thomas, Killarney, Warwick
 Leane, John, Meringandan
 Littleton, John Thomas, Crow's Nest
 Lomas, George H., Silverwood, Warwick
 Lord, Frederick, Eskdale
 Macansb, T. W., Warwick
 Mackay, D. H., S. Toolburra, Warwick
 Magill, Dr. M., Goondiwindi
 Margetts, Frederick, Warwick
 Marwedel, Fedor Max, Toowoomba
 Marks, James, Toowoomba
 Marshall, Wm., Well Station, Warwick
 Mathieson, John, East Prairie, Jondaryan
 Mayes, Alexander, Toowoomba
 Merry, Thomas F., Warwick
 Metcalfe, E. J., Toowoomba
 Mills, Jas. C., Calladon
 Mogridge, Thomas, Warwick
 Morgan, Arthur, Warwick
 Moore, Major, Police Magistrate, Warwick
 Mott, H., Allora
 Mowen, James, Clifton
 Munro, Duncan, Highfields
 Munro, John, Highfields
 Munro, Archibald, Toowoomba
 Mutze, Peter, Gowrie Road
 Macintosh, James, Blinkboonick, Warwick
 Mackenzie, J. P., Toowoomba
 Macmichael, J. T., Toowoomba
 Macpherson, Lachlan, Toowoomba
 McCleverty, George, Drayton
 McDougall, C. E., Warwick
 McDougall, Edwin, Rosalie, Jondaryan
 McDougall, Edwin, Rosalie, Jondaryan
 McDonald, J. C., Warwick
 McDonnell, A. John, Toowoomba
 MEwen, John, Inglewood
 McGuhan, Thos., Swan Creek, Warwick
 McGrath, Thomas, Perseverance
 McIntosh, Donald, Glencairn, Cambooya
 McIntyre, Joseph Sharp, Toowoomba
 McIntosh, Charles, Killarney, Warwick
 McKillop, Peter, Emu Creek, Crow's Nest
 McLeish, J. P., Toowoomba
 McLeod, Roderick, Terrica, Inglewood
 McMahon, Daniel, Gowrie Junction
 McMillan, John, Muga, Goondiwindi
 McPhie, Neil, Toowoomba
 McQuaker, W. H., Stanthorpe
 Nelson, Sir H. M., Gabbindah, Toowoomba
 Needham, Francis Henry, Warwick
 O'Brien, Patrick, Toowoomba
 O'Connor, P., Kincora, Pittsworth
 O'Leary, Arthur, Mile End, Warwick
 Pain, Francis, Allora

Peak, William James, Drayton
 Pierce, William, Lemon Tree, Yandilla
 Pillar, E., Middle Ridge
 Porter, Alexander, North Branch
 Porter, J., Strathbourne, Leyburn
 Primrose, Francis A., Toowoomba
 Ramsay, Robert, Eton Vale
 Renwick, James, Toowoomba
 Ritscher, Herman, Stanthorpe
 Roberts, Edwin, Toowoomba
 Robertson, J. H., Toowoomba
 Robinson, S. C. W., Toowoomba
 Robinson, Edwin W., Toowoomba
 Robinson, W. E., Toowoomba
 Roche, Frederick William, Dalby
 Say, George, Highfields
 Scholefield, Richard W., Toowoomba
 Scott, J. T. W., Goondiwindi
 Sheaf, Dr. C. A. E., Toowoomba
 Shepperd, John, Drayton
 Sims, J. G., Toowoomba
 Slade, W. B., Glengallan, Warwick
 Sly, William, Toowoomba
 Sloman, J. B., Toowoomba
 Smith, Hon. J. T., Toowoomba
 Sinclair, Duncan, Welltown
 Simcocks, George E., Stanthorpe
 Simpson, George Morris, Dalby
 Snell, John Cooke, Cambooya
 Stephens, Samuel G., Toowoomba
 Stirling, James, Toowoomba
 Striver, F. R. C., Pine Creek
 Swinburne, Matthew, North Toolburra, Warwick
 Taylor, W. B., Cecil Plains
 Taylor, James, junr., Toowoomba
 Taylor, F. W., Jericho
 Taylor, Thomas M., Jimbour, Dalby
 Teschner, L., Gowrie Scrub, Toowoomba
 Thorn, W., Toowoomba
 Thompson, W., Warwick
 Thomson, A. P., Dalby
 Tolmie, James, Toowoomba
 Torbock, John Robson, Rossvale, Pittsworth
 Troy, Joseph, Toowoomba
 Treweke, W. H., Umbercollic, Goondiwindi
 Truss, John, Middle Ridge
 Turner, W. H., Coomrith, Dalby
 Turnbull, James G., Dalveen, Warwick
 Tyson, Hon. James, Felton
 Von Pein, John, Beauaraba Scrub, Pittsworth
 Walker, G. R. F., Dalby
 Wallace, William, Warwick
 Ward, Charles H., Warwick
 Warner, J. R., Toowoomba
 Webb, William, Dandine, Dalby

Watson, George Walter, Tandawanna, Goondiwindi	Wienscholt, Edward, Goomburra
Weimars, John, junr., Pittsworth	Williams, Charles, Jondaryan
West, F. J., St. Helens, Pittsworth	Wilcox, W. E., Toowoomba
Whittaker, George, North Branch, Dar- ling Downs	Wilcox, E., Plainby, Crow's Nest
Whichello, S. H., Toowoomba	Wockner, Frederick Rendon, Rosalie, Jondaryan
White, H. L., Doctor's Creek, Gowrie Junction	Woods, F. B., Warwick
Wild, J. W., Warwick	Woodlock, J. F., Goondiwindi
Wilson, Robert, Pittsworth	Woodlock, M. T., Inglewood
Wilson, James, Freestone Creek, War- wick	Woodlock, W. J., Muran, Goondiwindi
	Woodford, W. S. R., Goonwindi
	Woodward, C. R., Toowoomba
	Wittenberg, L., Toowoomba

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Government Departments.

HOME SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.—Chief Secretary—The Honorable Sir Hugh M. Nelson; Secretary to the Prime Minister—Henry S. Dutton; Public Service Board—W. L. G. Drew (Chairman), T. Mynne, M. O'Malley; Secretary, J. P. Richard; Immigration Agent—J. O'N. Brennan; Agent-General—C. S. Dicken (acting); Advertising Board—W. E. Parry-Okeden, W. H. Ryder, T. M. King, W. C. Hume, John McDonnell; Secretary—I. J. Bickmore; Home Secretary—Hon. H. Tozer; Under Secretary—W. H. Ryder; Chief Clerk—J. F. Sloan; Registrar-General—W. T. Blakeney; Commissioner of Police—W. E. Parry-Okeden; Chief Clerk—W. Finucane; Government Printer—E. Gregory; Chief Engraver—W. Knight; Comptroller General of Prisons—C. E. de F. Pennefather; Asylums for the Insane—Goodna; Medical Superintendent—R. B. Scholes, M.B.; Toowoomba; Medical Superintendent—J. B. Hogg; Chief Inspector of Stock and Registrar of Brands—P. R. Gordon.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Secretary for Public Instruction—Hon. D. H. Dalrymple; Under-Secretary—J. G. Anderson, M.A.; Clerical Staff—C. A. J. Woodcock (Chief Clerk), J. W. C. Drane (Accountant), T. McIntyre (Registrar); General Inspector—D. Ewart.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Colonial Treasurer—Hon. Sir Hugh M. Nelson, K.C.M.G.; Under-Secretary—T. M. King; Receiver—C. S. Miles; Paymaster—H. St. J. Somerset; Chief Clerk and Accountant—T. W. Connah; Savings Bank Manager—T. W. Wells; Chief Clerk—M. J. Norris; Postmaster—T. M. Almond; Marine Board—Hon. F. H. Hart, R. S. Taylor, J. D. Campbell, and Hon. E. B. Forrest; Shipping Inspector—C. S. Fison; Secretary to the Marine Board—S. A. Pethebridge; Harbour Master—J. Mackay; Hydraulic Engineer—J. B. Henderson; Colonial Storekeeper—A. Woodward.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Collector of Customs and Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Excise—W. H. Irving; Chief Clerk—J. C. Kent; Inspector of Invoices—J. Honeyman. Border Customs Stations—Wallangarra, Texas, Goondiwindi, Mungindi, Hebel, Wooroorooka, Hungerford, Wompah, Oontoo, Betoota, Birdsville, Camooweal, Urundangie, Killarney.

PORTS ON THE COAST WITH CUSTOM-HOUSES AND OFFICERS.—Bowen, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Cooktown, Dungeness, Gladstone, Geraldton, Mackay, Maryborough, Normanton, Port Douglas, Rockhampton, St. Lawrence, Townsville, Thursday Island.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.—Secretary for Public Lands—The Hon. J. F. G. Foxton; Under-Secretary—W. O. Hume; Chief Clerk—F. X. Heeney; Officer in Charge of Selection Branch—W. J. Scott; Accountant—J. A. Beal; Survey Branch: Surveyor-General—Archibald M'Dowall; Chief Clerk—T. K. Persse.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Under Secretary—Peter M'Lean; Instructor in Agriculture—E. M. Shelton.

LAND BOARD.—Under "The Crown Lands Act of 1884"—Thomas Stevenson Sword and W. A. Tully; Secretary—P. W. Shannon; Head Office—Brisbane,

CROWN LANDS.—There are Commissioners at the following places. As changes frequently occur it is best to address them as "The Land Commissioner," at the several places hereafter named, as Aramac, Banana, Birdsville, Blackall, Bowen, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Clermont, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Darling Downs (Toowoomba, Dalby, Warwick), East Moreton (Brisbane and Beenleigh), Gayndah, Georgetown, Gladstone, Goondiwindi, Gympie, Herberton, Hughenden, Ingham, Inglewood, Ipswich, Isisford, Mackay, Maryborough, Mourilyan (Geraldton), Normanton, Nanango, Pentland, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Roma, Springsure, Stanthorpe, St. George, St. Lawrence, Surat, Tambo, Taroom, Thargomindah, Thornborough, Thursday Island, Townsville, Winton.

LAND AGENTS.—Aramac, Banana, Barealdine, Birdsville, Blackall, Bowen, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Clermont, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Eidsvold, Gayndah, Georgetown, Gladstone, Goondiwindi, Gympie, Herberton, Hughenden, Hungerford, Ingham, Inglewood, Ipswich, Isisford, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Mourilyan (Geraldton), Nanango, Normanton, Pentland, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Roma, Springsure, Stanthorpe, St. George, St. Lawrence, Surat, Tambo, Taroom, Tenningering, Thargomindah, Thornborough, Thursday Island, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, Winton. Address as follows: The Land Agent at—naming the place.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.—Officer in Charge of Pastoral Occupation Branch in Brisbane—J. E. Burstall; for Burke—At Normanton; for Cook—At Cooktown.

MINES DEPARTMENT.—Secretary for Mines—Hon. R. Philp; Under Secretary—P. F. Sellheim; Chief Clerk—H. Marshall; Government Geologist—R. L. Jack. Gold Wardens are stationed at the following places:—Blackall, Bowen, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Clermont, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Eidsvold, Georgetown, Gladstone, Gympie, Geraldton, Herberton, Hughenden, Ingham, Ipswich, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Morgan, Nanango, Normanton, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Roma, Stanthorpe, Surat, Thursday Island, Thargomindah, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Secretary for Public Works—The Hon. D. H. Dalrymple; Under-Secretary for Works—R. Robertson; Government Architect and Engineer for Bridges—A. B. Brady.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—Secretary for Railways—Hon. R. Philp; Commissioner—Robt. J. Gray; Secretary to Railway Commissioner—Albert Prewett; Acting Secretary—T. S. Pratten; General Traffic Manager—J. F. Thallon; Chief Engineer—H. C. Stanley; Acting Chief Engineer—W. Pagan.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Attorney-General—Hon. T. J. Byrnes; Chief Justice—His Honor Sir S. W. Griffith. G.C.M.G.; Puisne Judges—His Honor P. A. Cooper and His Honor P. Real; Northern Judge—His Honor C. E. Chubb; Central Judge—His Honor Virgil Power; Judges of District Courts—G. W. Paul, G. G. Miller, and A. B. Noel; Crown Prosecutors of District Courts—F. W. Dickson, H. E. King, and E. Mansfield; Under Secretary for Justice—W. Cahill; Crown Solicitor—James H. Gill; Sheriff—W. Townley; Registrar of Supreme Court, Brisbane, and Joint Stock Companies—Wm. Bell; Registrar Supreme Court, Townsville—T. G. Fraser; Registrar Supreme Court, Rockhampton—J. L. Blood Smyth; Official Trustee in Insolvency and Curator in Intestacy and Insanity—J. B. Hall; Registrar of Titles—J. O. Bourne; Master of Titles—E. Gore Jones; Chief Commissioner of Stamps—H. M. Milman; Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks—W. T. Blakeney; Registrar of Friendly Societies—R. Rendle; Registrar District Court, Brisbane—W. H. Carvoso.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Brisbane—W. H. Wilson, G. L. Hart, L. F. Bernays, A. F. M. Feez, J. H. Flower, J. W. Potts, and H. L. E. Rühning; Bundaberg—A. F. B. Chubb; Rockhampton—R. R. Jones; Townsville—Edwin Norris; Maryborough—T. Morton; Toowoomba—C. W. Hamilton; Charters Towers—John Marsland, L. W. Marsland.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ISSUING WRITS, &c.—Cooktown—H. M. Chester; Mackay—W. J. Hartley, P.M.; Maryborough—G. L. Lukin, P.M.; Bundaberg—T. Mowbray, P.M.; Charters Towers—C. A. M. Morris, P.M.

Police Magistrates.

<i>Ayr</i> —J. C. Baird (acting)	<i>Hungerford</i> —J. Paterson
<i>Barcaldine</i> —A. Lee (acting)	<i>Ipswich</i> —H. T. Macfarlane
<i>Bealleigh</i> —J. A. McArthur (acting)	<i>Ingham</i> —P. W. Pears
<i>Birdsville</i> —C. P. S. Rich	<i>Longreach</i> —P. G. Grant
<i>Blackall</i> —B. R. Stafford	<i>Mackay</i> —W. J. Hartley
<i>Bowen</i> —F. W. Myles (acting)	<i>Maryborough</i> —G. L. Lukin
<i>Brisbane</i> —P. Pinnoch, G. P. M. Murray	<i>Mount Morgan</i> —F. Millican
<i>Bundaberg</i> —T. Mowbray	<i>Mtutaburra</i> —E. F. Craven
<i>Burketown</i> —J. P. Furey	<i>Nanango</i> —(Vacant)
<i>Cairns</i> —J. Macalister	<i>Normanton</i> —A. H. Zillman
<i>Charleville</i> —J. V. Williams	<i>Port Douglas</i> —W. J. Connolly
<i>Charters Towers</i> —C. A. M. Morris	<i>Ravenwood</i> —W. G. K. Cusack
<i>Clermont</i> —W. R. O. Hill	<i>Rockhampton</i> —R. A. Ranking
<i>Cloncurry</i> —T. H. Boddington	<i>Roma</i> —F. Vaughan
<i>Cooktown</i> —H. M. Chester	<i>South Brisbane</i> —W. Yaldwyn
<i>Croydon</i> —F. P. Parkinson	<i>St. George</i> —R. T. Taylor
<i>Cunnamulla</i> —C. Francis	<i>Stanthorpe</i> —F. H. Hyde (acting)
<i>Dalby</i> —M. P. B. Fanning (acting)	<i>Springsure</i> —C. A. Collard (acting)
<i>Edscolld</i> —J. Wood	<i>Tambo</i> —R. W. Moran (acting)
<i>Georgetown</i> —A. R. Macdonald	<i>Thargomindah</i> —J. W. W. Jackson (acting)
<i>Geraldton</i> —P. Macarthur	<i>Thursday Island</i> —Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G.
<i>Gladstone</i> —E. T. Curtis	<i>Toowoomba</i> —W. R. Goodall
<i>Goondiwindi</i> —O. Armstrong	<i>Townsville</i> —J. G. McDonald
<i>Gympie</i> —L. E. D. Towner	<i>Warwick</i> —R. A. Moore
<i>Herberton</i> —A. C. Haldane	<i>Winton</i> —E. Eglington
<i>Hughenden</i> —E. C. McGroarty	

District Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

ARAMAC —E. F. Craven, Muttaborra	DARLING DOWNS EAST AND WARWICK —
BALONNE —R. T. Taylor, St. George	W. G. Hanbury, Warwick
BLACKALL —B. R. Stafford	DIAMANTINA —R. E. Halloran, Isisford
BOWEN —Martin O'Donohue	DRAYTON AND TOOWOOMBA, DARLING
BRISBANE —The Registrar-General, Wm. Theophilus Blakeney; Deputy-Registrar-General, R. B. Howard	DOWNS CENTRAL, AND HIGHFIELDS —
BUNDABERG —Oscar E. Power	G. E. Evans, Toowoomba
BURKE —A. H. Zillman, Normanton	ENOGGERA —G. H. Cole, Paddington
BURNETT —Thos. Illidge, Gayndah	ETHERIDGE —A. P. W. Tregear, George-
CABOOLTURE —Thos. Bryce, Burnside, Stony Creek	town
CAIRNS —Herbert Morris	FASSIFERN —Geo. Whitney, Fassifern
CARDWELL —W. C. Miller, Ingham	GLADSTONE —R. B. Hetherington
CHARLEVILLE —Marcus Gallagher	GYMPIE —John Farrelly
CLERMONT —W. G. King	HERBERTON —H. L. Archdall
CLONCURRY —Thos. H. Boddington	HUGHENDEN —Bernard C. MacGroarty
COOK —Arthur Dean, Cooktown	IPSWICH AND MORETON WEST —R. Miller, Ipswich
CUNNAMULLA —C. Francis	KENNEDY —F. Russell, Charters Towers
DALBY AND DARLING DOWNS NORTH —	LEICHHARDT —R. S. Armit, Banana
F. W. Roche, Dalby	LOGAN —J. A. Macarthur
DARLING DOWNS WEST —O. Armstrong, Goondiwindi	MACKAY —A. Hasenkamp
	MARANOA —F. Vaughan, Roma
	MARYBOROUGH AND WIDE BAY —
	John Blaine

MARATHON—E. Eglinton, Winton
 MORETON EAST—Henri Willson Haseler,
 South Brisbane (Stanley-street)
 NUNDAH—J. G. Cameron
 OXLEY—John Moffatt, Oxley
 PALMER—S. G. Pegus, Maytown
 PEAK DOWNS—H. J. Johnston, Black-
 water
 ROCKHAMPTON AND WESTWOOD—F. R.
 Chester—Master
 SOMERSET—W. G. Moran, Thursday Isl'nd
 SPRINGSURE—C. A. Collard

STANLEY—P. Carroll, Esk
 STANTHORPE—F. H. Hyde
 ST. LAWRENCE—Alex. Blyth
 TAROOM—Patrick R. Cowan
 TAMBO—R. W. Moran
 TIARO—J. Pickering
 TOOWONG—H. C. Luck
 TOWNSVILLE—John Nicholson
 WARREGO—J. W. W. Jackson, Thargo-
 mindah
 WOOTHAKATA—James Williams, Thorn-
 borough

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Assistant District Registrars of Births and Deaths.

ARAMAC—R. T. Dyer, Arrilalah; P.
 Ryan, Barcardine; Wm. Quilter, Ara-
 mac; P. G. Grant, Longreach
 BALONNE—R. Woodhouse, Surat; John
 McGrath, Bollon; T. R. Corkran, Yeulba;
 Richard Davis, Wallumbilla
 BLACKALL—Thos. Kinsella, Jericho;
 P. Ryan, Barcardine.
 BOWEN—Vacant.
 BUNDABERG—John William Dear, Gin
 Gin; J. J. E. Williams, Tenningering.
 BRISBANE—J. Melville, Toowong; Hy.
 Browne, Fortitude Valley; R. Strat-
 ton, Woolloongabba; A. Long, West
 End; Hy. Ludgate, Stone's Corner,
 Logan Road; D. Kelly, Kangaroo
 Point; Ellen Doyle, Lady Bowen
 Hospital.
 BURKE—J. P. Furey, Burketown; F. C.
 M. Burne, Croydon; Patrick Quinn,
 Camooweal.
 BURNETT—F. Maguire, Nanango; W. J.
 Tipping, Paradise; J. J. E. Williams,
 Tenningering; J. Amies, Eidsvold.
 CABOOLTURE—Thos. King, Woodford;
 T. Brett, Woombye; J. K. Berry,
 Upper North Pine; Jas. Rafter, Red-
 cliffe; J. Chalmers, Landsborough; E.
 Johnson, Caboolture.
 CAIRNS—Denis Casey, Geraldton; John
 McKiernan, Kuranda; Thos. McBride,
 Mareeba.
 CARDWELL—John Splaine, Cardwell.
 CHARLEVILLE—T. Doherty, Morven; T.
 McCulkin, Augathella; J. Nagle, Adavale
 CLERMONT—Jas. O'Neill, Emerald; W.
 Clement, Alpha.
 COOK—W. J. McCarthy, Port Douglas;
 David Whelan, Ayton.
 CUNNAMULLA—W. Wayman, Hunger-
 ford; M. Daly, Eulo; T. P. Palmer,
 Wooroorooka.
 DARLING DOWNS CENTRAL—Railway

Station Master, Clifton; Railway Sta-
 tion Master, Jondaryan; James H.
 Gwynne, Allora; Railway Station
 Master, Hendon; Railway Station
 Master, Gowrie Junction; W. Garget,
 Pittsworth; James Mahoney, Leyburn.
 DARLING DOWNS EAST—John O'Brien,
 Killarney; J. H. Gwynne, Allora; J.
 Mahoney, Leyburn; W. J. Hall,
 Lower Swan Creek; Railway Station
 Master, Hendon; B. O'Connor, Ingle-
 wood; A. J. Thompson, Texas.
 DARLING DOWNS NORTH—C. Wecker,
 Meringandan; Railway Station Mas-
 ter, Miles; Railway Station Master,
 Jondaryan; Railway Station Master,
 Gowrie Junction; Railway Station
 Master, Onkey Creek; T. R. Corkran,
 Yeulba; J. A. Murpyh, Chinchilla.
 DIAMANTINA—A. McDonald, Birdsville;
 R. Crook, Windorah; G. Bell, Jundah.
 DRAYTON AND TOOWOOMBA—Railway
 Station Master, Jondaryan.
 ENOGGERA—Jno. Healey, Kelvin Grove;
 Jas. McLean, Lutywyche; R. Slattery,
 Breakfast Creek; Wm. Davis, Rosalie.
 ETHERIDGE—Bartley Fahey, Cumber-
 land; Thos. Hawley, Charleston;
 John Bradley, Georgetown.
 FASSIFERN—Railway Station Master,
 Grandchester; Railway Station Master,
 Walloon; Railway Station Master,
 Rosewood; W. Arrell, Harrisville;
 Geo. Sutton, Boonah.
 GYMPE—Constable F. M. Noble, Tewan-
 tin; J. M. Brown, Kilkivan.
 HERBERTON—W. Orr, Watsonville; D.
 Griffin, Irvine Bank; Geo. Charlton,
 Mount Albion; John McKiernan,
 Kuranda.
 HIGHFIELDS—P. Daly, Highfields; Wm.
 J. Matthews, Crow's Nest.
 HUGHENDEN—P. Power, Richmond,

- KENNEDY**—R. Beattie, Ravenswood; J. Sargent, Pentland; Octav. Coles, Ravenswood Junction.
- LEICHHARDT**—Martin Kelly, Cometville; Railway Station Master, Duaringa; Michael O'Sullivan, Mount Morgan; Henry B. Bunting, Tableland; Henry G. Oily, Rainbow.
- LOGAN**—Thos. Murray, Coomera; L. J. Clare, Nerang Creek; Thos. Kinsella, Southport; Edmund Butler, Tallebudgera; J. King, Beaudesert.
- MACKAY**—W. Gunn, Walkerston.
- MARANOA**—Samuel Allison, Mitchell; T. R. Corkran, Yeulba; Richard Davis, Wallumbilla.
- MARATHON**—M. O'Connor, Boulia.
- MORETON, EAST**—W. Ferguson, Beenleigh; S. Demack, Bulimba; J. White, Cleveland; R. Stratton, Woolloongabba; Hy. Ludgate, Stone's Corner, Logan R.
- MORETON, WEST**—J. W. Small, Goodna; Railway Station Master, Walloon; Railway Station Master, Laidley; Railway Station Master, Grandchester; Railway Station Master, Gatton; Railway Station Master, Helidon; Thos. Atkinson, Lowood; Railway Station Master, Murphy's Creek; Railway Station Master, Rosewood; J. L. Frederick, Marburg; J. Michel, Fernvale; W. Minogue, Laidley Town.
- NUNDAH**—Robt. Slattery, Breakfast Ck.; J. Healy, Kelvin Grove; Jas. McLean, Lutwyche; H. Primrose, Sandgate; J. Carseldine, Bald Hills; J. Rafter, Nundah; Thos. Carfoot, Enoggera.
- OXLEY**—W. Ferguson, Beenleigh; J. W. Small, Goodna; J. Melville, Toowong; R. Stratton, Woolloongabba; W. H. Mackerith, Stephens; Hy. Ludgate, Stone's Corner, Logan Road.
- PALMER**—Robt. Kelly, Limestone; F. J. Cherry, Coen.
- SPRINGSURE**—Railway Station Master, Duaringa; Patrick Mallon, Rolleston.
- ST. LAWRENCE**—T. W. Kingsford, Nebo.
- TIARO**—F. E. Bull, Thompson's Flat.
- TOWNSVILLE**—J. C. Baird, Ayr.
- WESTWOOD**—Railway Station Master, Duaringa; M. O'Sullivan, Mt. Morgan.
- WIDE BAY**—J. A. Beatty, Pinalba; M. Lonergan, Howard; H. W. Lee, Isis; Jas. Lawrence, Biggenden.
- WOOTHAKATA**—Robt. Kelly, Limestone; R. Smith, Muldiva.

Dividends Duty Act.

(Came into operation, September 19, 1890).

For and in respect of all dividends declared or ascertained by, or becoming due from any Company having its Head Office or Chief place of business in Queensland, for every Twenty Shillings of the amount of such dividend the sum of One Shilling and a proportionate sum for any part of such Twenty Shillings.

In the case of Companies, not having their Head Office or Chief place of business in Queensland (and not being insurance companies), the same duty shall be paid on so much of the total dividends declared by the company during the year, as is proportionate to the average amount of capital employed in Queensland during the year, as compared with the total average capital of the company during the year.

In the case of Mining Companies, the first and subsequent dividends shall be taken — to be applied in repayment of the cost actually incurred by the Company before the declaration of the first dividend in respect of labour or material employed in developing the mine, and in the second place, in repayment of three-fourths of the cost of any machinery erected for raising ores and other materials from the mine.

Every Company carrying on life, fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance business, a sum equal to Twenty Shillings for every One hundred pounds or part of One hundred pounds on the amount of the gross premiums received (excluding any portion actually paid away by way of re-insurance effected in Queensland with any other company) during the year ending December 31.

Royal Family.—Date of Birth and Age in 1896.

QUEEN VICTORIA.....	May 24, 1819—78
Prince Consort.....	August 26, 1819, died December 14, 1861
Princess Royal (Empress Dowager of Germany).....	November 21, 1840—57
(Married January 25, 1858, to Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, afterwards Frederick III. ; 8 children)	
Prince of Wales.....	November 9, 1841—56
(Married March 10, 1863, to Alexandra, Princess of Denmark, born December 1, 1844) Issue—	
Albert Victor Christian Edward.....	January 8, 1864, died 1892
George Frederick Ernest Albert (Duke of York).....	June 3, 1865—32
(Married Princess Victoria May, July 6th, 1893)	
Alexander John Charles Albert.....	April 6, died April 7, 1871
Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar.....	February 20, 1867—30
Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary.....	July 6, 1868—29
Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria.....	November 26, 1869—28
Princess Alice Maud Mary.....	April 25, 1843
(Married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse, died December 14, 1878 ; 7 children)	
Prince Alfred Ernest Albert (Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha).....	August 6, 1844—53
(Married January 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia ; 5 children)	
Princess Helena Augusta Victoria.....	May 25, 1846—51
(Married July, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein ; 5 children)	
Princess Louise Car. Alberta.....	March 18, 1818—19
(Married March 21, 1871, to Marquis of Lorne)	
Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert (Duke of Connaught).....	May 1, 1850—47
(Married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia ; 3 children)	
Prince Leopold G. Duncan Albert (Duke of Albany), born April 7, 1853,	
died March 28th, 1884 (married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helene, of Waldeck-Pyrmont ; 2 children)	
Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore.....	April 14, 1857—40
(Married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg)—2 children.	
Duke of Cumberland.....	September 21, 1845—52
Duke of Cambridge.....	March 26, 1819—78
Duchess of Cambridge.....	July 25, 1797, died 1889
Duchess of Teck.....	November 27, 1833—64

British Government.

Prime Minister, Marquis of Salisbury (£5,000)
Lord President of the Council, Duke of Devonshire (£3,000)
Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury (£10,000)
Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Cross (£2,000)
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord James of Hereford (£2,000)
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach (£5,000)
Secretary of State Home Department, Sir Matthew White Ridley (£5,000)
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Marquis of Salisbury
Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain (£5,000)
Secretary of State for War, Marquis of Lansdowne (£5,000)
Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton
First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen (£4,500)
First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour (£5,000)
President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ritchie (£2,000)
President of Local Government Board, Mr. Chaplin (£2,000)
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Cadogan (£20,000)
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne (£8,000)

Secretary for Scotland, Lord Balfour of Burleigh (£2,000)
 First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Akers-Douglas
 President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Long (£2,000)
 (The above form the Cabinet.)
 Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hanbury (£2,000)
 Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Curzon (£1,500)
 Under-Secretary for War, Mr. St. John Brodrick (£1,500)
 Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Gerald Balfour (£4,425)
 Postmaster-General, Duke of Norfolk (£2,500)
 Vice-President of the Council for Education, Sir J. E. Gorst (£2,000)
 Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, Sir W. H. Walrond (£2,000)
 Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. W. E. Macartney (£2,000)
 Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Austen Chamberlain (£1,000)
 Under-Secretary, Home Office, Mr. Jesse Collings (£1,500)
 Under-Secretary, Colonial Office, Earl of Selborne (£1,500)
 Parliamentary Secretary, Local Government Board, Mr. T. W. Russell (£1,200)
 Financial Secretary, War Office, Mr. Powell Williams (£1,500)
 Attorney-General, Sir R. E. Webster (£7,000)
 Master of the Horse, Duke of Portland (£2,500)
 Lords in Waiting, Earl of Dartmouth, Earl Waldegrave, Earl of Ranfurly, Lord Churchill, Lord Harris, Lord Henniker, Lord Lawrence (£702 each)
 Treasurer of the Household, Marquis of Carmarthen (£904)
 Comptroller, Lord Arthur Hill (£904)
 Vice-Chamberlain, Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes (£921).

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Colonial Governors.

BAHAMAS—Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G. (£2,000)
 BARBADOES—Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G. (£3,000)
 BERMUDAS—Lieut-Gen. T. C. Lyons, C.B. (£2,946)
 BRITISH GUIANA—Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.
 CANADA—Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.B. (£10,000)
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Sir H. G. Robinson, Bart., G.C.M.G. (£5,000)
 CEYLON—Sir West Ridgeway, K.C.B. (8,000)
 CYPRUS—Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.
 FALKLAND ISLANDS—Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. (£1,000)
 FIJI—Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G. (£2,000)
 GIBRALTAR—General Sir R. Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B. (£5,000)
 GOLD COAST—W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G. (£3,500)
 HONDURAS (British)—Sir A. Moloney, K.C.M.G. (£1,800)
 HONG KONG—Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G. (£6,000)
 JAMAICA—Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G. (£6,000)
 LABUAN—L. P. Beaufort, Esq. (£800)
 LEEWARD ISLANDS—Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G. (£3,000)
 MALTA—Lieutenant-General Sir A. J. Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£4,500)
 MAURITIUS—Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G. (£6,000)
 NATAL—Hon. Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. (£4,000)
 NEWFOUNDLAND—Sir H. H. Murray K.C.B. (£2,500)
 NEW GUINEA (British)—Sir W. Macgregor, K.C.M.G. (£1,500 and allowances)
 NEW SOUTH WALES—Right Hon. Lord Hampden (£7,000)
 NEW ZEALAND—Right Hon. Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G. (£5,000 and allowances)
 QUEENSLAND—Right Hon. Lord Lamington (£5,000)
 SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Sir T. F. Buxton, K.C.M.G. (£5,000)
 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G. (£6,000)
 ST. HELENA—W. Grey-Wilson, Esq., C.M.G. (£900)
 TASMANIA—Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. (£3,500)
 TOBAGO—W. Low, Esq. (£600)
 TRINIDAD—Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G. (£4,000)

VICTORIA—Right Hon. Lord Brassey (£10,000)
 WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS—Sierra Leone—Col. F. Cardew, C.M.G. (£2,000);
 Gambia—R. B. Llewelyn, Esq., C.M.G. (£1,300)
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G. (£4,000)
 WINDWARD ISLANDS—Grenada—Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (2,500); St. Lucia
 —V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G. (£800); St. Vincent—H. L. Thompson, Esq.

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Colonial Agents—Crown and Others.

Crown Agents, Downing-street, London—Sir M. F. Ommannney, K.C.M.G.,
 R.E.; Ernest Edward Blake, Esq.

COLONY.	AGENTS.	ADDRESS.
Canada	Sir Donald Smith, K.C.M.G.	17 Victoria Street
Victoria	Duncan Gillies, Esq.	15 Victoria Street
New South Wales ...	Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.	9 Victoria Street
New Zealand	W. T. Reeves, Esq.	13 Victoria Street
Queensland	C. S. Dicken, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	1 Victoria Street
South Australia ...	Hon. T. Playford	15 Victoria Street
Tasmania	Sir W. Perceval, K.C.M.G.	5 Victoria Street
Western Australia ...	Sir M. Fraser, K.C.M.G.	15 Victoria Street
Cape of Good Hope...	Sir D. Tinnaut, K.C.M.G.	112 Victoria St., S.W.
	W. C. Burnet, Esq. (Emigration)	
Natal... ..	W. Peace, Esq.	64 Victoria St., S.W.

Inquiries respecting friends or relations in the Colonies should be addressed:—

NEW ZEALAND—Colonial Secretary	Lands and Immigration, Adelaide
NEW SOUTH WALES—Colonial Secretary, Sydney	TASMANIA—Colonial Secretary, Hobart
QUEENSLAND—Brisbane Immigration Agent	VICTORIA—Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Melbourne
S. AUSTRALIA—Commissioner of Crown	WEST AUSTRALIA—Immigration Agent, Perth

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Wire Fencing.

Wire Gauge.	WEIGHT OF FENCE PER MILE FOR					Length of cwt.
	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.	4 Wires.	5 Wires.	
	Cwt qr lb	Cwt qr lb	Cwt qr lb	Cwt qr lb	Cwt qr lb	Yds.
4	6 3 17	13 3 6	20 2 23	27 2 12	34 2 1	225
5	5 3 6	11 2 12	17 1 18	23 0 24	29 0 2	303
6	4 3 14	9 3 0	14 2 14	19 2 0	24 1 19	461
7	4 0 13	8 0 26	12 1 11	16 1 24	20 2 9	428
8	3 1 23	6 3 18	10 1 13	13 3 8	17 1 3	509
9	2 3 15	5 3 2	8 2 17	11 2 4	14 1 19	608
10	2 1 12	4 2 24	7 0 8	9 1 20	11 3 4	749
12	1 1 18	2 3 8	4 3 20	5 2 16	7 0 6	1244

Church of England Bishops in Australia and New Zealand.

DIocese.	NAME OF BISHOP.	CON.	STIPEND.
Adelaide	J. R. Harmer	—	—
Auckland	W. G. Cowie	1895	£800
Ballarat	S. Thornton	1874	—
Bathurst	C. E. Camidge	1887	—
Brisbane	W. T. T. Webber	1885	1000
Christchurch	C. Julius	1890	700
Dunedin	S. T. Nevill	1871	400
Goulburn	W. Chalmers	1892	500
Grafton and Armidale	A. V. Green	1895	—
Melbourne	F. F. Goe	1895	2,000
Melanesia	C. Wilson	—	—
Nelson	C. O. Mules	1892	500
Newcastle	G. H. Stanton	1891	—
North Queensland	C. G. Barlow	1891	—
Perth... ..	C. O. L. Rily	1894	900
Riverina	E. A. Anderson	1895	350
Rockhampton	N. Dawes	1892	—
Sydney, Metropolitan	W. Saumarez Smith	1890	1,500
Tasmania	H. H. Montgomery	1833	1,500
Waipapa	W. L. Williams	1895	650
Wellington	F. Wallis	1895	800

Roman Catholic Bishops in Australia and New Zealand.

DIocese.	NAME OF BISHOP.	CON.
ARCHBISHOPS.		
Adelaide	J. O'Reily	1895
Brisbane	Robert Dunne	1882
Hobart	Daniel Murphy	1888
Sydney	P. Delany (coadjutor)	1893
	Patrick Francis Moran (Cardinal)	1884
	Joseph Higgins (coadjutor)	1889
Thursday Island	L. A. Navarre	—
Melbourne	Thomas Carr	1886
Wellington	Francis M. Redwood	1874
BISHOPS.		
Auckland	G. Linihan	1896
Armidale	Elzear Torreggiani	1879
Ballarat	J. Moore	1884
Bathurst	J. P. Byrne	1885
Christchurch	J. J. Grimes	—
Cooktown	J. Hutchinson	1888
Dunedin	(Vacant)	—
Goulburn	William Lanigan	1867
Grafton	J. Gallagher (coadjutor)	—
	J. J. Doyle	1987
Maitland	James Murray	1865
Perth... ..	M. Gibney	1895
Port Augusta	J. Maher	—
Port Victoria	Rosende Salvado	1850
Rockhampton	John Cani	1882
Sale	J. F. Corbett	1887
Sandhurst	Martin Crane	1874
Wilcannia	S. Reville (coadjutor)	1885
	J. Dunne	1887

Postage Rates on Letters, Packets, Books, and Newspapers.

Rates for Places within Queensland.

	s.	d.
* Letters, Town—For every half-ounce or under	0	1
Letters, Country—For every half-ounce or under	0	2
Packets—For every two ounces or under (up to 16 ounces) ..	0	1
Packets containing gold dust, double the letter rate.		
Books—For every four ounces or under (up to three pounds) ..	0	1
Newspapers—Printed and published in Queensland, not exceeding ten ounces in weight, one halfpenny (from January 1, 1892).		
Newspapers—Foreign or Intercolonial, posted or reposted in Queensland, not exceeding ten ounces in weight, one penny.		
Post Cards—Each	0	1
* Delivered at the Post Office or within the limits of the Town where posted.		

Intercolonial Rates.

(AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW HEBRIDES, FIJI, AND BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

Letters—For every half-ounce or under	0	2
Packets—For every two ounces or under (up to sixteen ounces)	0	1
Books—For every four ounces or under (up to three pounds) ..	0	1
Newspapers	0	0½
Post Cards—Each	0	1

TOWN OR INLAND Letters, Packets, or Newspapers posted, either unstamped or insufficiently stamped, will be forwarded to destination; but, before delivery, double the amount of deficient postage must be paid.

Rates to the United Kingdom and all other Countries.

Letters—For every half-ounce or under	0	2½
Post Cards—Each	0	1½
Reply Post Cards—Each	0	3
Newspapers—For United Kingdom, each	0	1
“ For other countries, four ounces or under	0	1
“ Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof	0	0½
Commercial Papers—Five ounces or under	0	2½
“ Each additional two ounces or under	0	1
Printed Papers (other than newspapers)—For every two ounces or under	0	1
Patterns and Samples—For every two ounces or under	0	1
REGISTRATION FEE—(Inland, Intercolonial, United Kingdom, or Foreign)	0	3
Acknowledgment of delivery of a registered article	0	2½

Correspondence intended to be sent by the San Francisco, French, and German Lines must be specially endorsed. All Mail matter posted without special super-scription, and obviously intended to go by the first steamer, will be so sent, without regard to the route or line of packets employed.

Correspondence to the United Kingdom from all places south of Mackay is sent by way of Melbourne.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS comprise:—All papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, except letters or communication in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal (and whether written or printed on stamped or unstamped paper), way-bills, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of insurance and other public companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, and other papers of a similar description.

PRINTED PAPERS include:—Periodical works, books (stitched or bound), pamphlets, sheets of music (printed), visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing (with or without manuscript relating thereto), engravings, photographs, pictures, drawings, papers impressed for the use of the blind, or cardboard drawing models stamped

in relief (except for Russia and Sweden), plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, and in general all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard by means of printing, lithography, autography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying press and the type-writer, and anything usually attached or appurtenant to any of the beforementioned articles in the way of binding, mounting, or otherwise, and anything convenient for their safe transmission by post which shall be contained in the same packet; also printed, engraved, or lithographed circulars, notwithstanding that such circulars may be letters or communications in the nature of a letter. Stamps for prepayment, whether obliterated or not, and all printed articles constituting the sign of a monetary value, are, however, excluded from transmission by Book Post to countries of the Postal Union.

DIMENSIONS.—The limits of size for packets of Commercial Papers or Printed Papers are 18 inches in length by 1 foot in width or depth. The limit of weight is 4lbs.

MINIMUM RATES.—The two classes (Commercial Papers and Printed Papers) are subject to the same rates of postage, except that the minimum charge for a packet of Commercial Papers, however small the weight, is 2½d. in every case. If there be any mixture of the two classes in the same packet, the whole packet is treated as Commercial Papers.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES.—The Pattern and Sample Post to Foreign Countries is restricted to *bond fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Packets containing goods for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity), or any articles from one private individual to another which are not actually patterns or samples, cannot be forwarded by Pattern Post.

No article liable to Customs Duties can be sent as a sample or pattern.

DIMENSIONS.

No packet of newspapers, printed matter, or commercial papers must exceed 18 inches in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

Patterns and sample packets must not exceed 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, 2 inches in depth; except those for Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland, the Argentine Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States—the limits for which are 1 foot in length, 3 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12ozs. in weight.

General Rules.

Postage stamps are of the following denominations:—½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 5s.

Upon receipt of any letter or packet supposed to contain articles liable to Customs duty, a postmaster should advise the person addressed, and the nearest Customs Officer of the fact, and also intimate to the former that he must satisfy the Customs Officer as to the nature of the supposed dutiable articles, and pay any Customs Charges before delivery can be made to him.

If there be no invoice or means of satisfying the Customs Officer except by examination of the contents, the person to whom it is addressed should authorise the postmaster in writing to deliver it to the Customs Officer for that purpose; but should this be objected to, the letter or packet must then be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The transmission by post of gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., is prohibited in nearly all the countries comprised within the Postal Union except Great Britain.

Wedding Cake cannot be forwarded, unless it is secured in metal covering, or in such a way that it cannot affect the contents of the mail bag, or attract vermin. Liquid medicines—not dangerous compounds—may be sent within the colony at letter rate, if packed in such manner as not to cause injury to other mail matter.

Books, Packets, periodicals registered as newspapers, and parcels of newspapers posted in New South Wales and Victoria, and intended for delivery in Queensland, not dealt with in accordance with the postal regulations of Queensland are surcharged the amount of deficient postage.

A postmaster may refuse to receive or transmit by post, any letter, card, packet or newspaper exceeding the prescribed weight; or of inconvenient form or dimensions, or containing, or reasonably suspected to contain any article likely to injure the other contents of the mail bags or any person.

Newspapers.

Under the new "Postal Act" (January 1, 1892), each Newspaper (not exceeding 10ozs., (Town, Inland, and Intercolonial) is charged One Halfpenny; Foreign, One Penny. Newspapers printed and published in Queensland, when posted for Town, Inland, or Intercolonial, in bulk parcels not exceeding 14lbs. in weight, are charged for every 1lb. or fraction of a lb., One Penny.

A Publication is deemed a Newspaper when consisting wholly or in substantial part of political or other news or of articles relating thereto or to other current topics with or without advertisements, whether printed for sale or gratuitous distribution—provided: (1) It is printed and published in Queensland; (2) It has the full title and date of publication printed at the top of the first page and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication printed at the top of every subsequent page and of every table of contents and index; (3) It is published in parts or numbers at intervals not exceeding one month.

A supplement to a newspaper is defined as follows:—A copy of the daily or weekly issue of the parliamentary debates published by the authority of Parliament, or any publication consisting wholly or in substantial part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements printed on a sheet or sheets or consisting wholly or in part of engraving, print, or lithograph illustrative of articles in the newspaper, or of literary matter (the letter-press of the same being printed in Queensland from type set up in Queensland), or from stereotype plate made therefrom and having the printer's name thereon, and, further, having the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page or the supplement or at the top of every sheet or side on which the engraving, print, or lithograph appears.

Every newspaper shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at both ends. There shall not be in or upon the newspaper or cover any communicative character, figure, letter or number except the words "Newspaper only" or a mark to indicate a report, article, or paragraph therein; the printed title of the newspaper, the printed names, occupations and places of business of the printer, publisher and vendor thereof, and the name, occupation and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name of the person sending the newspaper; nor shall anything be enclosed in or with or accompany the newspaper or cover. Every newspaper shall be folded or covered in such a manner that the title of it may be recognised.

All unregistered or irregularly posted newspapers and all newspapers, having any matter which is not a supplement accompanying them, shall be treated as packets.

Newspapers must be posted an hour before the time appointed for closing mails.

Books.

Rate: Inland and Intercolonial, for every 4oz. or fraction thereof, 1d.

The following and similar articles may be forwarded at Book rates: Printed books, pamphlets, magazines, and reviews, and all wholly printed publications that do not come within the definition of newspapers, printed music, photographs, &c., bound and published in book form. All other articles not coming within the foregoing definition, or within that of newspapers, to be treated as packets. Parcels of Books must not exceed 3lbs. in weight, but a single Book will be allowed not exceeding 7lbs. No book to exceed two feet in length, or one foot in breadth or depth, or to be of inconvenient form.

PREPARATION FOR POST.—Packets and books may be sent through the post—without a cover, but not fastened against inspection with anything adhesive, such as gum, postage stamp, sealing wax, &c.; or in a cover open at one end or side, or with the flap left unsealed or fastened with a binder or in such manner as will permit of opening for examination and re-closure. If the cover be slit, the opening must be sufficient to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. Postmasters

will, however, satisfy themselves as to be withdrawn without withdrawing them, if possible. The cover may bear the sender's name and address, and with the exception of packets of printed books made up in such a manner as to plainly show contents, the description of contents must be endorsed thereon. Packets and books may be tied with string or tape, but officers of the department may cut the string or tape to examine the contents, but if they do so, must tie the packet up again. Samples of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent as open packets, may be enclosed in bags or boxes, fastened so as to be easily undone and re-fastened.

NOTE.—If the above conditions are not complied with, the packets will be regarded as insufficiently paid letters, and charged accordingly.

Money Orders.

MONEY ORDERS may be obtained between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (except on Saturdays when the offices close at 12 o'clock noon), and made payable in any of the undermentioned places on payment of the following charges:—

QUEENSLAND.—For any sum not exceeding £2, threepence; above £2, but not exceeding £5, sixpence; above £5, but not exceeding £7, ninepence; above £7, but not exceeding £10, one shilling.

INTERCOLONIAL.—Australian Colonies, Tasmania and New Zealand.—For any sum not exceeding £5, one shilling; exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10, two shillings.

UNITED KINGDOM, JAPAN (YOKOHAMA), STRAITS SETTLEMENT, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, INDIA, CEYLON, CANADA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CHINA.—For any sum not exceeding £2, one shilling; exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5, two shillings and sixpence; exceeding £5 and not exceeding £7, three shillings and sixpence; exceeding £7 and not exceeding £10, five shillings.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM, DENMARK, DANISH WEST INDIES, DUTCH EAST INDIES,

NOTE.—Orders on the German Empire and Foreign Countries and British Colonies enumerated above will be re-issued by the London Office, and forwarded to the addresses of the payees, less the following charges, viz.:—For any sum not exceeding £2, threepence; for any sum above £2, but not exceeding £5, sixpence; for any sum above £5, but not exceeding £7, ninepence; for any sum above £7, but not exceeding £10, one shilling. The full address of the person to whom the order is to be paid must be given, so that there may be no difficulty in delivering.

No order will be issued for more than £20. Payment of a Money Order must be obtained before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was issued.

Money Orders may be transmitted by telegraph between all Money Order Offices (being also Telegraph Offices) in Queensland, and between Queensland and any Money Order Office in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, having telegraphic communication, on payment of the usual telegraphic charge for a message, in addition to the Money Order Commission. If required, and within the colony, the Order will be advised by "Urgent" telegram, double rate being charged. A list of the Money Order Offices in Queensland will be found in the Postal Gazetteer on page 87.

NOTE.—In telegraphing money, it is necessary for the sender to advise by telegraph the person to whom the money is sent, as the Department does not do it; and as the Paying Officer will retain the message, a copy of it should be taken.

EGYPT, HOLLAND, ICELAND, ITALY, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN, ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY, ORANGE FREE STATE, CHILI, ROMANIA, and several Foreign cities and towns, and the following BRITISH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS: Bermuda, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands, Malta, Newfoundland, North Borneo, Sarawak. *South and West Africa*—Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, Natal, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone; *West Indies*—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, (British), Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turk's Island.—For sums not exceeding £2, one shilling; for sums above £2, but not exceeding £5, two shillings and sixpence; for sums above £5, but not exceeding £7, three shillings and sixpence; for sums above £7, but not exceeding £10, five shillings.

Packets.

Rate : Inland and Intercolonial, for every 2oz. or under, 1d. ; foreign, 2s.

Weight.—For places within Queensland : Packets, patterns, &c., not to exceed 3lbs. ; Intercolonial 16oz. ; books not to exceed 3lbs.

DIMENSIONS.—No packet to exceed two feet in length or one foot in breadth or depth ; or to be of inconvenient form. (The rule regarding dimensions of a packet not to apply to Packets "On Her Majesty's Service.")

ARTICLES THAT MAY BE SENT AS PACKETS.—Affidavits, Banker's packets containing bank notes (if so marked and registered), cheques, cheque-books, drafts, pass-books, orders sent by or to any bank, returns or other periodical statements sent from one bank to another. Bank notes sent from one bank to another may be wholly enclosed in a strong cover, endorsement to be signed by officer of the bank. Bills of lading and ships' manifests. Briefs. Cards in open covers (other than birthday, Christmas, or New Year Cards), either plain or bearing printed matter, or pictures, or both. The name only of the addresses may be written on the face of such cards. *CARDS.*—Birthday, Christmas, or New Year cards in open covers, may have written on them "complimentary" or such like remarks, together with the names and addresses of the senders, or of the persons for whom the cards are intended, also the date of sending. (For example : "To John Smith, with best wishes from Mary Smith, Christmas, 189.") But cards having messages or other communications written on them, such as "Hoping to see you shortly," "Be sure to write soon," will be liable to letter rate of postage. Cases of instruction for counsel's opinion. Catalogues, printed (prices in figures may be written). Certificates. Circulars, *i.e.*, letters wholly printed, engraved, lithographed, chromographed, or produced by other mechanical process, intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons (the name of the addressee may, however, be added in writing). Commercial papers, under which are comprised all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, *except* letters or communications of the nature of letters, other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, and documents constituting the sign of monetary value, such as acceptances, bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c. Deeds or copies thereof. Depositions. Drawings. Engravings. Essays and papers of like nature. Envelopes. Examination papers or exercises, with or without corrections, or remarks, or directions regarding them. Insurance documents, not being of the nature of a letter. Invoices or bills of parcels may have the shipping receipt attached (an invoice may be receipted and may advise when or how goods are forwarded, but may contain no other written matter). Legal documents, not being in the nature of a letter. Manuscript of books. Manuscript for printing or publication, forms filled up in writing with information for printing or publication. Maps. Medical diplomas. Mineral samples not to exceed 12ozs. Music (sheet, printed, or written). Notices of meetings, printed, engraved, lithographed, or produced by other mechanical process (name and dates only to be inscribed in writing). Paintings. Paper. Parchments or vellum. Parliamentary papers. Pass-books or cards connected with any society. Patterns (manufacturers' or trade marks and prices may accompany them). Pay sheets. Photographs (not on glass except in cases of leather or other strong material). Photographic Albums. Pictures. Placards. Plans. Pleuro-pneumonia virus, packed in wooden boxes, and the empty boxes when returned to the Chief Inspector of Stock. Policies of Insurance. Powers of Attorney. Prices current, printed (prices of articles included therein may be filled in in writing). Printed matter. Printers' proofs. Prints. Process or pleadings in any Court. Prospectuses, printed. Recognizances. Returns, vouchers, or periodical statements, on Government service, if so endorsed on the cover. Samples (manufacturers' or trade mark and price may accompany them). Scrip. Seeds. Specifications. Specimens of natural history (not living), within the colony only. Stock sheets. Title deeds may be posted by the Registrar of Titles in fully-enclosed canvas-bound covers, enclosed "Title Deeds," and signed by the Registrar of Titles. Valentines, printed. Way-bills.

None of the articles mentioned in above list will be forwarded as packets beyond the limits of the colony, if the law or postal regulations of the colony or country to which they may be addressed prohibit their reception into such colony or country as

Packets. If any articles which can only be sent by post if paid as letters, are posted bearing the Packet rate of postage, they will be treated as insufficiently paid letters. Officers of the Post Office may examine the contents of any Packet for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in accordance with these Regulations, but such officers must securely re-fasten any packet so opened.

Articles not allowed to be sent as Packets.—Articles of merchandise, or having a value of their own. Gold or silver money, jewels, or precious articles, or anything liable to Customs duty, addressed to any country in the Postal Union, except the United Kingdom, to which latter place such articles may be forwarded if paid letter rate and registered. Glass, and perishable substances, such as game, fish, flesh, fruits, vegetables, &c. Anything liable to injure the person of any officer of the Post Office or the contents of a mail. Photographs on glass, when not in strong cases. Anything sealed or fastened against inspection. Anything in the nature of a letter. Packets bearing on the outside or containing any profane, obscene, or libellous address, signature, picture, or thing. Packets posted in fraud or violation of the Postal or Customs law.

Packets or books posted unstamped, if addressed to places within the colony, are forwarded to their destination, and charged double the deficient postage on delivery; if addressed beyond the colony they are sent to the Dead Letter Office and returned to senders.

Packets or books insufficiently stamped, addressed to places within the colony, are charged double the deficient postage on delivery; if for the United Kingdom they are charged on delivery with deficient postage and a fine of 4d.; if for the Australasian Colonies, charged deficient postage and a fine of One Penny; in nearly all other cases they are returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office.

Electric Telegraph.

The Telegraph Stations in Queensland are open to receive messages from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted. On Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, the officers are in attendance from 9 to 9.30 a.m. for urgent business at double rates; and on Government Holidays, from 9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m., for the receipt and despatch of telegrams. *Prepaid telegrams* only may be dropped into the box provided at each Telegraph Station for the purpose, at any time when the office is closed, and will be transmitted when business is resumed. Such telegrams, with full fee, must be enclosed in sealed envelopes. The following are the ordinary charges:—

Telegraph Rates.

Between any two stations in the Colony—		s.	d.
* Ten words (exclusive of name and address of sender and receiver)	1 0		
Each additional word	0 1		
Urgent Telegrams double rates			
To stations in New South Wales—			
Ten words	2 0		
Each additional word	0 2		
To stations in Victoria—			
Ten words	3 0		
Each additional word	0 3		
To stations in New Zealand—			
Ten words (address and signature are counted as part of the message)	11 0		
Each additional word	1 1		
To stations in South Australia (exclusive of the Overland line)—			
Ten words	3 0		
Each additional word	0 3		
To stations on Overland line, S.A.—			
Ten words (according to distance)			
5s. to	9 0		
Each additional word .. 5d. to	0 9		
To stations in Tasmania—			
Ten words (only ten words are allowed free for address and signature)	4 0		
Every additional word	0 4		
To stations in Western Australia—			
Ten words	4 0		
Every additional word	0 4		

* The Shilling Rate also applies to New South Wales border stations, viz.: Angledool, Barrington, Goodooga, Hungerford, Mungindi, Murwillumbah, Tweed Heads, and Yetman.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS, both inland and intercolonial, urgent and ordinary messages are charged one hundred per cent. more than the usual daily rate.

Press messages, fifty per cent. more than the usual daily rate.

No telegrams will be transmitted after 10 p.m. on Sundays.

Press messages within the colony intended for publication are charged :—

Twenty-four words, 1s. ; each additional four words, 1d.

Press messages between any stations in Queensland and New South Wales are charged as follows :—

Ten words, 2s.

Every additional word up to sixteen words, 2d.

Over sixteen and up to one hundred words, 3s.

Every additional one hundred words or portion thereof, 3s.

Press messages between any stations in Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia (Overland line excepted) are charged as follows :—

Ten words, 3s.

Every additional word up to sixteen words, 3d.

Over sixteen and up to one hundred words, 4s. 6d.

Every additional one hundred words or fraction thereof, 4s. 6d.

Press messages between any stations in Queensland and Western Australia are charged half the ordinary rates. Between Queensland and Tasmania, one hundred words, 6s. 6d.

Every additional fifty words or less, 4s. 3d.

International Telegrams.

By the system of registration of name and address, and the adoption of the word scale of charging, the cost of telegraphing between Brisbane (or any other leading town in Queensland) and London, and many of the principal cities of India, China, Japan, Europe, United States, and other countries, has been greatly reduced. It may be necessary to explain that the name and address of the sender and receiver being registered at the points of departure and arrival, a single word, letter, or number serves for their identification.

A record is open at the Brisbane Central Telegraph Office for the registration of the full address, at which foreign telegrams reaching Brisbane and bearing abbreviated or arbitrary addresses, are to be delivered. No fee is charged for registration. Application for registration to be made by letter to the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs. Registration can also be effected and messages sent through Reuter's Telegraph Company.

The Telegraph Companies register names and address of telegraph correspondents free of charge at all their stations, and in London at 11 Old Broad Street, 8 Leadenhall street, and 3 Great Tower Street.

Addresses may also be registered at any Government Telegraph Office in England or Scotland upon the payment of one guinea to the Postmaster-General, London. This registration can be effected only at the telegraph station in the town where the firm is established, and not by letter from Australia to London, or *vice versa*, as different firms sometimes select the same code word.

The principal conditions under which messages are transmitted are as follows :—

Words must not exceed fifteen letters in plain language, in European telegrams, nor ten letters in extra European telegrams. In European telegrams each group of five figures or less, and in extra European telegrams each group of three figures or less is charged as one word ; otherwise they are charged as two words.

Telegrams may be written in plain language, in code language, or in secret language.

For telegrams, inclusive of name and address, from any station in Queensland to places situated in the following countries the price per word is :—

Aden	0 10 3	India	8s. 1d. to 0 8 3
Cape Colony	0 15 5	Japan .. .. .	.. .. 0 12 7
China—Hongkong	0 8 5	Java .. .. .	.. .. 0 4 7
„ Shanghai and Amoy	0 10 1	Madeira .. .. .	.. .. 0 10 2
Cochin China	0 7 0	Malacca .. .. .	.. .. 0 5 11
Egypt	0 9 10	Penang .. .. .	.. .. 0 5 11
Europe (including United Kingdom)	0 9 5	Persia .. .. .	.. .. 0 10 0
		Russia in Europe .. .. .	.. .. 0 9 6

Singapore	0 5 11	United States ..	10s. 5d. to 0 10 11
Turkey in Asia	0 9 8	(according to distance)	
Turkey in Europe and Islands ..	0 9 5	West Indies ..	12s. 1d. to 1 1 10

Press messages between London and Brisbane, 2s. 10d. per word.

Queensland Customs Tariff.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Axle and lubricating grease, 6s. per cwt.; acid, sulphuric, 5s. per cwt.; acid, acetic—containing not more than 33 per cent-of acidity, 3d. per lb.; for every extra 10 per cent or part thereof of acidity, 1d. per lb.; ale, beer, porter, cider, and perry, 1s. per gallon; ale, beer, porter, cider, and perry—1s. 3d. for six reputed quart bottles, 1s. 3d. for twelve reputed pint bottles; arrowroot, 1d. per reputed lb.

Bacon, 3d. per lb.; barley, 9 per bushel; barley, malting, 1s. 6d. per bushel; beans and peas, 1s. per bushel; biscuits, 2d. per reputed lb.; blue, 2d. per reputed lb.; boots and shoes, except indiarubber shoes (present English sizes to be the standard)—Men's No. 6 and upwards 33s. per dozen pairs; Youths' Nos. 2-5, 21s. per dozen pairs; Boys' Nos. 7-1, 17s. 6d. per dozen pairs; women's No. 3 and upwards, 19s. 6d. per dozen pairs; girls' Nos. 11-2, 16s. per dozen pairs; girls' Nos. 7-10, 11s. 6d. per dozen pairs; boot uppers, men's, 18s. per dozen pairs; brandy, 14s. per gallon; bran and pollard, 4d. per lb.; butter, 3d. per lb.; butterine and other similar products, 4d. per lb.

Candles, 2d. per reputed lb.; carriages—Tilburys, dogcarts, gigs, Boston chaises, and other wheeled vehicles, with or without springs or thorough braces, £10 each; express waggons and waggons for carrying goods, or single or double seated waggons and four-wheeled buggies, without tops, mounted on spring or braces, and hansom cabs, £12 each; single and double seated waggons, waggonettes, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops, £15 each; omnibuses and coaches, for carrying mails or passengers, £20 each; barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, landaus, and similar vehicles, £30 each; castor oil and salad oil packed in bottles, jars, and other vessels (not exceeding one gallon in size), as under—quarter-

SPECIFIC DUTIES, Continued.

pints and smaller sizes, 6d. per dozen; half-pints and over quarter-pints, 1s. per dozen; pints and over half-a-pint, 2s. per dozen; quarts and over a pint, 4s. per dozen; over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, 12s. per dozen; cast-iron pipes, 2s. per cwt.; castor oil, in bulk, 1s. per gallon; chaff, 15s. per ton; cement, 2s. per barrel; cheese, 4d. per lb.; cakes, 2d. per reputed lb.; cigars, 6s. per lb.; cigarettes (including wrappers), 6s. per lb.; chicory, 6d. per lb.; chicory root, kiln-dried, 3d. per lb.; Chinese oil, in bulk, 1s. per gallon; coal, 2s. per ton; cocoa and chocolate, 4d. per lb.; chocolate confectionery, 4d. per lb.; coffee, roasted, 6d. per lb.; coffee, raw, 4d. per lb.; cod liver oil, in bottle, 2s. per dozen reputed pints, and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents; colza oil, in bulk, 1s. per gallon; confectionery and succades, 4d. per lb.; condensed milk, 2d. per reputed lb.; cordials, 14s. per gallon; cordage and rope, 8s. per cwt.; cornflour, 2d. per reputed lb.

Doors, wood, 4s. each.

Fish, pickled and salted, in casks, and dried fish, 1d. per lb.; fish, preserved (not salted), 2s. per dozen reputed lbs., and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents; flour, 20s. per ton of 2000lb.; fruits, dried, 3d. per lb.; fruits, bottled, or in tins or jars, 1s. 6d. per dozen reputed pints, and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents; fruit, pulp, and fruit preserved by acids, 5s. per cwt.

Geneva, 14s. per gallon; ginger, preserved and dried, 4d. per lb.; glue, 2d. per reputed lb.; glucose, 10s. per cwt.; gunpowder, 1d. per reputed lb.

Hams, 3d. per lb.; hay, 15s. per ton; harmoniums, £3 each; honey, 3d. per lb.; hops, 8d. per lb.; hook-and-eye hinges, 6s. per cwt.

Iron castings for building purposes and malleable iron castings, 3s. per cwt.; iron, corrugated, 2s. per cwt.; iron,

SPECIFIC DUTIES, Continued.

galvanised, 2s. per cwt.; iron wire, 2s. per cwt.; iron pipes (cast), 2s. per cwt.

Jams and jellies, 2s. per dozen reputed lbs., and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

Lrd, 1½d. per reputed lb.; lead, piping and sheet; pignow free; lead, white and red, 3s. per cwt.; leather (except otherwise enumerated), 4d. per lb.; linseed and other vegetable oils, in bulk, 1s. per gallon.

Macaroni, 2d. per reputed lb.; maize, 8d. per bushel; maize meal, 2d. per reputed lb.; maizena, 2d. per reputed lb.; malt, 4s. 6d. per bushel; methylated spirits, foreign, 5s. per liquid gallon; methylated spirits, colonial, 2s. per liquid gallon; molasses and syrups—in packages containing 1 gallon or under, 10s. per cwt.; in any other package, 7s. 6d. per cwt.; mustard, 3d. per lb.

Nails, 3s. per cwt.; Neatsfoot oil, in bulk, 1s. per gallon; nuts, all sorts except cocoanuts, 3d. per lb.

Oatmeal, 4s. per cwt.; old tom, 14s. per gallon; oils, mineral and all other oils not otherwise enumerated (except perfumed oils) and turpentine, 6d. per gallon; oats, 8d. per bushel; onions, 20s. per ton; opium, 20s. per lb.; organs (cabinet), £3 each.

Paper bags, not printed, 8s. per cwt.; paper bags, printed, 12s. 6d. per cwt.; pianos, upright, £6 each; pianos, horizontal, square, grand or semi-grand, £12 each; patent groats and farinaceous food, prepared, not being wheaten flour or otherwise specified, 2d. per lb.; paints, wet and dry, 3s. per cwt.; pearl barley, 1d. per reputed lb.; peel, dry and drained, 2d. per reputed lb.; pepper, 3d. per lb.; pork (not including mess pork), 2d. per reputed lb.; pork, mess, 1d. per reputed lb.; potatoes, 15s. per ton; preserved meat (not salted) and extract of meat, 4s. per dozen reputed lbs., and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

Resin, 1s. per cwt.; rice, 1d. per reputed lb.; rum, foreign, 14s. per gallon, proof; rum, colonial, 12s. per gallon.

Sago, 1d. per reputed lb.; salt beef, 1d. per reputed lb.; saltpetre, 4s. per cwt.; sarsaparilla and bitters, if containing not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit,

SPECIFIC DUTIES, Continued.

6s. per gallon; sarsaparilla and bitters, if containing more than 25 per cent of proof spirit, 14s. per gallon; sauces and pickles, packed in bottles, jars, and other vessels (not exceeding 1 gallon in size), as under—Quarter-pints and smaller sizes, 6d. per dozen; half-pints and over quarter-pints, 1s. per dozen; pints and over ½ pint, 2s. per dozen; quarts and over a pint, 4s. per dozen; over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, 12s. per dozen; sashes, 4s. per pair; snuff, 5s. per lb.; soap, 10s. per cwt.; soap and washing powders, 2d. per lb.; soap, perfumed, fancy, and toilet, 3d. per lb.; soda, bicarbonate, 1s. per cwt.; soda, caustic, 1s. 6d. per cwt.; soda crystals, 2s. per cwt.; spices, 3d. per lb.; split peas, 1d. per reputed lb.; spirits, perfumed, 20s. per liquid gallon; spirits, all other, 14s. per gallon; starch, 2d. lb.; starch, in cardboard and other boxes, containing as under—Under half-a-pound, 1s. per dozen; one pound and over half-a-pound, 2s. per dozen; two pounds and over one pound, 4s. per dozen; four pounds and over two pounds, 8s. per dozen; stearine, 1½d. per reputed lb.; sugar, raw, 5s. per cwt.; sugar, refined, 6s. 8d. per cwt.

Tapioca, 1d. per reputed lb.; tallow, 1½d. per reputed lb.; tanks, iron, 8s. each; tea, in paper, cardboard, or other packets, made up for sale by retail—Half-pound and under, 4d. per packet; over half-a-pound, 8d. per lb.; tea, 6d. per lb.; tobacco, manufactured, 4s. per lb.; tobacco, unmanufactured, 2s. per lb.; turpentine, 6d. per gallon; twine, 1½d. per reputed lb.; timber logs, 1s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet; timber, undressed of a scantling 96 square inches and over, 1s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet; timber, dressed and sawn of a scantling under 96 square inches, 3s. per 100 superficial feet. The duty on timber to be estimated as of a thickness of one inch, and to be in proportion for any greater thickness. Any thickness under one inch to be reckoned as one inch.

Vermicelli, 2d. per reputed lb.; vinegar, in bottle, 1s. per 6 reputed quarts or 12 reputed pints; vinegar, in wood, 9d. per gallon.

Wheat, 4d. per bushel; whiting, 7s. 6d. per ton; whisky, 14s. per gallon;

SPECIFIC DUTIES, Continued.

wine, sparkling, 10s. per gallon; wine, other kinds, 6s. per gallon; writing paper, cut, 2d. per reputed lb.

Case spirits—reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged on and after the 1st day of March, 1889, as follows:—Two gallons, and under, as two gallons; and not exceeding three, as three gallons; over three, and not exceeding four, as four gallons.

EXPORT DUTY.

Log Cedar, 2s. per 100 superficial feet.

Sawn Cedar, over 4in. in thickness, 2s. per 100 superficial feet.

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY.

Agricultural implements and reapers

Animals, alive.

Boiler plates, boiler tubes.

Books (printed), except for advertising purposes; maps, charts, and globes.

Bookbinders' leather and cloth.

Buckles of every description.

Bolts and nuts

Brasswork and taps

Bicycle and tricycle parts and accessories unfinished

Buttons, braids, tapes, waddings, pins, needles, and such minor articles required in the making-up of apparel, boots, shoes, hats, caps, saddlery, upholstery, carriage and other vehicles, umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, as may be enumerated in any order of the Treasurer and published in the *Government Gazette*.

Carriage and cart makers' materials, namely:—Spring steel, brass hinges, bolts and nuts, tacks, tire-bolts, shackleholders; rubber cloth and American cloth.

Coin—gold, silver, and bronze.

Copper—sheet, plain.

Cocoanuts.

Cream separators and testers.

Curiosities, antique.

Diving pumps and dresses.

Drugs and chemicals used for agriculture and trade industries

Dye.

Dynamite, gelatine dynamite, lithofractor, blasting powder, fuse, detonators, and other explosives except gunpowder.

Fibre, cocoanut.

Flax.

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY,
Continued.

Fruit, green.

Fire engines

Patent porcelain or steel roller for flour mills, mill machinery

Gold, unmanufactured.

Garden seeds.

Garden bulbs.

Garden trees.

Garden shrubs.

Heirlooms imported by the inheritor, provided they are not imported for sale.

Hatmakers' materials, namely:—Felt hoods, shellac, galloons, spale-boards for hat-boxes, and other articles.

Hemp.

Ink, printing.

Iron ore.

Iron, plain sheet (not including galvanised).

Iron, pig.

Iron, bar.

Iron, rod—from 3-16ths to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; channel iron, angle and tee iron, rolled iron joists up to 10 inches by 5 inches.

Iron, scrap.

Iron, hoop.

Jeweller's tools.

Leather—patent, enamelled, kid, hogskins, levant, morocco, and imitations thereof, Russia grained chamois, chrome, and glaze.

Lithographic stones

Lithographic ink and colors.

Long bark in bundles and ground.

Malleable iron and copper piping.

Manure—guano

Metal fittings for portmanteaus, travelling bags, and leggings

Metal frames for bags and satchels

Muntz metal.

Newspapers, printed.

Naval and military stores, imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces; and wines and spirits for the use of His Excellency the Governor, or for the naval and military officers employed on actual naval or military service and on full pay.

Outside packages, in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods.

Passengers' cabin furniture and baggage, and passengers' personal effects (not

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY,
Continued.

including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture), which are imported with and by passengers *bona fide* for their own personal use, and not imported for the purpose of sale.

Passengers, who intend to reside permanently in Queensland, furniture and effects up to £600 in value.

Paper, hand-made or machine-made, book or writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "demy," when in original wrappers, and with uncut edges as it leaves the mill.

Paper for newspapers.

Surgical and dental instruments and appliances.

Phormium tenax.

Quicksilver.

Rattans, canes, and willows.

Safety matches.

Salt.

Soda, ash.

Saddlers' ironmongery, such as hames and mounts for harness, straining surcingle brace girth and roller webs; collar check, saddle serge.

Saddle-trees.

Straw, mill, and paste boards.

Staymakers' binding, eyelet-holes, corset fasteners, jean, ticks, lasting, sateen, and cotell.

Specimens of natural history.

Silver, unmanufactured.

Steel rails, shoemakers' nails.

Steel—unwrought, sheet, bar, angle, and tee.

Straw plaits, palm-leaf plaits, Tuscan plaits.

Tailors' trimmings, namely:—French, canvas, buckram, wadding, padding; silk, worsted, and cotton bindings and braids; stay-binding.

Tin plates.

Type.

Umbrella-makers' materials, namely:—Sticks, runners, notches, caps, ferrules, cups, ribs, stretchers, tips, and rings, for use in the making of umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades.

Zinc.

Tools, namely—Grindery tools, edge-planes, kit, peg, shaves, and welt-trimmers; adzes, anvils, augers, screw and shell and auger bits; awls, awl pads

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY,
Continued.

and hafts; axes, hatchets, tomahawks; bevels, blowpipes; braces and bits, and breastdrills; buzzes for wheelwrights; bung-borers; brushes, patent roller for blockmaking; chisels and gouges; choppers and cleavers— butchers'; compasses—dividers; compasses—carpenters' and coopers'; diamonds, glaziers'; files and rasps; forks—digging, hay, and stable; hoes—garden, plantation; knives— butchers', hay, pruning, putty, saddlers', shoemakers', cane; palms, leather; planes and plane-irons; rules, tapes, and chains—measuring; saws of all kinds, but not the machinery (if any) connected therewith; scissors, scrapers (ship); screws—bench, brass, coach, galvanised, hand, table, wood; scythes and scythe-handles; shears—garden, hedge, sheep, tailors', tinmen's; shovels—iron or wood; sickles, spades; spokeshaves, shaves, and spoke-trimmers; squares; squeezers, cork; steels, butchers'; stocks and dies, and taps for same; saddlers' tools, namely:—rein rounders, claw, carving, French edge, patent leather tools, wheels, rosette cutters; trowels; vices, and patent saw-vices.

Machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery.

Machinery of all kinds used in trades, not including engines and boilers.

Machinery—dry air, for refrigerating, without engine.

Machinery used in the manufacture of paper and felting.

Gas oil and engines.

Portable engines.

Centrifugals—multiple effects.

Traction engines and steam ploughs.

Sewing machines.

Tubing for artesian wells.

Freezing machines, not including engine power.

Machines, namely:—Planing machines and machines for joinery, hot-air machinery for drying timber, hydraulic hat-moulds, knitting machines, printing machines and presses, but not the motive power (if any) for same; machinery for telegraphic purposes.

Articles and materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Treas-

surer) which are suited only for, and are to be used and applied solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony. All decisions of the Treasurer in reference to articles so admitted free to be published from time to time in the *Government Gazette*.

For further information of goods exempted from duty, see Customs Duties Act of 1896.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

A duty of 15 per cent is levied upon all goods enumerated hereunder:—

Bicycles and tricycles. Cameras (photographic), castors for furniture, chalk, cigarette paper, coir yarn, raw cotton, cotton wicks, cocoa beans (raw), cutlery, curled hair. Carriage-makers' materials—namely, carriage springs, carriage trimmings, carriage cloth in the piece; casks. Drapery and millinery—namely, bonnet shapes, cotton blind nets, cords—cotton, linen, worsted (in hanks, coils, and reels). Piece goods—namely, baize, Bedford cord, cloths, tweeds, dressgoods, flannel, linseys, mosquito nets and valance nets, serges, and estamenes, silks, velvets and velveteens, woollens, ribbons; trimmings (mantle and dress), wool (Berlin and knitting), carpeting, druggeting, floorcloth, oilcloth (in the piece); straw hats and bonnets (untrimmed and unlined), paper and glazed calico not to be considered lining; lace (cotton and silk). Drugs and chemicals—namely, alum, bluestone, cream of tartar, quinine, citric acid, acetate of soda, acid (boracic), acid (benzoic), acid (carbolic), acid (oxalic), acid (phosphoric), acid (salicylic), borax, nut-galls. Felt sheathing. Gilt mouldings for pictures, glass stoppers for soda water bottles;

AD VALOREM DUTIES, Continued.

gold and silver leaf. Hair-seating for furniture; hose (indiarubber) and canvas. Ironmongery and hardware—namely, hammers, hinges; irons—hatters', Italian, smoothing, and tailors'; locks, latches, doorknobs (glass, brass, and china), emery cloth, emery paper, emery powder, holystones, mortice furniture all kinds, pencils (carpenters') sash fasteners, weighing machines of all kinds and weights for same, patent door springs, staples for fencing, tinfoil, tinned rivets; isinglass, lamp chimneys and globes, lemon peel in brine, liquid stain for leather, magic lanterns and slides, oakum, ostrich feathers, raw; paperhangings, pens. Saddlers' materials—namely, saddle cloths and saddle girths made up; sponge, Stockholm tar, whip sockets, watches, clocks, and all parts thereof; window and plate glass.

That a duty at the rate of £5 for every £100 of the value thereof shall be paid on the goods hereinafter enumerated:—

Union ticks, in the piece; Crimean flannel, in the piece; moleskin, in the piece; reversible and levantine silk mixtures, of not less than 44in. in width; Alpaca cloth, with border; Zenalla cloth, with border; paper, except otherwise enumerated: ash timber, in plank; linsced, furniture springs, sulphur, nitrate of soda, canvas of all kinds, corks (cut), cork, and cork socking; cotton piece goods, linen piece goods, elastic, except boot elastic; tailors' trimmings—Italian

Upon all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into Queensland other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedules, for every £100 of the value thereof, a duty of £25.

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Stamp Duties.

Under the Stamp Duty Act of 1866, and the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act of 1894.

Payment of duties imposed by the principal Act upon agreements, awards, cheques, policies of insurance made or signed within the colony, receipts or discharges for the payment of money and transfers of stocks or shares, may be denoted by ADHESIVE STAMPS affixed by the makers or holders.

On all other instruments by STAMPS IMPRESSED UPON THE PAPER OR PARCHMENT whereon the same are written, and not otherwise.

AGREEMENT, or any MEMORANDUM of an AGREEMENT, under hand only. £ s. d.
and not otherwise specifically charged with any duty, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument 0 2 6

		£	s.	d.
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and appointment in execution of a power of any property or of any use, share, or interest in any property by any instrument, not being a will		0	10	0
APPRENTICESHIP, instrument of		1	1	0
ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as a solicitor of the Supreme Court		10	10	0
ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP whereby any person having been bound by previous duly stamped articles to serve as a clerk in order to his admission in the Supreme Court, and not having completed his service so as to be entitled to such admission, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose		1	0	0
AWARD in any case in which an amount or value is the matter in dispute—				
Where no amount is awarded or the amount or value awarded does not exceed £50		0	2	6
Where the amount of value awarded—				
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100		0	5	0
" £100 " " £200		0	10	0
" £200 " " £500		1	0	0
" £500 " " £750		1	10	0
£ £750 " " £1,000		2	0	0
For every additional £100, and also for any fractional part of £100		0	5	0
BILL OF EXCHANGE—				
Payable on demand or at sight, or on presentation, or in which no time for payment is expressed		0	0	1
BILL OF EXCHANGE of any other kind whatsoever (except a bank note), and promissory note of any kind whatsoever (except a bank note), drawn or expressed to be payable or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in the Colony of Queensland—				
When the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed £50		0	1	0
Exceeds £50, and does not exceed £100		0	2	0
And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50		0	1	0
BILL OF LADING or RECEIPT of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be carried beyond the Colony—				
Bill of Lading and each copy		0	1	0
Receipt and each copy		0	0	6
BILL OF SALE—				
BOND given as a security for the due execution of an office, and for the accounting for money received by virtue thereof		0	10	0
BOND of any kind whatever not otherwise charged nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty		0	10	0
CHARTER PARTY—				
When the charter does not amount to £20		0	10	0
When it amounts to more than £20 and less than £100		0	15	0
When it exceeds £100		1	0	0
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER on sale of any share or shares in the stock or funds of any company or corporation—				
For every £10, and also for any fractional part of £10 of the then value of shares or stock transferred		0	0	6
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER on sale of any property (except such shares or stock as aforesaid, and runs or stations held under lease or promise of lease or license from the Crown, or any interest therein)—				
Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £50		0	7	6
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100		0	15	0
Exceeds £100—For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount of value		0	15	0
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER, by way of security, of any property (except such shares or stock as aforesaid) or of any security.				

CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER of any kind not hereinbefore described..	..	0	10	0
DEED of any kind whatsoever not described in this Schedule ..	..	0	10	0
LEASE or AGREEMENT for a LEASE or any written document for the tendency or occupancy of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the following duties in respect of the rent at the rate per annum—				
Where the rent shall not exceed £50 at the rate per annum ..	..	0	2	6
Where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100 ..	..	0	5	0
Above £100, for every fractional part of £100 ..	..	0	5	0
MORTGAGE, BOND, and COVENANT—				
(1) Being the only or principal or primary security for the payment or repayment of money—				
Not exceeding £50 ..	..	0	2	6
For every additional £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 ..	..	0	2	6
(2) Transfer or assignment of any mortgage, bond, or covenant, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument—				
For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount transferred or assigned, exclusive of interest which is not in arrear ..	..	0	1	3
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured	{ The same duty as a principal security for such further money.			
(3) Re-conveyance, release, or discharge of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured ..	..	0	2	6
POLICES OF INSURANCE—				
Upon any policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity against loss or damage by fire or other casualty to any property on land—				
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 insured for any period exceeding six months ..	..	0	1	0
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 insured for any period not exceeding six months ..	..	0	0	6
Upon any time policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity whereby any insurance is made upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight thereof, for any period or voyage, for every £100 or every fractional part of £100 ..	..	0	0	3
For every renewal ..	..	0	0	3
Upon any policy of insurance on wool, tallow, skins, meats, or sugar to be carried both on sea and land ..	..	0	0	3
Upon any policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity against accident or fidelity or want of honesty, for every £100 or any fractional part of £100 ..	..	0	1	0
Upon all other policies, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 ..	..	0	1	0
RECEIPT given for or upon the payment of money amounting to twenty shillings or upwards ..	..	0	0	1
RELEASE or RENUNCIATION of any property, or the right or interest in any property—				
Upon a sale.				
By way of security.				
In any other case ..	..	0	10	0
REQUEST for the registration or the entering of any instrument under the provisions of the Real Property Acts not otherwise stamped ..	..	0	2	6
SETTLEMENT—Any instrument whether voluntary or upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona fide</i> pecuniary consideration, whereby any definite and certain principal sum of money (whether charged or chargeable on lands or other hereditaments or not, or to be laid out in the purchase of lands or other hereditaments or not), or any definite and certain amount of stock or any security is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever—				

	£	s.	d.
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount or value of the property settled or agreed to be settled	0	5	0
TRANSFER of any run or station held under lease or promise of lease or license from the Crown, or of any interest therein, where the declared value of such property or interest, or the value thereof assessed as in this Act provided, shall not exceed £100	0	10	0
And where such value shall exceed £100, then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100	0	10	0

—o—

Succession Duties.

(Under the "Succession Duties Act of 1886.")

On the property, real or personal, of Deceased Persons, which is transmitted by will or upon intestacy—

Where the total value of the estate after deducting all debts, is less £200	No duty
Where the value amounts to £200, and is less than £1000	2 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £1000, and is less than £2500	3 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £2500, and does not exceed £5000	4 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £5000, and does not exceed £10,000	6 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £10,000, and does not exceed £20,000	8 per cent.
Where the value amounts £20,000, and upwards	10 per cent.

Provided that when the successor is the wife or husband or the lineal issue of the predecessor, or the husband or wife of any such lineal issue, the duty shall be charged at one-half of the rates aforesaid in respect of the succession coming to him or her.

Provided also that when the successor is a stranger in blood to the predecessor the duty shall be charged at double the rates aforesaid.

And provided further that no duty shall be payable upon a succession which is of less value than £20 in the whole, or upon any moneys applied to the payment of the duty on any succession according to any trust for that purpose.

2. That there be raised, levied, collected, and paid to her Majesty in respect of Probate or Letters of Administration duties at the rates following, that is to say :—

When the net value of the property of the deceased person in respect of which the grant of Probate or Letters of Administration is made does not exceed £50—Probate, <i>nil</i> ; Administration, <i>nil</i> .	
When such value exceeds £50, but does not exceed £100—Probate, 10s.; Administration, £1.	
When such value exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200—Probate, £1; Administration, £2.	
When such value exceeds £200, but does not exceed £500—Probate, £2; Administration, £4.	
When such value exceeds £500—Probate, £5; Administration, £10.	



MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Directions for Making a Will.

To avoid the evils and expense of intestacy (death without a Will), the making of a Will while the mind is clear and unfettered by bodily pain is strongly urged. The accomplishment of this important duty will not hasten death one instant.

Where possible, the services of a solicitor are advisable; but if the under-mentioned instructions are followed carefully, particularly as regards the proper witnessing of the signatures, and the avoidance of alterations, or, when they are made, taking care to have them properly initialled, there should be little trouble.

A Will cannot be made in language too simple or concise; it must be written with ink, on paper or parchment, and, if contained on one sheet must be signed at the end by the Testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses; and if written on more than one sheet, the Testator and witnesses must sign each sheet.

The following form may suffice as a general guide:—

WILL.

This is the last Will and Testament of me, *John Brown, of Drayton, near Toowoomba, in the Colony of Queensland, Gentleman.* After the payment of all my just debts, funeral and other expenses, I give, devise and bequeath unto (1) and I hereby appoint (2) *Executors of this my Will.* witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this (3) *day of* in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

- (1) Here give the names of the persons to whom the property is to be left
- (2) Here mention the name of Executor in full
- (3) Fill in the date
- (4) Name to be signed.

A CODICAL TO A WILL

Is to be made with the same regulations as the Will itself, and may be written thus:—

This is a Codical to my last Will and Testament, bearing date the *day of* in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and *and*, and I direct it may be taken as a part thereof. I give, devise, and bequeath, &c. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this *day of*, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and *and*

Signed by the said *John Brown* the Testator and by him declared to be his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, present at the same time who in his presence, at his request and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

(4.)
Signed.....

D. L. BROWN & CO.,



WAREHOUSEMEN,

AND IMPORTERS OF

GENERAL DRAPERY, FANCY GOODS, †

† WINES, SPIRITS, and GROCERIES,

EAGLE STREET, BRISBANE.

. . Sole Agents in Queensland for . .

WM. TRACHER & SONS' Fine Old Highland Whiskies, in bulk and case

ROSS BROS.' Scotch Whiskies, in bulk and case

ROSS BROS.' Liqueur Whisky, in bulk and case

BURNS BROS. & CO.'S Squatter Whisky, in bulk and case

ROBERT BROWN'S Four Crown Whisky, in bulk and case

DUETZ & GELDERMANN'S Gold Lack Champagne

D. ARTOL'S Fine Old Champagne Brandy

T. B. HALL & CO.'S Boar's Head Brand, Ale and Stout

ALEXANDER CAIRNS, Pais'ey—Jams, Jellies, and Marmalade

THOMAS SYMINGTON'S Coffee Essences

HOFFMANN'S STARCH

A. & W. SMITH & CO., Glasgow—Sugar Machinery

THOS. LAW & CO.'S Shire Line of Sailing and Steam Ships, from Glasgow

GULF Line of Steamers, from Glasgow, Liverpool, and London

NEILSON & CO., Hyde Park Locomotive Works, Glasgow.

. . Importers of . .

BRANDY—Meyniac's

RUM—Negrohead

CLARET—Medoc, Chateau Leoville, and
St. Julienne

SALT—Liverpool, coarse and fine

SALT—Black Horse, coarse and fine

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY

PIG IRON

CEMENT

KEROSINE—"Light of the Age" and
Royal Diamond

AXES, AXE HANDLES, &c.

SALMON. CODFISH. OYSTERS and
LOBSTERS

FRUITS—All Kinds

SPICES—All Kinds

TEAS—China, India, and Ceylon

RICE, SAGO, and TAPIOCA

OILS, PAINTS, and VARNISHES

MORTON'S GOODS—Regular Ship-
ments,

BE SURE AND READ THE OTHER SIDE.

WHERE TESTATOR IS UNABLE TO WRITE.

Signed by the said A.B., the Testator (by making his mark thereto, he having declared to us that the above Will has been read over to him by Mr. C. D., of Too-woomba, solicitor, and that he had a perfect knowledge of its contents), published and declared, &c., &c.

Obliterations or alterations of any sort in a will ought, if possible, to be avoided; when of necessity made, they must be signed by the Testator and Witnesses in the Margin, or as near the alteration as possible.

Marriage after making a Will renders the Will void. If a witness is interested in the Will, the claim of such interest becomes forfeited.

If a person wishes to dispose of all his property in one gift, the words "all my real and personal estate" may be used.

A witness need not know the contents of a Will; if desired, it may be so folded as to prevent any other than the signatures being read.

Personal property left without Will is divisible as under:—If the deceased should leave Children and no Widow, the whole property is to be divided equally among the Children. If he leaves a Widow and Child or Children, the former is entitled to one-third, and the latter to the remaining two-thirds. If he leaves a Widow and no Child, the former is entitled to half, and the next of kin to the remainder as follows:—A Father, the whole amount. If no Father or Mother, Brothers, or Sisters, or their issue, equal portions. If none, Uncles, Aunts, Nephews and Nieces equal portions.

[The above is the law in England. For the law of Queensland since 1st July, 1878, see new Intestacy Act.]



Treatment of Snake Bites.

The following plain and simple directions for the successful treatment of Snake bites should be borne in mind by everyone. The great point is, of course, immediate excision and a copious flow of blood from the wound. Stimulants are valuable in all cases. If excision has been neglected, then much depends on giving large doses of stimulants, the best of which is the strongest Liquor Ammonia.

The following directions must be carefully attended to:—

Immediately suck the wound well for ten or fifteen minutes, and tie a tape or string tightly round as near as possible to the wound, and between it and the heart. (N.B.—Sucking is perfectly safe, unless there be scratches or cuts on the lips or tongue.)

Take hold of the bitten part, and with a sharp knife cut a piece of flesh not larger than a sixpence, or else cut open a bitten part freely, and squeeze out as much blood as possible; but in other cases encourage the bleeding by bathing the wound with warm water.

After the wound has bled freely, apply a little Liquor Ammonia to the wound with cotton, wool, or soft rag, and apply a poultice of powdered ipecacuanha if procurable.

The medicine must now be quickly given, internally, in doses according to the bitten person's age, as follows:—

To a grown-up person. 35 drops strongest ammonia, in rather more than a wineglassful of water, or spirits and water.

From 12 to 15 years old, 20 to 25 drops in 4 tablespoonful of water, or spirits and water.

From 8 to 12 years old, 10 to 15 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water, or spirits and water.

From 4 to 8 years old, 15 to 20 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water, or spirits and water.

Infants up to 4 years old, 3 to 10 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water, or spirits and water.

The patient must, on no account, be allowed to sleep until out of danger. Walk him about gently in the fresh air, and keep up his spirits with cheerful encouragement of success by those around him.

If the sick person's head has become deranged or heavy, the doses must be given every twelve minutes, until the head becomes well, and, after all, small doses must be given every four hours until all the bad symptoms disappear.

If the bite be given by a whip snake, or one that kills quickly, the doses must be larger, and they must be given more frequently, until the patient gets better.

But if the bite be given by a carpet, diamond, or some other slow killing snake, then about 20 drops must be given three times a day to a grown-up person, but this must be increased if the bad effects of the poison get worse.

If the bitten person be just on the point of death, this medicine should always be given as it has frequently cured people in this state.

When the person has lockjaw from the effects of the poison, or when his head is very bad, it should be held up, and the bottle placed under his nose for him to smell.

When the medicine has been often used, the strength of the remainder becomes less; therefore more drops should be taken. This must not be forgotten.

The bite of the Centipede, Tarantula, Scorpion, &c., may be cured in a few minutes by the external application of the Liquor Ammonia; and, if necessary, it must be given internally, as above directed.

All animals may be treated as directed above, but the dose must be proportioned to the size of the beast; for instance, a full-grown bullock, cow, or horse will require a good tablespoonful of Liquor Ammonia, mixed with a pint of oil at least.

Numbers of lives have been saved by the injection of the ammonia into the principal vein of the arm by means of a subcutaneous syringe, one of which should be in possession of every station, homestead, and family in each district of the colony, as they can now be had at a reasonable price.



Victorian Humane Society.

Directions for treatment of

SNAKE BITE.

1st. Tie a ligature immediately above the bite, between it and the heart.

2nd. Cut the bitten part out round the fang wounds, thus (·), a quarter of an inch deep. Let this wound be sucked freely by persons who have no wounds, sores, or cracks in their mouth.

If ammonia is available, give it, mixed with water, every half-hour, as long as depression exists, in the following relative doses:—Two drops to an infant, and fifteen drops to an adult, regulating the dose according to age in the above proportions. If ammonia is not available, give any other spirit; half a teaspoonful to a child, and a teaspoonful to an adult, mixed with three parts of water.

SUNSTROKE.

Sunstroke is caused by over-heating the blood. It is not necessary to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun to have sunstroke. An attack may come on during the night.

To prevent sunstroke, the body should be loosely clothed, and the head and back of the neck protected with some white material. The diet should be simple, and too much animal food should not be eaten during hot weather, and all alcoholic drinks should be avoided.

When sunstroke has occurred, lay the patient in the coolest place pro-

curable, remove his clothing, and dounce him all over, but especially over head and spine, with cold water. The bowels should be well moved with an enema, if procurable.

NORE.—This treatment must be continued until consciousness returns and fever abates.

CHOKING.

When the food becomes impacted in the throat so as to prevent breathing, it is almost always in the mouth of the windpipe—the first opening in the throat immediately behind the tongue. In those cases the mouth should be opened to the widest extent, and in the case of children, kept open by inserting a piece of wood between the front teeth, sufficiently thick to prevent biting. The two forefingers of any person should then be introduced, one in each side of the mouth, and pushed over the tongue until they come into contact with the substance causing the obstruction. The points of the finger or fingers should then be got under it, and the substance extracted. It will assist the operation if the tongue is grasped by another person in the folds of a towel, and held out of the mouth as far as possible. There is nothing to prevent any intelligent person adopting this simple expedient, the mouth of the windpipe being much more easily reached than is generally supposed.

TO ARREST BLEEDING.

IN THE ARM.—Take a piece of wood the size of a wine-bottle cork; wind a few pieces of rag around it, and apply it to the centre of the inner side of the arm above the elbow joint, where the artery may be felt beating.

IN THE THIGH.—Prepare a pad as before directed, but about the size of a man's wrist, and apply to the middle of the front part of the thigh in a line with the crutch, where the artery may be felt beating.

In each case the pad must have a stout bandage or handkerchief passed two or three times over it and around the limb; a small stick, about five inches long and the thickness of a finger, should be placed under the bandage outside the limb, and opposite the pad; by means of this stick the bandage should be twisted till the artery can no longer be felt beating below the pad.

FAINTING FROM HEAT OR OTHER CAUSES.

When persons are found insensible, with a pale face and lips and a weak pulse, *they should be laid flat on the back, water should be dashed on the face, smelling salts or pepper applied to the nose, and, as soon as they can swallow, small quantities of wine or spirits and water should be given.*

APOPLEXY.

When persons are found insensible, with livid face and lips, the veins of the head and neck distended, or the eyes protruding, and great efforts are made to breathe, they should be propped up in a sitting posture, the neck and shoulders should be stripped of clothes, and the head kept cool. Stimulants should be avoided.

It must be borne in mind, however, that these, and all other suggestions with reference to saving of life, are intended only for observance **IN THE ABSENCE** of a **MEDICAL MAN**, who, on his arrival, will be expected to act on his own responsibility.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the office of the Society, 78, Collins-street, West Melbourne.

By order of the Court of Directors—

JOHN WILKS

President

How to Keep Typhoid Fever Out of Houses.

From a summary of facts presented at a meeting of the National Health Society, 44, Berners-street, Oxford-street W., on June 13th, 1872:—

FACTS.

Sewer Gas, while escaping into a house, will under certain circumstances, produce Typhoid Fever, and will, in all cases, create an unwholesome atmosphere, causing feeble health, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, &c., in those who stay much in doors.

Typhoid Fever poison enters houses through openings into sewers or cesspools, or through foul drinking water.

The pipes through which Typhoid Fever can enter are the discharge and waste pipes of each sink, water-closet, and bath, or the overflow pipes of the water cisterns.

PRACTICAL RULES.

1. All discharge pipes should be thoroughly tapped.
2. If overflow pipes of sinks, baths, &c., open the discharge pipes, they must enter *above* the trap.
3. The connection of the house-drain with the street sewer should always be trapped, and if possible, disconnected from the sewer by means of an open trap.
4. Every water-closet pipe should be ventilated into the open air from below the trap of the closet, but the ventilator must not open near a window.
5. The waste-pipe of cistern should in any case, without any exception, be carried direct into the open air.
6. Rain-water pipes should not be connected with the sewers, but shall end in the open air, over or near a gully trap; the same remark holds good of sink pipes, wherever practicable.
7. Thus, if possible, no pipe but the discharge pipe of the closet should be connected with the sewer. Even the soil pipe can be disconnected when it passes into the open air, in a back yard for instance, and provided there is a sufficient fall to clear a syphon on the sewer or cesspool side of the disconnection.

HINTS.

If you do not know a careful plumber, who can ascertain that the above arrangements exist in your home, ask the Health Officer of your district to recommend one to you.

Unless you are positive there is no possibility of the entrance of sewer gas into your house, you must keep open a sufficient number of windows, day and night, in all seasons, to secure ventilation.

Ever householder, whether rich or poor, should give personal attention to this matter. Health is too important a thing to be entrusted to subordinates.

N.B.—A trap is, in effect, whatever be its form, a bed in the pipe that will hold water.

ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS BY ONE OF THE BEST MEDICAL MEN IN ENGLAND.

The following directions, mostly drawn up by Dr. W. Budd, should in all cases be carried into effect:—

1. The room should be cleared of all needless woollen or other draperies which might possibly serve to harbor the poison.
2. A basin charged with Condy's Fluid or solution of permanganate of potash, or some other convenient disinfectant, should be kept constantly on the bed for the patient to spit into.
3. A large vessel containing water impregnated with permanganate of potash, or with Condy's Fluid, should always stand in the room for the reception of all bed and body linen immediately on its removal from the person of the patient. Most Strictly Observed.
4. Pocket-handkerchiefs should not be used, and small pieces of rag employed instead, for wiping the nose and mouth. Each piece, after being once used, should be immediately burnt.

5. As the hands of nurses of necessity become frequently soiled by the secretions, a good supply of towels and two basins, one containing water with Condyl's Fluid or permanganate of potash, and another carbolic soap and water, should be always at hand for the immediate removal of the taint.
6. All glasses, cups, or other vessels, brushes, towels, used by or about the patient, should be scrupulously cleaned and disinfected before being used by others.
7. The discharges from the bowels and kidneys should be received on their very issue from the body into vessels charged with disinfectants. Most strictly Observed.

By these measures the greater part of the germs which are thrown off by internal surfaces may be robbed of their power to propagate the disease.

Typhoid Fever.

ITS TREATMENT AND CURE.

Major-General A. Ellis has forwarded the following letter to the *Mark Lane Express*:—The prevalence of typhoid fever and the interest which is attached to all matters concerning its treatment induces me to send you the enclosed interesting memorandum from the late Sir William Gull, M.D., given to me two years after he was in attendance on the Prince of Wales during his illness in 1872. It has been suggested that its publication may prove useful, which must be my excuse for troubling you.

1. Typhoid fever is a disease which runs a more or less definite course. It cannot be stopped or cured by medicines.

2. The chief thing to be done at the outset of an attack is to send the patient to bed, so as to save strength from the beginning.

3. No strong purgative medicines are desirable.

4. As the fever develops, and the strength grows less, light food should be given at short intervals—i.e., water, toast-water, barley-water, milk and water, light broths (not made too strong or too gelatinous).

5. If there be restlessness or much agitation of the nerves, wine (port, sherry, or claret) or brandy in moderate doses at short intervals. This must be directed medically, but in general it may be said that the amount required is that which induces repose and sleep.

6. The bowels may be left to themselves. If unmoved for twenty-four or thirty-six hours a lavement of warm water may be necessary, but this will be directed medically.

7. The restlessness or wakefulness in fever is best remedied by the careful giving of wine or spirit with the food or in water. Sedatives such as opium are inadmissible—mostly injurious.

8. The bedroom to be kept at a temperature of 62deg. to 64deg.

9. Great care necessary to keep the bed clean and sweet. This most easily done by having a second bed in the room, to which patient can be removed for two or three hours daily, whilst the other is thoroughly aired, and the linen changed.

10. All fatigue to be sedulously avoided. No visitors admitted, and no other person but a nurse and one attendant to help her.

11. Patient's room never to be left unattended for a moment, as in the delirium of fever patient might jump from bed and injure himself.

12. As to medicines and the treatment of complications, the immediate medical attendant must be responsible.

13. As it is probable that the discharges from the bowels in typhoid fever may be a source of contagion, it is desirable that before being thrown down the closet they should be largely mixed with Condyl's fluid or some other disinfectant. On the same principle, the strictest cleanliness must be observed in the sick-room.

14. There is no reason to believe that typhoid fever is contagious from person

to person in the ordinary way. The largest experience shows that it does not extend, like an ordinary contagious disease, to nurses or others attending upon patients suffering under the disease.

—o—

Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

The New South Wales Board of Health has issued cards containing the following directions for preventing the spread of infectious diseases:—

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

When smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, measles, typhoid or scarlet fever has broken out in a house, the first thought should be to prevent its spread.

1. Separate the sick, without delay, from the rest of the household by removal where possible, or by complete isolation at the top of the house, with a sheet well wetted with disinfectant hung outside the bedroom door.

2. The room selected should be light and airy, and should have a fireplace.

3. Remove at once all furniture that can be spared, and anything that may harbor dust, dirt, or infection.

4. Give strict orders that no communication be held with the sick room, except through the nurse or some authorised person who has had the disease.

5. Examine house-drains and water-closets, sinks, dust-bins, and any possible sources of nuisance; remedy defects and disinfect freely. In times of epidemic the sewers should be disinfected.

6. Look to sources of water supply, house cisterns, water-butts, pumps, &c., for impurities and contamination by sewage. Water which is clear and pleasant to the taste may still be charged with sewer poison.

7. Children living in an infected house should not attend schools or visit other houses.

8. Persons recovering from scarlatina should on no account be allowed to mix with their fellows until several baths have been taken, and the peeling is completed.

9. The bodies of persons who have died of fever are infectious, and should be carefully isolated. They should be buried with the least possible delay.

In the sick room nothing can replace fresh air, light, and cleanliness. Scents are useless. Remove all superfluous furniture, carpet, curtains, hangings, &c., set everything in order, and clean up. If the room is not isolated, hang a sheet before the door outside, and keep well wetted three or four times daily with Condyl's Fluid or carbolic acid. Avoid stuff dresses. Keep within reach a basin with Condyl's Fluid to spit into; and where there is no fire to burn them, a large basin to receive the squares of rags used in place of handkerchiefs, also some disinfectants for the utensils.

Disinfectants are poisons. Bottles containing them must be put away, and not allowed to stand with ordinary medicine bottles. Disinfect and remove as soon as possible all discharges from the body of the sick. Keep at hand a tubor pan with disinfectant for receiving soiled linen. Pour disinfectant freely down sinks and water-closets. In scarlatina, oil the body when the skin is peeling, twice daily, and use warm baths with soap. When sickness is come to an end, disinfect the room and all that has been in contact with the invalid.

DISINFECTANTS.

Fresh Air.—The best and cheapest. To be got by open windows and a fire.

Hot Air.—230° to 300° Fah. Wearing apparel, bedding, &c., which cannot be washed, to be well opened and exposed to this heat for at least an hour.

Hot Water.—To be used freely with soap. Linen suspected of infection should be boiled when at wash.

Carbolic Acid.—Poison. A wineglassful well mixed with a pint and a-half of warm water for use in night stools, sinks, w.c., or for wetting a sheet to hang in the doorway. A wineglassful to one and a-half pint of water for washing walls,

furniture, &c. *Carbolic Acid Soap* : For the hands. *M'Dougall's Powder* : A combination of sulphate of magnesia and tar acid.

Chloride of Lime.—Must be kept dry. 1lb. to a gallon of water for utensils, sinks, w.c.f. drains, &c. 1oz. to a gallon of water for linen, which must not be left long in the solution before being wrung out in fresh water, as it is corrosive. 2oz. to a gallon for washing furniture, &c., but it is apt to leave dampness.

Chlorine Gas.—Poisonous and irritating to the lungs when used in excess. For an unoccupied room. Close fireplace, windows, &c. as directed under sulphurous acid gas. Pour over a quarter of a pound of black oxide of magnesia in a dish, placed high, half a pint of muriatic acid (spirit of salt), and leave for six hours. It bleaches, and is apt to make white-limed walls sweat. Useful for cabs.

Condy's Fluid.—A teaspoonful to a pint, or a wineglassful to a gallon of water, for utensils, skins, floors, &c., for gargling, washing the hands, for baths, for adding to drinking water, and for linen, which should be well soaked and rung out in clean water; if allowed to stand for a very few minutes in solution of this strength it is discoloured. To remove stain, steep, before drying, in water containing salts of sorrel 1oz. to the gallon. When the pink colour is lost the fluid is inert. The solution is useful for vaporising in an occupied room.

Green Copperas (Sulphate of Iron).—1lb. thoroughly dissolved in a gallon of water, for drains, &c. A teaspoonful of this solution should be poured into the utensils before each time of using, and a pint down the w.c. after each visit.

Sulphurous Acid Gas.—Poison. For unoccupied rooms. Where windows and fireplaces have been securely fastened with paper and paste, break from half a pound to a pound of brimstone into small pieces, mix with live coals in a pipkin or on a saucepan lid, supported over a bucket of water by a pair of tongs, close up the door and leave for five or six hours. Clothing should be spread out on ropes, &c. It bleaches, and is apt to burn into sulphuric acid, which renders clothing damp and rotten.

Other Disinfectants.—Charcoal, dry earth, quick lime, chloralum, perchloride of iron, chloride of zinc (Sir W. Barnett's fluid, a wineglassful to two and a-half quarts of water for general use. Poison). Chloride of soda, a teaspoonful to a pint for soaking linen, chloride of potass (Eau de Javelle).

HOW TO USE THEM.

For basin to spit into, Condy's fluid : to receive dirty rags, &c., Condy's fluid or chloride of lime, if they cannot be burned.

For gargling, washing, &c., not personal use, Condy's Fluid; also for vaporising to cleanse and freshen the air; not poisonous when diluted; carbolic toilet soap for the hands.

For impure drinking water boil or filter through charcoal, or add solution of Condy's fluid until it retains a faint pink colour.

For utensil or bedpan, green copperas or chloride of lime, or carbolic acid, to be added on each occasion before using them.

For w.c., sinks, &c., chloride of lime, or carbolic acid, or green copperas, some to be poured down whenever used, and an extra gallon occasionally.

For cleaning foul air in occupied room, fresh air and Condy's fluid (vaporised).

For linen, soak well in chloride of lime, or Condy's fluid, or in chloride of soda, but do not leave long before transferring to clean, and, if possible, boiling water.

For woollen clothes, bedding, &c., hot air. Burn useless and inexpensive articles which can be spared.

For unoccupied rooms, sulphuric acid gas or chloride gas, followed by thorough scrubbing with soap and water. White liming.

For cabs, chlorine gas or sulphurous acid gas.

For washing furniture, floors, &c., Condy's fluid or chloride of lime, or carbolic acid. Soap and water.

For a decomposing body sprinkle with M'Dougall's powder, or pour Sir W. Burnett's fluid over before closing the coffin.

For offensive heaps of refuse which cannot be removed, cover two or three inches deep with charcoal, quicklime or dry earth.

For offensive drains, ditches, &c., chloride of lime (1lb. disinfects 1000 gallons of running sewage), or chloride of lime, or perchloride of iron.

N B.—Carbolic acid and sulphurous acid gas go well together, but should not be used with other disinfectants, such as Condy's chlorine, and the chlorides.

In England, under the Sanitary Act 1866, penalties are recoverable—If a person wilfully, and without proper precautions, expose himself or others in public when suffering from dangerous infectious disease. If a person enters a public conveyance while suffering from infectious disease, without first informing the owner or driver of the fact. If an owner or driver of a public conveyance does not at once provide for the disinfection of his conveyance, after it has to his knowledge conveyed an infected person. If a person, without previously disinfecting them, gives, lends, sells, exposes, or transmits (except for disinfection) any clothes, bedding, &c., which have been exposed to infection. If a person knowingly lets any house or room in which a person suffering from infectious disease has been, without having thoroughly disinfected it to the satisfaction of a qualified medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him.

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Agreement between Landlord and Tenant.

MEMORANDUM of an Agreement made and entered into this day of
1893, between of the one part, and
of the other part, as follows:—

That the said agree to Let, and the said
to take all that message or tenement (with the garden and appurtenances thereto
belonging), situate at [together with all the furniture, fixtures,
and other things mentioned and comprised in the schedule hereunto written*] for
the space of to be computed from the day of 1893,
at the rent of , payable , the first payment to be made
on the day of next ensuing the date hereof.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties that each party shall
be at liberty to determine the said tenancy on giving to the other notice
in writing.

And it is further agreed that the shall pay all [Municipal or
Divisional Board] taxes and water rates.

And the said agrees that on the termination of the tenancy
he will deliver up the said dwelling house (together with all the fixtures and furni-
ture as aforesaid) in as good a condition as the same now are, reasonable wear and
tear thereof expected, and shall and will replace any of the crockery and china or
other utensils that shall be broken or otherwise damaged.

In witness, &c.

* Here follow the Inventory or List of Articles referred to above.

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To Ascertain the Weight of Cattle.

Measure the girth close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore part of the shoulder-blade along the back to the bone at the tail, which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girth expressed in feet by five times the length, and divide the product by 24; the quotient is the weight nearly of the forequarters in imperial stones of 14lbs. avoirdupois. For example, if the girth be 6 feet, and the length $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, we shall have 6 by 6 equals 36, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 equals $26\frac{1}{2}$; then 36 by $26\frac{1}{2}$ equals 945, and this, divided by 24, gives 39 stones exactly. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the forequarters will be one-twentieth more, while in those in a very lean state they will be one-twentieth less than the weight obtained by the rule.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL - £1,900,000.

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.



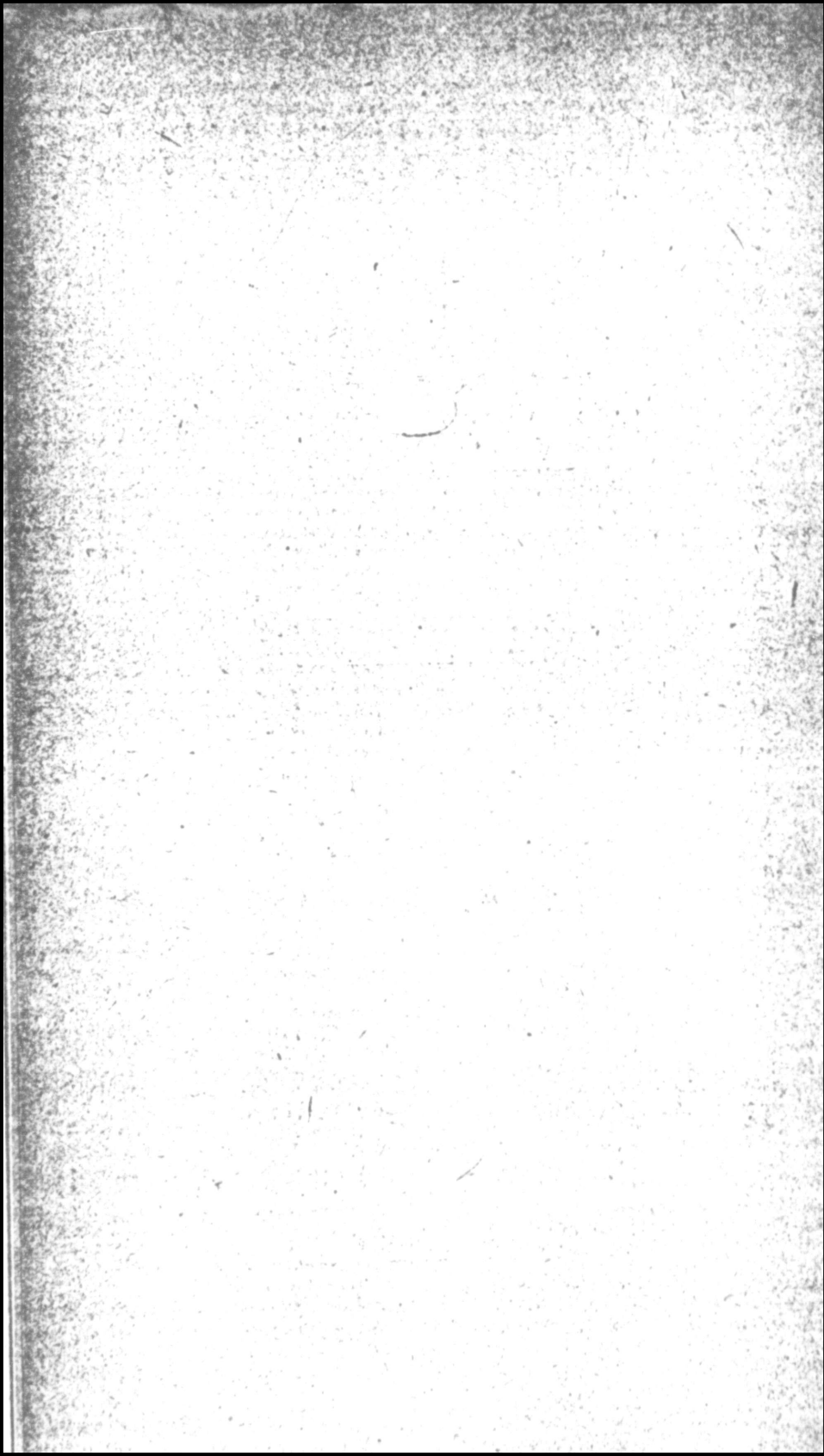
SPECIAL RATES FOR **WOOL**, COVERING FROM WOOLSHED TO
LONDON, ALL RISKS (FIRE AND MARINE).

Losses Promptly Settled in Brisbane or Elsewhere
At Option of Assured.

Sub-Agencies in All Towns of the Colony.

WM. A. RIGBY, MANAGER,
QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE.

S. G. Stephens, Agent, Toowoomba.





Native Birds' Protection Act.

The following is the alphabetical list of Birds to which the Acts apply :—*Bitterns, Black Cockatoos, Black Swans, Bower Birds (all species), Bronzewing and all Wild Pigeons, Brown Hawks, Bustards or Plain Turkeys, Cassowaries, Cockatoos (black), Cranes, Cuckoos, Curlews, Curlews (land), Dollar Birds, Dottrells, Doves, Dragoon Birds (Pitta), Ducks (Wild, of any species), Emus, Finches, Geese (Wild), Grass Parrots, Great Kingfishers (Laughing Jackass), Hawks (Brown), Herons, Honey-Eaters, Ibis, Insectivorous Birds (all), Kestrels (Nankeen), Kingfishers, Great (Laughing Jackass), Kingfishers, Kites, Land Curlews, Land Rails (all species), Larks, Larks (Magpie), Laughing Jackass (Great Kingfisher), Lyre Birds, Magpies (Organ Birds), Magpie Larks, Martens, Megapodius (Scrub Turkey), Minah Birds, Moreporks or Owls, Nankeen Kestrels, Native Companions, Night Jars, Organ Birds (Magpie), Owls (Morepork), Parrots (Grass), Pheasants, Pigeons, Wild (all species), Pittas (Dragoon Birds), Plovers (all species), Plain Turkeys (Bustard), Quails, Rails, Land (all species), Rails (Water), Regent Birds, Rifle Birds, Robins, Satin Birds and all Bower Birds, Scrub Turkeys (Tallegalla), Spoonbills, Swans (Black), Tallegallas (Scrub Turkey), Turkeys, Plain (Bustard), Turkeys, Scrub (Tallegalla), Waders (all), Wagtails, Water Rails, Woodpeckers, Wrens.*

PERIODS OF THE YEAR, DURING WHICH THE ACTS ARE IN FORCE.

A Proclamation on the 21st September, 1895, directs that the period of the year during which the Native Birds' Protection Act shall be in operation in respect of the following Native Birds, that is to say :—*Bitterns, Black Swans, Bronzewing and all Wild Pigeons, Brown Hawks, Bustards or Plain Turkeys, Curlews, Dottrells, All Insectivorous Birds, Land Rails (all species), Lyre Birds, Native Companions, Plovers (all species), Quails, Regent Birds, Rifle Birds, Satin Birds, and all Bower Birds, Tallegallas or Scrub Turkeys, All Warders, Water Rails, Wild Ducks (of all species), Wild Geese*, shall, within such of the districts to which the said Act applies as are in the portion of the colony north of the southern boundary of the Central District, as defined in the first schedule to "The Real Property (Local Registries) Act of 1887," be, from the first day of November in each year to the thirtieth day of April in the following year, inclusive; and, within such of the said districts as are in the portion of the colony south of the southern boundary of the Central District, as defined in the first schedule to "The Real Property (Local Registries) Act of 1887," shall be from the first day of September in each year to the thirty-first day of March in the following year, inclusive. Under the Proclamation of December 5th, 1894, the Act was to be in general operation from September 1 to March 31, but now it will be observed, a distinction is made between the North and South portions. To put it plainly, the Close Season for the birds mentioned in italics in the above list is: In the Districts of Burnett, Darling Downs, East Moreton, West Moreton, and Wide Bay, from the first day of September in each year to the thirty-first day of March in the following year, inclusive. As regards all other birds specified (see first list) the Act is in operation during the whole year. (See Proclamation July 18, 1894.)

The reserves, parishes of Crow's Nest and Douglas, Counties of Cavendish and Aubigny, parish of Emu Creek, County of Cavenish, parish of Douglas, County of Aubigny, are for the protection of the following birds only :—*Tallegalla or Scrub Turkey, Bronzewing and all Wild Pigeons, Emu, Regent Bird, and Quail*. In these reserves the destruction of the birds mentioned is prohibited during the whole year.

QUEENSLAND TURF CLUB.—Scale of Weight for Age.

Distance.	Years.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.
		st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.
Six furlongs and under.													
Six furlongs and under	Two	6 0	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 9	6 12	7 0	7 2	7 4	7 6	7 8	7 10
	Three	7 13	8 0	8 1	8 2	8 4	8 6	8 7	8 8	8 9	8 10	8 11	8 12
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five, six and aged	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Over six furlongs and not more than one mile.													
Over six furlongs and not more than one mile.	Two	5 9	5 11	5 13	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 10	6 12	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 7
	Three	7 11	7 12	7 13	8 0	8 2	8 4	8 5	8 6	8 8	8 9	8 10	8 11
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five, six and aged	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 0	9 0	9 0
Over one mile and less than one mile and a-half.													
Over one mile and less than one mile and a-half.	Two	5 3	5 6	5 9	5 12	6 1	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 11	6 13	7 1	7 3
	Three	7 8	7 9	7 11	7 12	8 0	8 2	8 3	8 4	8 6	8 7	8 8	8 9
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five, six and aged	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1
One mile and a-half and less than two miles.													
One mile and a-half and less than two miles.	Three	7 4	7 5	7 7	7 9	7 12	8 0	8 1	8 2	8 4	8 5	8 6	8 7
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2
	Six and aged ..	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2
Two miles and less than two miles and a-half.													
Two miles and less than two miles and a-half.	Three	7 0	7 2	7 4	7 6	7 9	7 11	7 12	8 0	8 2	8 3	8 4	8 6
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3
	Six and aged ..	9 8	9 8	9 7	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3
Two miles and a-half up to three miles.													
Two miles and a-half up to three miles.	Three	6 10	6 12	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 8	7 10	7 12	8 0	8 1	8 2	8 4
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4
	Six and aged ..	9 10	9 9	9 8	9 7	9 7	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9

Mares are to be allowed 5lbs. from 1st August to 31st December; 3lbs. from 1st January to 31st March; 2lbs. from 1st April to 31st July.
 Geldings allowed 5lbs. throughout the year. Welter weight shall be 2st. added to the weight for age.

Placed Horses in Principal Handicaps.

PLACED HORSES FOR MELBOURNE CUP.—TWO MILES.

Year.	First.	Weight.	Second.	Third.	Time.
		st. lb.			m. s.
1861	Archer	9 7	Mormon	Prince	3 52
1862	Archer	10 2	Mormon	Camden	3 47
1863	Banker	5 4	Musidora	Barwon	3 44
1864	Lantern	6 3	Poet	Rose of Denmark	3 52
1865	Toryboy	7 0	Panic	Riverina	3 44
1866	The Barb	6 11	Exile	Falcon	3 43
1867	Tim Whiffler	8 11	Queen of Hearts	Exile	3 39
1868	Glencoe	9 1	Strop	Shenandoah	3 42
1869	Warrior	8 10	The Monk	Phæbe	3 40
1870	Nimblefoot	6 3	Lapdog	Valentine	3 37
1871	The Pearl	7 3	Romula	Irish King	3 39
1872	The Quack	7 10	The Ace	Dagworth	3 39
1873	Don Juan	6 12	Dagworth	Horatio	3 36
1874	Haricot	6 7	Protos	The Diver	3 37½
1875	Wollomai	7 8	Richmond	Goldsbrough	3 38
1876	Briseis	6 4	Sybil	Timothy	3 36½
1877	Chester	6 12	Savanaka	The Vagabond	3 33½
1878	Calamai	8 2	Tom Kirk	Waxy	3 35½
1879	Darriwell	7 4	Sweetmeat	Suwarrow	3 30½
1880	Grand Flaneur	6 10	Progress	Lord Burghley	3 34½
1881	Zulu	5 10	The Czar	Sweetmeat	3 32½
1882	Assyrian	7 13	Stockwell	Gudarz	3 40
1883	Martini Henry	7 5	First Water	Commotion	3 30½
1884	Malua	9 9	Commotion	Plausible	3 31½
1885	Sheet Anchor	7 11	Grace Darling	Trenton	3 29½
1886	Arsenal	7 5	Trenton	Silvermine	3 31
1887	Dunlop	8 3	Silvermine	Australian Peer	3 28½
1888	Mentor	8 3	Tradition	The Yeoman	3 30½
1889	Bravo	8 7	Carbine	Melos	3 52½
1890	Carbine	10 5	Highborn	Correze	3 28½
1891	Malvolio	8 4	Sir William	Strathmore	3 29½
1892	Glenloth	7 13	Ronda	Penance	3 36½
1893	Tarcoola	8 4	Carnage	Jeweller	3 30½
1894	Patron	9 3	Devon	Nada	3 31
1895	Auraria	7 4	Hova	Burrabari	3 29
1896	Newhaven	7 13	Blood Shot	The Skipper	3 28½

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

4 furlongs.—46s., Geraldine, West Chester Course, N.Y. (track partly down hill), Aug. 30, 1889, America.

47s., Safeguard and Golden Fleece, Christchurch (N.Z.), Nov., 1894.

5 furlongs.—56½s., Maid Marian (straight track, partly down hill), Morris Park, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1894, America.

1m., Patroness, Randwick, March 26, 1894, Australia.

1m. 0½s., Walwa, Maribyrnong (Vic.), Sept. 30, 1893, Australia.

6 furlongs.—1m. 9s., Domino, Morris Park, N.Y. (track partly down hill), Sept. 29, 1893, America.

1m. 14s., Ascot Vale, Flemington (Vic.), Jan. 2, 1893; Loyalty (N.Z.), Volcano Vanitas and Ordnance (N.S.W.), and Walwa (Vic.) also made this record, Australia.

WINNERS OF THE CAULFIELD CUP.—ONE MILE AND A HALF.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.		Time.
				st. lb.	m. s.	
1879*	Messrs. Chirnside	Newminster	Marquis	8 10	2	45½
1880†	Mr. T. Jones	Tom Kirk	Ladykirk	8 3	2	28½
1881	" H. Yeend	Blue Ribbon	Derby	7 3	2	30
1881	" T. Ivory	Master Avenal	Julian Avenal	7 12	2	29½
1882	" W. Branch	Little Jack	King Cole	6 11	2	41½
1883	" D. S. Wallace	Calma	Yattendon	8 2	2	42
1884	" R. G. Talbot	Blink Bonny	St. Albans	7 3	2	40½
1885	" J. G. Reid	Grace Darling	Diver	7 10	2	40
1886	" W. Strickland	Ben Bolt	Newbold	7 6	2	42
1887	" M. Loughlin	Oakleigh	Rooder	6 9	2	41½
1888	" M. O'Shanassy	Chicago	The Drummer	7 4	2	38½
1889	" J. Cripps	Boz	Bosworth	7 9	2	43
1890	" A. R. Blackwood	Vengeance	Newminster	6 13	2	38
1891	" G. Woodforde	G'Naroo	St. Albans	7 13	2	36
1892	" J. Monaghan	Paris	Grandmaster	8 8	2	38½
1893	" J. T. Carslake	Sainfoin	Richmond	7 13	2	38
1894	Mrs. H. C. White	Paris	Grandmaster	9 4	2	38
1895	Mr. H. Oxenham	Waterfall	Niagara	7 3	2	36½
1896	Mr. T. Mitchell	Cremorne	Glorious	8 9	2	38½

* 1 mile and a half in 1879 and 1882. † 1½ miles and a distance in 1880 and 1881.

WINNERS OF THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	S.	Weight.		Time.
				st. lb.	m. s.	
1874	Dr. Bathe	Maid of Avenal	9	7 8	1	17
1875	Mr. Ward	Calumny	17	8 0	1	18
1876	" Chirnside	Sultan	15	8 10	1	17½
1877	" C. James	Tom Kirk	21	7 5	1	16½
1878	" A. Davies	Lady Ellen	23	6 5	1	18
1879	" H. Haines	Diomed	20	7 0	1	16½
1880	" J. Whittingham	Aspen	24	6 8	1	18½
1881	" J. Whittingham	Aspen	27	7 8	1	16½
1882	Hon. W. Pearson	Hyacinth	37	7 6	1	16½
1883	Sir Thos. Elder	Tyropean	33	7 4	1	16½
1884	Mr. J. O. Inglis	Malua	30	8 7	1	15½
1885	" D. M. Robertson	Cornet	30	7 0	1	19½
1886	" S. Miller	William Tell	30	8 6	1	17
1887	" G. G. Stead	Lochiel	24	8 0	1	15½
1888	Hon. J. White	Cranbrook	28	8 12	1	14½
1889	Mr. M. Jacobs	Sedition	21	7 3	1	16½
1890	" S. Davis	Churchill	36	8 4	1	17½
1891	" J. Northern	Bungebah	35	9 3	1	16½
1892	" W. Sayers	Wild Rose	33	8 1	1	15½
1893	" J. H. Davis (ns)	Fortunatus	30	9 2	1	15½
1894	" A. Davies	Hova	28	7 13	1	15½
1895	" A. McMasters	Laundress	36	7 9	1	15
1896	" J. Redfern	Maluma	36	7 12	1	15½

Madame Marantette drove the running team, Major Banks and Evergreen, one mile in 1 min. 45½ sec., Buffalo, New York, August 4, 1867.

WINNERS OF CHAMPION RACE.—THREE MILES.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Age.	Sire.	Time.
					m. s.
1859	Mr. Yuille	Flying Buck	3	Warhawk	5 57
1860	" Tait	Zoe	a	Sir Hercules	5 59
1861	" Tait	Zoe	a	Sir Hercules	5 57
1861	" Keighran	Mormon	6	The Premier	6 14
1862	" Tait	Talleyrand	6	Cossack	6 2
1863	" Redwood	Ladybird	5	Il Barbieri	5 55
1863	" Harper	Barwon	4	Boiardo	6 3
1864	" Keighran	Mormon	a	The Premier	6 38
1865	" Blackwell	Panic	a	Alarm	5 53
1865	" Lance	Ladybird	6	Il Barbieri	5 55
1866	" W. Field	Strop	4	Panic	5 55
1866	" Town	Turragon	a	New Warrior	5 47
1867	" C. B. Fisher	Fishhook	3	Fisherman	5 45
1867	" Tait	The Barb	3	Sir Hercules	5 38 $\frac{1}{2}$
1868	" Tait	Firoworks	3	Kelpie	5 48 $\frac{3}{4}$
1869	" W. Field	Strop	a	Panic	5 58
1871	" Thompson	Romula	3	New Warrior	5 49
1873	" T. Ryan	Leo	3	Leonidas	5 59
1876	" E. Jellett	Richmond	3	Maribyrnong	5 35
1877	" R. Reid	P. of the Hills	3	Talk of the Hill	5 34
1878	" J. Wilson	First King	3	King of the Ring	5 26
1879	" J. Boe	Wellington	3	Panic	5 34
1880	" J. Wilson	First King	5	King of the Ring	5 40 $\frac{3}{4}$
1881	" W. A. Long	Grand Flaneur	3	Yattendon	5 48
1882	" S. Gardiner	Coriolanus	3	Tubal Cain	5 40
1883	Hon. W. Pearson	Commotion	4	Panic	5 26
1884	Mr. D. S. Wallace	Le Grand	3	Epigram	5 26
1885	Hon. W. Pearson	Commotion	6	Panic	5 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
1886	" J. White	Matchlock	3	Musket	5 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
1887	" J. White	Trident	3	Robinson Crusoe	5 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1888	" J. White	Abercorn	3	Chester	6 15 $\frac{1}{4}$
1889	Mr. D. S. Wallace	Carbine	3	Musket	5 56
1890	" W. Gannon	Melos	4	Goldsbrough	5 51
1891	" D. S. Wallace	Carbine	5	Musket	6 32 $\frac{3}{4}$
1892	" W. R. Wilson	Strathmore	3	Nordenfeldt	6 53
1893	" J. B. Clark	Camoola	3	Chester	5 39
1894	" F. W. Purches	Portsea	5	Neckersgat	5 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
1895	" S. G. Cook	The Harvester	3	Sheet Anchor	5 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896	" J. Wilson, jr.	*Quiver	4	Trenton	5 23 $\frac{1}{4}$
	" W. R. Wilson	*Wallace	3	Carbine	

* Dead Heat

PLACED HORSES FOR MARIBYRNONG PLATE.—FIVE FURLONGS.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Time.
					m. s.
1891	Mr. H. Power	Etra Winnie	The Captain	Nobody	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1892	" S. G. Cook	Sailor Prince	Zeph	Dauphine	1 4
1893	Messrs. Bailey & Orr	Dreamland	Forward	Dryden	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1894	Mr. J. McSweeney	Arihi	Blue Cap	Wallace	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1895	" J. Wilson, ju.	Newhaven	Coil	Kobold	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1896	" W. Bailey	Keera	Fleet Admiral	The Hypnotist	1 4

WINNERS OF THE VICTORIAN DERBY.—ONE MILE AND A HALF.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Dam.	Time.		No. of Starts.
				m.	s.	
1860	Flying Colors	Dolo	Shell-na-Guira	3	2	4
1861	Camden	Conrador Warhawk	Calliope	2	53	7
1862	Barwon	Boiardo	Jeanette	2	59	6
1863	Oriflamme	Boiardo	Tricolor	3	3	7
1864	Lantern	Moscovado	Nightlight	2	58	4
1865	Angler	Fisherman	Marchioness	2	51	4
1866	Seagull	Fisherman	Omen	3	4	3
1867	Fireworks	Kelpie	Gaslight	2	56	5
1868*	Fireworks	Kelpie	Gaslight	2	53	5
1869*	My Dream	Fisherman	Nightlight	2	48	9
1869	Charon	Ferryman	Juliet	2	55	7
1870	Florence	Boiardo	Rose of Denmark	3	0	7
1871	Miss Jessie	Maribyrnong	Musidora	2	49	7
1872	Loup Garou	Lord of Lynne	Hebe	2	46	8
1873	Lapidist	Fireworks	Chrysolite	2	51	11
1874	Melbourne	Panic	Myth	2	46½	11
1875	Robin Hood	Fireworks	Sylvia	2	48	10
1876	Briseis	Tim Whiffler	Musidora	2	43½	8
1877	Chester	Yattendon	Lady Chester	2	43	12
1878	Wellington	Panic	Frou Frou	2	47	6
1879	Suwarrow	Snowden	Phizgig	2	43	13
1880	Grand Flaneur	Yattendon	First Lady	2	44	11
1881	Darebin	The Peer	Lurline	2	41½	12
1882	Navigator	Robinson Crusoe	Cocoanut	2	41½	10
1883	Martini Henry	Musket	Sylvia	2	39	9
1884	Rufus	King of the Ring	Princess Alice	2	41½	11
1885	Nordenfeldt	Musket	Onyx	2	48½	8
1886	Trident	Robinson Crusoe	Cocoanut	2	39	7
1887	Australian Peer	Darebin	Stockdove	2	40	9
1888	Ensign	Grandmaster	Formosa	2	45½	7
1889	Dreadnought	Chester	Trafalgar	2	41	8
1890	The Admiral	Richmond	Footstep	2	46½	8
1891	Strathmore	Nordenfeldt	Ouida	2	41½	10
1892	Camoola	Chester	Copra	2	42	10
1893	Carnage	Nordenfeldt	Mersey	2	39	11
1894	The Harvester	Sheet Anchor	Springtime	2	40½	10
1895	Wallace	Carbine	Melodious	2	46	8
1896	Newhaven	Newminster	Oceana	2	39½	8

* Run on New Year's Day.

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

7 furlongs.—1m. 23½s., Bella B, Monmouth Park, July 8, 1890, America

1m. 27s., Trieste, Flemington (Vic.), November 3, 1891, Australia

1 mile.—1m. 35½s., Salvator, against time, Monmouth Park, N.J., August 28, 1890, America.

1m. 40s., Bungebah, Randwick (N.S.W.), September, 1890; this record has also been made by Boolka, Kingfish, Paris and Delaware, Australia.

1 mile and 1 furlong.—1m. 51½s., Tristan, Morris Park, N.Y., June 2, 1891, America.

1m. 55s., Valiant, Randwick (N.S.W.), March 14, 1896, Australia.

1½ miles.—2m. 3¾s., Banquet, Monmouth Park, N.J., July 17, 1890, America,

2m. 6s., Hova, Flemington (Vic.), November 11, 1893, Australia.

PLACED HORSES FOR SYDNEY CUP.—TWO MILES.

Year.	First.	Weight.	Second.	Third.	Time.
		st. lb.			m. s.
1866	Yattendon	8 4	Sultana	Falcon	3 43
1867	Fishhook	6 10	R. of Australia	Tim Whiffler	3 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
1868	The Barb	8 12	Stumpy	Orlando and Tim Whiffler	3 40
1869	The Barb	10 8	Stumpy	Tim Whiffler	3 40
1870	Barbelle	7 10	The Earl & Bylong	Dead Heat	3 43
1871	Mermaid	7 5	Little Dick	Romulus	3 40
1872	The Prophet	6 10	Hamlet	Barbelle	3 36 $\frac{3}{4}$
1873	Vixen	7 2	Patriarch	The Ace	3 40
1874	Speculation	6 2	Dagworth	Fugleman	3 39
1875	Imperial	7 7	Reprieve	Lurline	3 36
1876	A.T.	6 4	Kingsborough	Neredah	3 37 8-10
1877	Kingfisher	7 5	Viva	Spark	3 36 2-10
1878	Democrat	6 5	Strathearn	Maccaroni	3 36 6-10
1879	Savanaka	8 7	Chester	Bosworth	3 33 8-10
1880	Petrea	7 11	Martindale	Strathearn	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1881	Progress	8 2	Strathearn	Wandering Jew	3 36 8-10
1882	Cunnamulla	6 0	Sweet William	Rainbow	3 34
1883	Darebin	9 8	Mistaken	Willeroo	3 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
1884	Favo	6 4	Empress	Sardonyx	3 36
1885	Normanby	6 10	Velocipede	Lord of Lake	3 35
1886	Cerise and Blue	8 2	Silvermine	Britisher	3 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
1887	Frisco	6 0	Kitawa	Tom Brown	3 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
1888	Australian Peer	8 6	Algerian	Acme	3 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
1889	Carbine	9 0	Melos	Abercorn	3 31
1890	Carbine	9 9	Mantilla	Muriel	3 37
1891	Highborn	9 3	Greygown	Yowi	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1892	Stromboli	8 0	Oxide	Highborn	3 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
1893	Realm	8 5	The Admiral	Camoola	3 39
1894	Lady Trenton	7 7	The Trier	Nightingale	3 34
1895	Patroness	7 0	Quiver	Cobbity	3 38 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896	Wallace	8 12	Toreador	Trentham	3 31

PLACED HORSES FOR CAULFIELD GUINEAS.—ONE MILE.

Year.	First.	Wght.	Second.	Wght.	Third.	Wght.	Time.
		st. lb.		st. lb.		st. lb.	m. s.
1881	Wheatear	8 5	Royal Maid	8 0	Topaz	8 5	1 49
1882	Fryingpan	8 5	Boolka	8 5	Guesswork	8 5	1 47
1883	Sardius	8 5	Delusion	8 0	Ike	8 5	1 46
1884	Sandal	8 0	Gratitude	8 0	Helene	8 0	1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
1885	Ringmaster	8 5	Dunlop	8 5	Eagle Grange	8 5	1 49
1886	Madelina	8 0	Volcano	8 5	First Consul	8 5	1 46
1887	Carlyon	8 5	Pakeha	8 5	Escutcheon	8 5	1 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
1888	Volley	8 0	Wycombe	8 12	Wyvis	8 5	1 48
1889	Rudolph	8 7	Prince Consort	8 5	Carrington	8 5	1 49 $\frac{1}{2}$
1890	Annesley	8 5	Beverley	8 5	Prelude	8 7	1 47
1891	Strathmore	8 5	Stromboli	8 12	The Doctor	8 5	1 44 $\frac{3}{4}$
1892	Autonomy	8 5	Azim	8 5	Meli	8 5	1 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
1893	Patron	8 5	Sailor Prince	8 5	Pounamu	8 5	1 46 $\frac{1}{4}$
1894	Cobbity	8 5	Marusa	8 0	Dreamland	8 5	1 44
1895	Wallace	8 5	The Parisienne	8 0	Te Whiti	8 5	1 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896	The Officer	8 5	Newhaven	8 12	Coil	8 12	1 44 $\frac{1}{2}$

WINNERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN CUP.—TWO MILES AND A QUARTER.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Weight.	Time.
			st. lb.	m. s.
1863	Mr. Harper	Barwon	7 8	4 27
1864	" Fisher	Nathalie	6 8	4 38
1865	" Lang	Woodman	7 1	4 15
1866	" Thompson	Woodman	7 12	4 24
1867	" Craig	Tim Whiffler	8 2	4 20
1868	" Cleeland	Shenandoah	7 12	4 16
1869	" Moffatt	Gasworks	8 5	4 14
1870	" J. Arthur	Norma	6 13	4 11
1871	" H. Hoskins	Nimblefoot	8 4	4 11
1872	" Crook	Saladin	7 8	4 15
1873	" Glenister	Warrior	8 0	4 6
1874	" J. Wilson	Protos	7 5	4 22
1875	" S. Gardiner	Lurline	8 1	4 25
1876	" E. Jellett	Richmond	7 13	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1877	" R. Sevier	Sybil	6 12	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1878	" J. Wilson	First King	8 5	4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1879	" H. Power	Savanaka	7 10	4 4
1880	" J. Boe	Columbus	8 0	4 6
1881	" W. Pile	First Water	7 6	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882	" E. Weeks	Pollio	6 7	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883	" E. De Mestre	Navigator	8 3	4 2
1884	Hon. J. White	Morpeth	8 5	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1885	Mr. N. Wilson	Ringwood	7 13	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1886	" J. O. Inglis	Malua	9 9	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1887	Hon. J. White	Trident	8 7	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1888	" J. White	Carlyon	8 2	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1889	Mr. G. G. Stead	Lochiel	4 7	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1890	Hon. J. White	Dreadnought	8 6	3 59 $\frac{1}{2}$
1891	Mr. Blackwood	Vengeance	7 13	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1892	" W. Forrester	Highborn	9 4	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1893	" F. W. Purches	Portsea	8 10	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1894	" D. James	Broken Hill	7 0	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1895	" W. R. Wilson	Havoc	8 7	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896	" P. Russell	Idolator	7 3	3 59 $\frac{1}{2}$

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—2m. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Lamplighter, Monmouth Park, N.J., August 9, 1892, America.
 2m. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Megaphone, Hawkesbury (N.S.W.), September 6, 1890, and King Olaf, Hawkesbury (N.S.W.), April 11, 1891, Australia.
- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.—3m. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Hotspur, San Francisco, April 30, 1891, America.
 3m. 3s., Correze, Flemington (Vic.), November 8, 1890, Donation also made this record (Flemington), November, 1893, Australia.
- 2 miles.—3m. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Ten Broeck, against time, Louisville, Kentucky, May 29, 1877, America.
 3m. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Carbine (carrying 10st. 5lb.), Flemington (Vic.), Nov. 4, 1890, Australia.
- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.—3m. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Preakness and Springbok, dead heat, Saratoga, N.Y., July 29, 1875, America.
 3m. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Euroclydon, Christchurch (N.Z.), November, 1895.
 3m. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Dreadnought, Flemington (Vic.), March 4, 1890; Idolator, Flemington (Vic.), March, 1895, Australia.
- 3 miles.—5m. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Wallace and Quiver, dead heat, Flemington (Vic.), March, 1895, Australia.
 5m. 24s., Drake Carter, Sheephead Bay, L.I., September 6, 1884, America.

Notes for Farm and Garden.

Hints upon Selection and Planting of Fruit Trees.

[By A. Molineaux, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., General Secretary Agricultural Bureau of South Australia.]

DURING June and July many horticulturists will be engaged in planting fruit-trees, and a few reminders will therefore not be out of place.

Land intended for planting should be thoroughly prepared some time beforehand. Heavy clay soils are not suitable for fruit-trees; but if none other is available it should be trenched quite twenty inches deep, and, if possible, a large quantity of lime should be mixed with the soil as it is turned over. Be careful to return the sub-soil to the bottom of the trench, and keep the top soil still on the surface: but have the whole of the soil well pulverised. Light loomy to sandy soils need only to be deeply ploughed and broken up. If poor, mix in as much farmyard or stable manure as is procurable, even to the extent of fifty tons per acre. This should be done some time previous to planting. Do not simply dig holes for the trees and place the manure in them.

If the land is likely to be boggy or saturated in winter raise the soil in wide ridges, so that the excess water shall not effect the roots. As a rule, it will be much more satisfactory to plant trees on rising ground. The bottoms of valleys, flats, &c, are apt to be too wet in winter, and late frosts are usually far more severe in low-lying localities than upon the rising ground. Peach, apricot, pear, and some other varieties of trees will never thrive where the soil is liable to be waterlogged in winter and spring.

Where the orchard is subject to strong winds, coming across open country or from lakes or the sea, it is most necessary that a good windbreak should be established. This would be best provided by planting three or four rows of strong-growing trees on the sides whence the prevailing winds come, and at a distance of at least forty yards from the orchard; but whilst the shelter-belt is growing each fruit-tree might be protected by palings or any other contrivance, taking care, however, not to enclose any tree so as to exclude free access of light and air. If barrels or sugar casks are used, at least three staves should be removed, or openings made from top to bottom, so that the stem of the tree shall not be stewed by the enclosed heat, or destroyed by exclusion of light.

Remember that the trees will become much larger as years go by, and make due allowance for the spread of branches, for the trees cannot thrive if the branches interlace each other. There must be plenty of room for circulation of air and admission of bright sunlight. Where the soil is rich, and locality suitable, some orange trees will interlace when planted thirty feet apart. Where deciduous trees—such as apples, pears, plums, &c.—are kept headed down they may spread even wider than when allowed to grow naturally. Trees planted twenty feet apart will require 109 if planted on the square system, and 125 on the septuple plan; at 22 feet, 90 square, and 103 septuple; at 24 feet, 75 square, and 86 septuple; at 26 feet, 64 square, and 73 septuple; at 28, 55, and 63 respectively; at 30 feet, 48 or 55 trees per acre would be wanted. The septuple system places the trees at exactly the same distance apart every way, and allows the harrows and other implements to be worked in every direction.

Orange, lemon, and other trees of the citrus family should not be planted until the weather becomes warmer. Many of these are making young growth, and the roots are active, consequently the check inflicted by transferring them to fre.

positions cannot fail to be injurious, especially so when the weather is becoming colder day by day. Trees planted when the days are lengthening and the weather becomes warmer and more congenial to the nature of evergreen plants, which make their chief growth during spring and summer, will flourish from the first day of planting; whilst those that are planted during cold weather will linger, become stunted, or probably die before autumn comes round.

Deciduous trees may safely be planted when the leaves have fallen. They should be purchased from a reliable nurseryman, who should be required to label them with their true and proper name, and furnish a list showing the number of each variety of trees furnished, with the true name; thus—

100 Cleopatra apple-trees, doubly worked upon blight-proof stocks, 72 William's Bon Chretien pear-trees, 50 Lady Palmerston peach-trees, and so on. This is very necessary, because many complaints have been made that some nurserymen supply fruit-trees under false names, and purchasers possess no claim against them, because the accounts rendered simply state, say, 100 apples, 72 pears, 50 peaches, &c.

There is quite as much trouble and expense in growing a worthless fruit as there is in cultivating one of the best varieties; therefore, be careful to select only those varieties which will best suit the purpose for which they are wanted. Upon sending a stamp for postage to the office of the Agricultural Bureau, Adelaide, a list of the best kinds of fruits for export, canning, drying, preserving, marketing, &c., will be sent to any address within the colony.

Apple-trees should never be planted if they are not "double-worked" upon blight-proof stock—that is, first a piece of blight-proof root is grafted upon a piece of blight proof branch, and then the variety of apple-tree required is budded or grafted six inches above the ground upon the stock thus formed.

Other deciduous fruit-trees should be grafted or budded upon stocks of their own nature—such, for instance, as apricot upon apricot stocks, &c. Apricots and peaches are not acceptable when worked upon almond stocks; but when the soil is dry limestone it is sometimes permissible to use peach grafted upon almond.

The utmost caution should be used in selecting trees from any nursery where scale insects or fungus diseases exist. It would be wise to submerge every deciduous tree for two minutes before planting it, in a solution 1lb. of whale-oil soap (80 per cent.) in each gallon of water kept at a temperature of 115° Fahr. Evergreen trees—oranges, &c.—if there are any red scales upon them, should be dipped completely, excepting only the roots, in resin wash.

Where trees have to be planted in land which has previously been cleared of malee scrub, or where white ants (termites) exist, it is necessary to paint over every cut of the roots and wounds on the stem near the soil with Stockholm tar or pitch, to prevent the termites attacking the heart wood. These insects will not attack the living wood or outer growth.

It is not advisable to select large trees, as they are most liable to be mutilated severely in lifting them out of the beds. Small trees, with plenty of roots, are likely to make much greater progress than these larger ones.

Select clean-barked trees, with straight stems, and plenty of mutilated fibrous roots. If the tree has already been "formed" by the nurseryman, see that it has no more than four branches at most—generally three is better. These must be evenly placed around the stem of the lowest limb eight to ten inches above the soil, the next four or six inches higher, and the third the same distance above the second. If possible avoid trees the limbs of which fork out opposite each other, as these are liable to split down the stem.

It is very important to have the limbs and branches kept low down. It is then quite easy to prune and to inspect and harvest the fruit; the winds have but little power upon low trees, the limbs are stiff and sturdy, the fruit is finer, is seldom damaged by friction with the branches, the foliage shelters the soil, the stems, and fruit—in fact, there are innumerable advantages to be gained from keeping the fruit trees low down.

Trees planted last season should be pruned into shape so as to make an even balance all round the stem. Any branch crossing another should be trimmed or cut completely out, as may be necessary, but an "even balance" is essential.

If the trees from the nursery have not been "formed"—that is, if they are straight and without limbs, except at the top, like a whip-stick—they should be cut down to about fifteen or twenty inches at most, leaving a bud near the top for the highest limb. If a great number of branches afterwards appear several of them should be rubbed out, but care should be taken to leave the three or four properly situated to form the limbs of the future tree.

Each tree should be provided with a stake, to which it should be secured for two years or until well rooted in the ground. The stake should be on the leeward side of the prevailing winds, so that the tree will rest against the stake, and not be strangled by the bandage whilst holding on to the stake during a gale. The stake should be driven in first, then it cannot injure the roots. Then a bandage should be fixed to the stake at 12 in. to 18 in. above the ground, and the tree tied lightly to it. This will leave both hands free to spread the roots and cover them with soil. By many people it is considered important to plant the tree with the bark in the same position with regard to the north that it occupied in the nursery, and it will not, at any rate, injure its prospects of success if this is attended to. In localities where there is plenty of rain the trees should be decidedly planted somewhat higher than they stood on the nursery, as the soil will be placed in a hollow, in which water will collect in winter and drown the tree. In other localities it is a moot point as to the same practice should be followed; but the majority of opinions favour planting so that the tree shall never settle into a hollow, but rather be planted somewhat higher than the adjacent surface.

Do not mutilate the roots of any tree when planting, but if any of them are broken or badly bruised cut them back until sound healthy root only is left. Be careful to spread the roots well when planting.

Never plant trees any deeper in the soil than they were growing in the bed from which they were taken.

Having spread the roots well in the soil, cover them with very finely pulverised soil, and press the soil down somewhat firmly, it would be well, if possible, to give each tree at once a good heavy watering, to settle the soil about the roots. Then the bandage should be readjusted, so as to avoid strangling the bark or chafing it, and afterwards each tree should be carefully inspected, to see that bandages, stakes, &c., are all acting perfectly and efficiently.

In droughty or dry localities there is no doubt that a certain amount of flooding in winter—provided the soil is not waterlogged thereby—is highly beneficial. Deep well-drained orchards and vineyards may be flooded for a week at a time during July or August; but if the land is liable to become soddened, so that air cannot find a free entrance soon after the flooding, the roots of the tree will be literally "drowned" and killed, and, of course, the tree will die.

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Wheat-Growing at a Profit.

[By W. M. Tod, B.A., Cambridge Diploma of Agriculture, and Silver Medallist of the R.A.S.E., in *Agricultural Gazette*.]

ON FRIDAY, the 20th of May, the Cambridge agricultural students paid a visit to Mr. Prout's well-known farm at Sawbridgeworth, Herts. Arriving at the farm about eleven o'clock, we were met by our amiable host, and refreshments, especially the much needed lipid portions—for it was very hot—became the order of the hour. Getting under way, we were soon in the midst of those splendid corn crops for which Mr. Prout's farm is so famous.

The interest of the students was soon apparent by the fire of questions with which Mr. Prout was assailed; and from the hundreds of answers and explanations which our host supplied with the utmost good humour, we gathered the following account of his unique system of farming.

The farm consists of about 450 acres of rather stiff clay, and is thrown into large fields, all of which are well drained. No stock are kept, and the whole of the produce, including the straw, is sold off the farm. Mr. Prout disregards all rotations

four, five, or six-course systems are as nothing to him, for he grows just what he thinks the field in question will grow best, for the least expenditure, knowing full well, in accordance with scientific teaching, that, so long as the mechanical condition of the soil, as regards weeds and tilth, is kept right, any crop will grow if supplied with the necessary manurial ingredients.

Now, Mr. Prout has found that all his soil requires to keep it in full bearing is 4 cwt. of superphosphate per acre, applied early in the year, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of nitrate of soda applied after the corn is up. With such a dressing as this he finds he can grow several wheat crops one after the other, averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. per acre. Mr. Prout supplied us with the following account of the actual costs and returns of an acre of wheat :—

EXPENSES PER ACRE.

	£	s.	d.
Rent	1	5	0
Tithe, Rates, and Taxes..	7	6	
Interest on Capital ..	10	0	
Expenses of Cultivation ..	2	16	0
Artificial Manures ..	1	5	0
Seed	6	6	
	<hr/>		
	£6	10	0

RETURNS PER ACRE.

Average yield, $4\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. at 25s. ...	5	12	6
Two loads of straw at 25s. per load ...	2	10	0
	<hr/>		
	8	2	6
Outlay	6	10	0
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Net profit per acre	£1	12	6

DETAILS OF COST OF CULTIVATION.

Ploughing (steam), 10s.; Coals, 2s.; Man and Horse, 1s.	13	0
Dragging and Harrowing four times	4	0
Drilling	2	6
Sowing Artificial Manures twice ..	1	6
Rolling	1	6
Hoeing	4	6
Harvesting and Thatching	16	0
Thrashing	8	0
Marketing	5	0
	<hr/>	
	£2	16 0

Mr. Prout impressed upon us the necessity of thorough cultivation of the soil, and to this end he largely uses the steam-plough, pointing out that with horse labour alone he could never get his large acreage of wheat sown in time. In 1894, during fifteen days commencing 4th of September, he ploughed by steam 200 acres from 5in. to 6in. deep, and, commencing at once upon the ordinary tillage operations with his horses, had finished wheat-sowing by the 24th of October.

For barley and oats Mr. Prout uses 3 cwt. of super-phosphate, 1 cwt. of equalised Peruvian guano, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of nitrate of soda, and with this dressing grows an average of 5 qrs. per acre for several years continuously. "But does not the soil show some signs of exhaustion?" one naturally asks. "Not a bit of it," is the reply. "This system has been pursued for thirty-four years, and the crops to-day are as good as ever." No manure is required after beans and clover, and, indeed, we were shown a field of wheat after beans, and I have no hesitation in saying it was the best crop I have seen this year.

One of the most striking features of the farm was the absence of weeds; for although a few surface weeds were to be seen here and there, couch, thistle, and docks

were only conspicuous by their entire absence. One naturally asked how this was brought about, and Mr. Prout explained that every crop was thoroughly hoed and horse hoed, that beans were grown in a cleaning crop, that trifolium incarnatum was occasionally sown and followed by a bastard fallow, and that occasionally a field that had become foul was bare-fallowed.

The remarkable evenness of the crops was most striking, every field looking about as good as its neighbours, although the barley and oats wanted rain badly. The Whitemoor field, which was producing a white-straw crop for the fourth year in succession, looked as well and as clean as the others.

The inspection finished, an excellent luncheon fortified us for the return journey.

The impression made by this farm on the minds of some of the more practical students (farmers' sons) was profound, and their remarks on the way home, however flattering to Mr. Prout, were, I am afraid, the reverse to the "old folks at home;" but it was evident that what they had seen and heard was, like the luncheon, being "inwardly digested."

This farm is indeed an eye-opener for both farmers and landlords, and the Cambridge Agricultural Education Committee are to be congratulated on selecting a farm for the inspection of their students which combines science with profit, for "the proof of the pudding" is that it does pay, and pays well.

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How to look after an Orchard.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS FOR FRUIT-GROWERS.

IN order to grow good fruit it is also necessary that the trees shall be properly pruned, not only that the tree may be made to grow symmetrically, and to produce the bulk of its crop along the main branches instead of at the extremities of the limbs, but also so that the tree shall not be allowed to bear more fruit than it can bring to perfection. Though the number of fruit on a tree can be greatly reduced by judicious winter pruning, it is often necessary, especially in the case of stone fruits, to thin heavily, as small stone fruits are generally of little value, and, in addition to being almost unsaleable, when allowed to remain on the trees in large quantities they are a very severe strain on the tree's energy, as every stone contains the germ of a young tree, to form which takes much more out of the tree and soil than growing a heavy crop of large, fleshy fruit. When trees are shy bearers, summer pruning and root pruning will cause the formation of fruit-bearing wood. Winter pruning forms wood; summer pruning forms fruit.

ALWAYS HEAD YOUR TREES LOW.

The advantage of low heading are: Protection of trunk and main branches from sunburn, ease in gathering the fruit, less liability to damage by heavy winds, increased facilities for using the horse in cultivation, and ease in pruning, spraying, &c. Head low, giving the main limbs an upward and slightly outward growth, but not spreading till they are out of the reach of the horse. Trees thus pruned are stronger, and able to carry more fruit than unpruned trees, as the weight of the fruit is borne directly on the main branches, the strain being nearly vertical, and with improved implements the ground can be cultivated by horse labour right up to the trunk of the tree without any danger of injuring the branches of the tree. When the branches of the tree are allowed to spread too much, the weight of the fruit tends to break off the limb or split the tree, but this is by no means all the damage, as the head of the tree is opened up and exposed to the direct rays of the sun, which scald and blister the unprotected bark, and this, in many cases, is the direct cause of many trees dying from what is known as "Fireblight."

Another most important consideration in looking after an orchard—in fact, I may say, the most important consideration of any—is to keep the orchard free from the

RAVAGES OF INSECT AND FUNGUS PESTS

as far as it is possible to do so. Fruit-growers have to thank science for the know-

ledge of how to deal successfully with the many diseases that attack fruit and fruit trees, and, if for no other reason than this, science has proved its great value to them. Every orchardist owes a debt of gratitude to those scientists who have devoted years of careful study to determining the habits and life histories of our insect friends and foes, so that we may know which to preserve and which to destroy; and, in the case of destructive insects, that we may know when and how they may be most easily kept in check, as without having a thorough knowledge of the habits and life histories of the insects causing the damage it is impossible to suggest remedial measures. It is not only in the case of injurious insects that science has proved of such value to orchardists, but the various microscopic fungi that cause such an immense amount of damage to the fruit industry have been made an especial study of by vegetable pathologists, and the results of their investigations have been ever more marked than those of the entomologists, as diseases of which comparatively little was known a few years since, and which were generally looked upon as incurable, are now thoroughly understood and easily prevented by the application of the right remedies at the right time.

Every orchardist should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the appearance of every disease that the fruit or fruit trees he is growing are liable to, so that he may be able to detect the presence of disease as soon as it makes its appearance.

THIS IS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE

in the case of fungus diseases, as these diseases, if taken in hand in time, can be usually kept in check, but if neglected they spread so rapidly, and obtain such a thorough hold of the orchard, that it requires very careful treatment to bring the trees round to a healthy condition. Never consider any blemish of the fruit or tree, no matter how insignificant it may be, as of no consequence. It may be of no consequence, but it may be the first indication of a disease that, unless it is stamped out at once, will overrun the orchard. Therefore treat all blemishes as diseases till you have proved them to be harmless. The various diseases of fruit and fruit trees are most economically and efficaciously treated by means of spraying, the remedies used being distributed over the trees affected with considerable force so as to reach every part of the tree, and in as fine a state as possible. The object of spraying is not to drench the tree, but to distribute the material used evenly and finely, as this is found to be more efficacious than flooding one part of the tree and missing another, as to be successful every part of the tree must be reached.

In spraying for microscopic fungi it is impossible to get the spray too fine or too well distributed, as the

SPORES OF THE FUNGI

are on every portion of the tree, so that to be successful the spraying must be thoroughly done. The time to spray varies with the disease; but in the case of the fungus diseases of deciduous fruit trees the best results are obtained by spraying (first) when the buds are swelling in spring, and (second) when the fruit is setting, the subsequent sprayings, though of value, being not nearly of so much importance as the two mentioned. Fungus diseases attacking ripe or ripening fruit are best prevented by spraying the trees liable to attack as soon as the first signs of ripening take place, as the spores that would cause the disease are thereby destroyed. In the treatment of insect pests the remedies will depend on the habits of the insects to be destroyed. Thus all insects that live by eating their food are very easily destroyed by poisoning the food on which they are feeding with a preparation of arsenic, such as Paris green or London purple, whereas insects living by suction, such as aphides and scales, can only be destroyed by spraying them with a material that kills them on touching them. Spraying is now an absolute necessity in all orchards, and no progressive orchardist can afford to neglect it, as a small expenditure of labour and spraying material will often be the means of saving a crop which would be otherwise lost.

There is one

OTHER QUESTION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

in the management of an orchard to which I briefly refer, and that is the question of manuring. Here, again, science comes to the assistance of the fruit-grower by

showing him in the first place the amount of available plant food contained in the soil of his orchard; and also, if deficient in any plant food, how the deficiency may be most advantageously and economically supplied in the form of manure. Science also shows us the amount of plant food removed from the soil by the different varieties of fruit trees, and the best manures to apply to the soil to make good the loss. It also shows us when the manures should be applied so as to produce the best results, and the best methods of applying them. In order to obtain the best results from manuring, it is necessary to make a thorough study of the plant or tree's requirements, taking the nature of the soil, climate, and rainfall into consideration. Plants, like animals, require their food regularly, not a surfeit to-day and no more for a year or longer; a regular and constant supply of the essential elements of plant food will always produce the best results.

MANURES MAY BE ROUGHLY DIVIDED

into two classes—those readily soluble and at once available for plant food, and those only slowly available after they have been for some time in the soil. Soluble manures should only be given during or slightly prior to a period of active plant growth, as, if not used by the tree, they are often, especially in the case of sandy soils, leached away, and so lost to the plant; but slowly soluble manures are best applied whilst the trees are dormant, so that they can be available when the period of active growth takes place. Extremely soluble manures should never be used during a dry time, unless irrigation is available, as they are most likely to do harm than good, as, if they come into direct contact with the roots, they have a burning effect in dry weather. Therefore, those manures are usually of less value in a dry climate, or comparatively dry climate, than where a regular rainfall can be depended upon. In using soluble manures it is not advisable to give too large dressings; smaller amounts more frequently applied will be found to give much better results.



Sheep on Turnips.

THE *Otago Witness* has an excellent article on the mortality in sheep, arising from putting them on turnips late in the autumn, and more especially if they have been feeding up to the time on rank, withered grasses, or on bare, dirty pastures, that the mortalities become so large as to materially diminish the farmers' profits. These are the inevitable consequences of a sudden change from a largely indigestible and frequently scanty and foul food to "a turnip and all turnip diet," for the sheep, given at once a range over a considerable area of turnips, gorge themselves with the succulent shaws, with occasional nibbling of the bulbs, and for a time refuse dry, astringent fodder even when such is designedly provided for them. In this way inflammation of the stomach and intestines is set up; even robust, well-conditioned sheep thrive badly for a time, and in the case of weakly flocks considerable numbers succumb to diarrhoea, while the bulbs are blamed for a mortality for which they are not responsible. It follows, therefore, that precautions should be observed with the view to lessen the death rate, and one of the most important is that sheep intended to be put on turnips shall be duly prepared for the change.

Experienced sheep farmers in the home country have long known that rape and cabbage make a good preparation, but in putting weakly sheep or lambs on either for the first time, only give them access to the crop for an hour or two after midday, and at the same time break them in to eat chaff mixed with grain or meadow hay as preventives of diarrhoea. As rape or cabbage is rarely to be had for the purpose on farms in the colony, soft varieties of turnips will be used instead, but the precautions as to the afternoon spell on the roots and a supply of dry food should be studiously observed. It cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of flockmasters that sudden changes from inferior to rich food or from scanty to abundant pastures are frequently the cause of mortality among flocks, and that no other treatment will more effectually decimate weakly flocks of sheep or lambs. At a meeting of Scotch farmers held recently, the subject of sheep management was discussed. One of them, known to have much experience, is reported to have said: "The great thing for

lambs coming on to new pasture or new food was to give them very little at a time until they got into the way of things. When he got his lambs home he always put them on to a piece of good old pasture on the very high-st part of the farm. They came gradually down to the richer parts of the farm, beginning with, perhaps, two hours a day. He thought it was absurd to see, as they sometimes did, lambs put on to turnips and nothing but turnips. Sheep on turnips required a fair amount of fodder, and they would not thrive without it."

Another well-known farmer, Mr. John Spier, Newtown, said, in reference to the death rate, at the same meeting: "This year within a few weeks he had had a large number of deaths. The sheep were on cabbages for the first few weeks, and they were all right then. Next he put them on to ryegrass, and they began to die off in considerable numbers. He had long advocated the more extensive use of cabbages. He believed there was no crop which provided such a large amount of valuable food per acre as cabbages."

It is the very general experience that the risk of deaths is greatest immediately after the sheep are folded on or given a range over turnips for the first time in the season, it frequently happens that a death rate continues week after week, during the winter, and especially on bleak high altitudes exposed to early and severe frost and on heavy soils. In these cases the fatalities are generally attributed to the consumption by the sheep of the frosted or befouled roots, and the preventive measures suggested are the deferring of the daily feeding time on turnips to the after part of the day and a liberal supply of sound trough food. A grave mistake frequently made by advocates of the netting or folding system arises from the desire that each break shall be closely eaten up before moving the sheep to a fresh fold. In nibbling at the shells of the turnips, earthy matter is unavoidably taken up by the sheep, and the impaction of this in their stomachs causes many deaths. It is quite natural that the farmer should desire to economise his crop, but as an experienced flockmaster has observed, "It will be found better and more economical to lose a little vegetable than a carcase of mutton."

Economy of labour and enrichment of the soil on which the crop is grown are the unquestionable advantages of the "folding" and "feeding off" purposes; at the same time men of wide experience know full well that when turnips are carted out and laid down on a pasture to the flock, the sheep thrive better than those feeding on turnips growing in the furrows, are healthy, and show a minimum death rate.

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Lucerne Growing.

“**APPLE BLOSSOM**” writes as follows in the *Tasmanian Mail*:—Successful growers of lucerne in all the colonies testify to its superlative merits in serving the turn of farmers, pastoralists, and dairymen alike; but most valuable of all is its good character for supplying an abundance of succulent fodder in even a long droughty time. It has excellent credentials as a conservator of nitrogen, which the plant collects from the rain and the atmosphere, and so its fertilising qualities are very valuable. Every farmer whose land is at all suitable, in a climate like ours, with risks of droughty summers, should have a patch of it, or, better still, two patches—one sown earlier, to cut whilst the other is growing. When the summer and autumn prove moist, its stock carrying capacities are simply enormous. In dry seasons, when autumn rains come not, or come too late, and the native grasses almost disappear, the deep-rooted lucerne pasture, despite the drought, still furnishes a good bite, and carries a wonderful lot of stock. With irrigation its productive powers are simply amazing, but under irrigation it requires special treatment. This branch of the subject must be reserved for a future article. A New Zealand farmer writes to me:—“Last year, after taking off one heavy crop of hay we kept the next for seed. We had the seed threshed, and from three acres we got 13 bushels of first-class seed, which sold at a remunerative price.”

As to fully explain every point would occupy too much space, the whole of the business of lucerne growing may be summed up in the following form:—Soil—It is not suited to a moist soil, but to a dry calcareous one, a light loam, clayey loam,

sandy loam (sandy soil itself with the aid of a little irrigation). and volcanic soils; but the latter must not be in a hollow and be too damp. It seems to be very well like a light, friable loam, and particularly if that loam has had a coating of lime. A cold, dry air has not a bad effect; but whatever the soil be, if it is not sufficiently drained the lucerne is liable to become water-logged. Where there is a hard, tenacious, clayey subsoil, which "pans," and will not permit of the lucerne roots growing down through it—if it has got any of these characteristic drawbacks, lucerne will not grow well upon it. Mr. Henty Hay has demonstrated at Colindale, on the Murray, that it will grow on sandhills owing to the open nature of the soil permitting the top roots to penetrate deep and support the plants during a dry season, and where the roots have been known to go down 15 ft. Again, it is of no use attempting to grow lucerne on poor, weedy ground. It must have rich, deeply-tilled and clean land in order to return a large bulk of food. As soon as grasses mix with it, so surely does it begin to retire from the scene. It will suffer no herbage growth but its own; but once it has developed and has the field to itself, it will yield an immense quantity of succulent nutritious feed, heartily relished by all kinds of stock, from pigs to horses. An English authority (Professor McConnell, a tenant farmer in Essex, a Fellow of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, holder of a first-class certificate from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, &c.) in his note-book says that in England the average yield of lucerne fodder is 20 to 30 tons, green, in a season, and two to three tons of hay. A deep, well-drained calcareous loam, where it can send its roots down into the subsoil out of reach of droughts, is the best soil of all for it. If the nature of the subsoil is such that the roots of the plants cannot penetrate easily through it, plough the surface soil eight inches deep, and with a second plough, having the moulding-board taken off and coming behind in the same furrow, drawn by three stout horses, break up the subsoil another 10 inches, but not rising any of it to mix with the surface soil. Or course, land with an open subsoil will not require this operation. Very many failures are due to the non-observance of this matter; also to sourness of the soil, through the want of good drainage. The stupid idea that moisture in any shape is everything is a ruinous one to many a colonial farmer. A soil that requires a crusher to break the clods and make things mellow is not the best for this purpose, neither is a soil of a brick clay nature. Very often a paddock of lucerne appears more promising on the uplands and hill-sides (presuming the soil is porous and loamy) than on low-lying lands. In addition to being absolutely clear and free from filth, the land must be brought to a nice friable face, like the proverbial onion-bed. Let not these conditions frighten the proposed grower, for in growing lucerne the first cost is the only cost; it is not like cultivating year after year to grow oats for hay. A fallow after a farm crop is a good preparation, as it ensures a clean, well-pulverised and enriched seed bed. The only way to get rid of weed seeds in a dirty piece of land is by repeatedly scarifying to bring on the germination of the weed seeds, and then destroy by cultivation each successive crop.

As to manuring, a heavy dressing of farmyard manure absolutely free from weed seeds should be worked into the soil at once. The best artificial manure to use in preparing the land is 2 cwt. of superphosphate and 1 cwt. kainit per acre, with a subsequent top dressing of gypsum.

The seed must be good. A lot of failures can be attributed to inferior seed. Don't therefore let a penny or two-pence per lb. hinder you getting the best. Bear in mind that a paddock of lucerne will last many years without further cost or labour. Better, then, put in half the acre and do it well. If the seed contains germs of the dreaded "dodder," all the expense and trouble is after all thrown away. As to the quantity to be used, much depends on the soil, poor soil requiring much more than rich, highly suitable soils. The heavy seedling mentioned in some seed merchants' catalogues has been proved in practice to be unnecessary, one large Victorian grower, whose land is admirably suited, finding 4 lbs. per acre sufficient; but the general average is 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. The latter quantity, unless the soil is very poor, should be ample. In these colonies sowing with a corn crop is inadvisable, as it shelters the plant till it becomes too tender to stand the scorching sun. Lucerne seed is very small, and it is well to mix it for broadcast sowing with a little sand, not too dry. Choose a calm day for sowing. Sow on a smooth surface after rolling, and

never on a rough, lumpy surface. A light stroke of the harrow is then sufficient to bury the seed, which should not be sown deeper than an inch. Half an inch is sufficient. Remember that many small seeds like lucerne are buried too deeply and so never germinate. Lucerne succeeds well when also sown in drills, 6 to 8 inches apart, but this is a more costly mode. If the sown patch does not come on as quickly as expected, do not be discouraged, but presently give it a top dressing of gypsum. It often does not reach its best form for $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 years, by which time the roots will have penetrated to a great depth.

Another great point is not to graze it at all for the first year unless the soil is found to be holding it strongly after, say, eight months' growth, and then it is a dangerous proceeding. Far better to wait a year, cutting the lucerne off green or making it into hay (it makes grand hay that is much liked by all stock), or into sour or sweet ensilage. After the first year, it is safe to stock it, but it must not be grazed too closely, horses, especially, being liable to bite off the crowns of the plants when cropping it close. Again, stock should never be turned on to lucerne with empty bellies, as they will eat with avidity and get "blown." A very successful grower says that where stock is turned on to a rich, dense growth of lucerne, the dew should always be first off the same. Even horses and swine can be pastured on it with the most profitable results. For growing colts it is superb, being rich in albuminoids. Colts can be grown to a larger size and with better bone on this than on almost any other food. For horses that are working hard green lucerne is rather washy. In the most arid parts of the United States swine feeding is, by the use of lucerne, made profitable; but pigs must be rung before being placed on a patch of it. Lucerne is a grand thing for feeding sheep. As to feeding dairy cattle with this fodder, it cannot be beaten, but when given them in a green state, the lucerne should be cut about 10 hours beforehand, so as not to run the risk of the slightest taint to the milk. If the milk or cream is pasteurised, of course, this precaution is unnecessary.

In growing for a succession of green cuttings, it must be cut before it has any semblance of flowering. When, however, it is grown for hay, let it grow till the flowering age is reached, but before the flowers are fully open. In this form it must be thoroughly cured before being stacked, to prevent heating. At the same time it must not be allowed to become too dry, for then the leaves, which form the most nutritious part of the plant, become brittle and drop off. Now is the time to work the land, and sow in September, so that the young lucerne plants may come up when all dangers of frost are over.

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Poultry Notes.

[By W. Cook, in *Farm, Field, and Fireside*, an English paper.]

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POULTRY KEEPING IN GENERAL.

POULTRY-KEEPING is still rapidly on the increase, and, as a consequence, we constantly hear of new breeds, new appliances, new methods, and, indeed, almost everything seems new, as the development of this important industry awakens in the minds of many ingenuity and powers which have lain dormant, and we feel more and more assured of the future good results which must be gained by spreading broadcast throughout our land those feathered pets which are—because they yield a handsome profit—essentially the poor man's pets, who cannot afford, as the rich do, to indulge in keeping large animals or a number of birds that are all expense and yield no return. Poultry-keeping as an industry offers many advantages which must appeal significantly to all those who study the influences at work in the elevation of the poor of countries or districts. Unlike many hobbies, it has an elevating effect upon those who are enthusiasts in carrying forward its interests. For children the good results that come from an early acquaintance with poultry-keeping are an important consideration. Young minds are active if they are healthy, and young hands are the willing servants of these minds, and if this activity can only be diverted

and trained and turned from mischief into useful efforts to excel in amusements which are instructive, a great deal is gained in directing aright those influences which make or mar young lives. Kindness to animals, regularity in attending to the wants of the birds, a certain business enthusiasm, which in these days of keen competition men who are to succeed must have, in addition to much practical knowledge, such as that gained in carpentering, to build the houses and runs, painting, whitewashing, and in many other ways, all of which help to train young minds to regular and industrious habits at the time when they are most easily influenced, keeping them at home and preventing them spending their spare time at the street corners, in the public-houses, or in other doubtful places of amusements.

Then the questions of economy, and even sanitary benefits, may be cited as by no means unimportant considerations, and in these particulars poultry-keeping may be said to achieve one of its greatest successes. There is always a great quantity of waste food, scraps, kitchen refuse, etc., which if not disposed of somehow finds its way into the ash bins—causing unpleasant smells, dangerous to health, and detrimental to comfort. Poultry would thrive on much of this refuse, and, mixed with a little meal and hard corn, these scraps, etc., might be used as food for the birds, who in return for it would give fresh eggs and at last make a beautiful dish for the table. It might be useful to hint here that in towns it would be a good plan if poultry-keepers could collect refuse from hotels, etc., as they could get a good part of their fowls' food in this way, and the birds would thrive better and produce more eggs on such food as this than any other; certainly this is better for them than any patent foods.

Thus it will be seen how valuable poultry are, and when in addition to this it is remembered that millions of English money finds its way into other countries because English poultry and eggs are not produced, how important does it appear that the English cottagers and others should avail themselves of the splendid opportunity that lies within their grasp. Poultry-keeping recommends itself as an industry for the poor because, the birds being so small, the risk of losing stock by death or accident is not so great, and losses are not so far-reaching in their results as in many forms of live-stock farming. For instance, where pigs, sheep, cows, or horses are kept, the loss of one of these animals forms a serious item, but the loss of even one or two fowls can speedily be got over, and so a poor man need not hesitate to embark upon this enterprise through fear of great losses. On the other hand, the writer has found from experience that, having kept all kinds of cattle and live stock, none have yielded so good a return as poultry, so that the best investment for both rich and poor is poultry-keeping, and the fact of his having some hundreds of acres devoted to this pursuit shows that he does not speak without experience.

Then, to keep a few fowls, only a very small space is needed, and every cottager has enough room to spare for this, while for larger animals his back garden would be useless, and why should it be that English cottagers have to be content with French eggs, which are often-times uneatable, while they may, if they choose, produce fresh eggs, and enjoy the luxury of a roast fowl sometimes for dinner? In times of sickness, eggs are simply invaluable, and as this frequently comes when eggs are dearest, the persons sick, if they are poor, cannot afford to buy them at all, and have to go without, when, if a few fowls had often been kept, they might have been forthcoming. The pleasure to be gained by people of all classes, mixed often-times with immense benefit to their health and prospects, renders poultry-keeping an important factor in the joy of every-day life. The author has known many instances where cottagers with a small piece of ground have paid their rent and derived a great deal of pleasure by keeping poultry, while some very delicate ladies he has known have greatly improved their health by getting out into the air to attend to their birds. Poultry-keeping is a pursuit the love for which increases as the person goes on. At first it seems a little irksome to some, but the author has known many who have persevered, and success has brought enthusiasm and increased their interest, until they have found in their birds one of their chief delights, independent of the profit gained. How eagerly the children expect the little chicks when a hen is sitting; how carefully she is lifted off her nest morning after morning, and then how great the delight when the little balls of fluff appear and become the pride

of their young owners. And how good it is thus to interest children: nothing gives parents such delight as seeing their children pleased and interested with animals, or indeed, any good thing. The love for animals will often check a brutal tendency in children, and make them kind to these pets, when otherwise the bad influence of a brutal nature might have been left to lead them into excesses which often end seriously.

Poultry always pay for good and personal attention. The author travels about 30,000 miles a year up and down England, visiting the poultry yards of both rich and poor, driving from farm to farm and district to district, and seeing in the course of these journeys all sorts of poultry, and all sorts of poultry-keepers, and all sorts of poultry accommodations. When he is requested to pay a man a professional visit, as he often is, he frequently calls on many others in the same district, and so when he says poultry-keeping pays for personal attention, he speaks from a vast experience of localities and breeds best suited to districts, as well as the conditions under which it is most suitable for poultry to be kept. He is often called in to lay out pens and yards, and in some cases where poultry-keeping has been unsuccessful, he is able to detect the flaws in the system, remedy the evils, and start the person on the road to the successful and lucrative experiences. He finds among the people he calls upon, cottagers who make a handsome profit out of their fowls, and who give them personal attention, and carefully provide for all their needs. On the other hand, he finds oftentimes rich men whose poultry, kept and tended by others, scarcely paid at all, so that working men will see that the opportunities are really very much on their side in this matter. There are books which oftentimes lead cottagers astray, by saying so many fowls should be kept on so much ground, and speak of expensive appliances heated houses, etc., and lay down rules of most extravagant kind; but cottagers should not be alarmed by these, but go on treating their fowls intelligently, giving them a good warm food and hard corn diet, as advised in the pages of this paper, and they will help their fowls to lead the most useful of lives, and give their owner much pleasure, and not a little profit.

Poultry-keepers are apt, like other people, to form comparisons. It is suggested by many persons that residing in towns that country poultry keepers have so many more advantages for poultry-keeping, as the birds can roam over commons and field, and oftentimes pick up half their living. This may be so in some cases, but when we consider that in the country the pig-pail and other sources absorbed a good deal of the scraps refuse, all of which goes to the fowls in town, how much less a country producer gets for his eggs—often not more than half as much—the limited sphere he has to get customers, and then the disadvantage of selling oftentimes through a market, it will be seen that the town producer even if it costs him a little more for the keep of his birds, most certainly has the best of it, over and above the opportunities of getting scraps, etc., from the hotel as mentioned. Eggs always realise a better price in towns or good districts near a town, and to have the birds on the spot is an immense advantage, and if all things are fairly considered, the town poultry-keeper will find that he has by far the greatest advantages. Six fowls penned in a back-yard in a town often lay more eggs than ten in the country, where they have several acres to roam over during the winter months: as where they have grit and corn, etc., supplied, they are fed regularly, while the chances are they do not pick up while running over the ground as much as is supposed.

THINGS TO KNOW IN POULTRY RAISING.

Linseed meal will brighten the plumage of the fowls; it is also a correction for indigestion, and will often promote laying. Given twice or three times a week, a teaspoonful to each hen, in a soft food, it answers all the purposes of medicines. For drooping and moulty hens it is excellent.

A rusty nail in the drinking-water makes a good tonic, and prevents worms in the chickens.

For worms give a few drops of turpentine, and next day a small dose of jalap.

Iron in any shape is good for the fowls. A little copperas (sulphate of iron) added to the drinking-water, or ground fine and mixed with the food, is an excellent

to nic, and will soon effect a healthy appearance in the fowls. An old iron pot makes a good drinking vessel on account of the iron rust it throws off. Iron filings or iron cinders placed in the drinking-water will afford iron for the poultry.

Copperas is one of the best disinfectants for the manure compost and for the fowlhouse. It will at once suppress the offensive smell.

Green food of some sort is a necessity to poultry.

Pound up bones for the hens; there is nothing they relish more. Place the bones in the oven, or lay them on the hot coals, let them dry thoroughly, and then they can be pounded small with a hammer.

Burnt bones are also good. Let them burn till they will crumble when pounded, then break them up lightly and the fowls will eat them greedily. In this way they get charcoal as well as good grit.

A dust bath is just as necessary for the hen as another sort of bath is to human bipeds. Make a box three feet square, or larger if required, and about six or eight inches deep. Fill with dry dust or wood ashes, or the two mixed; place under a shed or house away from chance of wet, and where the fowls can get to it easily. Renew every week or two.

When cleaning out the fowlhouses do not leave the sweepings where the hens can get at them and scratch them about. Burn everything to get rid of the vermin, or else take it all to the compost heap.

Profits in the poultry-yard hinge not on breeds and varieties, but on birds, breeds have certain characteristics, but it is the individual which pays or fails. The poultry-keeper will do well to take notice of each bird and its performances, and not rely on the fact of their being of this or that breed.

The most common causes of failure in poultry-farming are over-feeding, impure water in fowl-dishes, poor ventilation in the houses, filth, and vermin—the result of neglect in cleaning out the pens and houses. Worst of all, indiscriminate in-and-in breeding.

Early feeding is a necessity if the fowls are expected to do their best. Where it is impossible to feed the young stock shortly after sunrise, it is a good plan to leave some grain over-night, so they can get it themselves first thing in the morning.

Give the fowls fresh water twice a day, and during the hot weather see that the water-tin is well shaded. Sun-heaten water is often the cause of much disease. Enteric disease is frequently caused by it.

Give the moulting hens a few handfuls of hemp-seed now and then; it will help to loosen the old feathers.

Crossing should always be done with intelligence and for a purpose—flesh value, or, in the fancier's case, feather, size, shape.

Where egg production is the motive, it is more a mating of individual birds which have proved themselves good layers than it is the crossing of two varieties.

Leghorns, Andalusians, and Houdans are all prolific layers.

To keep lice down, scald with lye or fumigate with sulphur. When they are very bad and have got a firm footing, lye is the most effectual, but it must be applied scalding hot, and all nests and roosts removed while the walls are well sluiced. To make the lye, put on a kerosene tin or large boiler of water to boil, add to it a pound of washing soda, a couple of pints of lime, and some soap cut up. Let this boil well, and then with a pannikin or dipper throw it upon the walls and into every crack. Roosts and nests must be done outside. Next day give a good coat of white-wash inside and out.

It is not possible to fumigate the open fowl-houses, but for the purpose of purifying it is a good thing to burn sulphur in the houses, particularly in the wet season, when bad smells are prevalent.

Cover the droppings under the roosts every second day with dry earth or road dust, and every week remove to the compost heap.

If the house becomes very offensive dissolve about two teaspoonfuls of copperas in a gallon of hot water, and sprinkle the roosts, nest-boxes and ground under the roosts with it.

Gather the eggs regularly every afternoon. Never leave them to accumulate in the nests. The germ starts to grow in six or seven hours.

When eggs are plentiful preserve them in lime-water till the price goes up.

To make the lime-water put a couple of quarts of lime in a kerosene tin filled with water, and let it come to the boil. Stir well, remove from the fire, and when cold take off the clear water into another tin or big jar, and into this put the eggs. It is not necessary to boil the water, but boiling keeps it sweet.

When animal food is scarce, gentles or maggots may be cultivated for the young chickens with advantage. Place some green bones, half a bullock's head or a sheep's head and some pieces of liver in a box in which several holes have been made in the bottom, cover with sawdust or bran, put the box on the wire netting over the chicken's run or somewhere near it. As the maggots breed they will drop through if the holes in the box are large enough. The chickens will then get them. A little dry grass or straw scattered under the box for them to fall among will encourage them to scratch for these savory morsels. No unpleasant smell will result from the box if the bran or sawdust is dry, as it absorbs the moisture from the meat, but it must not be disturbed once it is set.

We would again warn poultry-keepers against allowing chickens and older birds to roost together. They should be separated, as nothing stunts chickens in their growth more than roosting with older fowls, and after irreparable injury is done to the birds for life by thus sapping the foundations of the little constitutions early in life.

Vermin breed rapidly during the hot weather, and it is highly important that the nest boxes should be looked after, and frequently cleansed during these hot weeks, or the fowls will become infested, and a good deal of blood and stamina is extracted from the fowls and lost, as these pests do more than is sometimes realised to undermine the constitutions of the poultry. One very frequent cause of large numbers of vermin gathering in a nest is the breaking of an egg. This, if left, smells, and causes large numbers of vermin to collect, and the consequence is the nest is soon infested, and the birds in their turn are covered and irritated and injured beyond degree.

We should recommend poultry-keepers to put fine ashes, dry earth, or sand in the nest boxes during this very hot weather, as this is by far the better thing to keep out the vermin. Sand is really the best thing, and a little layer of straw, and also underneath a little lime, form a nest which in a large measure obviates difficulty from this vermin pest during the sultry months. Prevention is better than cure, and we would urge upon all the extreme importance of paying close attention to these little details that are so far-reaching oftentimes in their results.

The best time to limewash the poultry-house is during the hot weather, as the wash dries quickly and the work is easier when a nice warm sun helps to make the work quick in completion, and when the limewashing is being done a little disinfectant—such as Jeyes' or Sanitas—should be mixed in with the lime-wash, as this serves to sweeten and purify the houses and make them sweeter and cleaner.

We would also remind poultry-keepers again of the importance of saturating the ends of the perches with paraffin, as oftentimes large numbers of insects collect in the crevices, and come out at night and suck the blood from the fowls.

As we have so often recommended, the perches should be made so that they drop into sockets, and then they can be often removed and examined, and precautions of this kind are made easy.

The old stock cocks should be examined for vermin also. This question cannot too often be dwelt upon, as it is vital, because vermin collect at the lower end of the abdomen, and do very much oftentimes to hinder the fertility of the eggs.

A plentiful sprinkling of good insect powder would very quickly dispose of any stray vermin that might be left, and we would recommend this being done at once and frequently, so that the birds may make the best of their lives.

It often happens that some of the bigger hens are down behind, being slightly ruptured. Any such should be sold or killed off at once. Stock cocks with crooked toes, or deformed birds of any kind should be disposed of at once as they should not be kept on for another year, being often in pain, and suffering greatly, and useless, if saved, for any good purpose. It is both humane and wise to rid the poultry-yards of the birds who only eat to live, instead of living to bring part of the profit to be made.

Birds of all kinds that are not up to the mark should be killed off or cleared out at once, as the longer they are allowed to live and eat, so much less profit is of course made, as such birds do not improve by keeping.

The large "ticks" that are sometimes found on the heads of the chickens are very troublesome, and if any of the little things look sleepy and mope about they should be examined at once. Where any of these large fat "ticks" are found, nit ointment should be applied at once. A little neat's foot oil and paraffin, mixed together, often kills them, and this should be at once applied, even while the nit ointment is being supplied. It will be seen at once that it is impossible for the chickens to thrive and grow, or feather as they should, as the blood is extracted from the little bodies that cannot bear the strain caused, and often the chickens die off, and all this might have been avoided if only such precautions had been taken. It seems sad to think of fine healthy chickens being done to death in this way, and every effort should be made to render it an impossibility.

During the hot weather, in places where a number of trees are growing, it is well to allow the chickens to roost up in the trees during the hot nights. They like it very much, and will often take to the trees of their own accord, and they will do far better in the open air than they would if stifled in close chicken houses, especially when the birds are young.

Another precaution is also advisable during these hot months, viz., that of separating the cockerels from the hens and pullets. This is especially wise when the cockerels are required for killing, as it is often noticed that when running with the hens the flesh upon the legs goes dark after killing, and is much tougher. All these little things mean money when birds are to be sold, and often cause profit or loss on the sale.

When hens are copped up, with young chickens running about, the coops should be put out under the trees, as when the sun is very hot the chickens, especially cannot stand the extreme heat in the middle of the day.

When a number of hens and bigger chickens are running about it is advisable to put some of them out into hop gardens and fruit plantations, as a large number of flies, caterpillars, and other insects may be picked up, which form good food for the little things, and the most natural also that can be procured for them. On the other hand it is an immense boon to farmers to be happily delivered from the presence of many insects, which are full of danger and often cause great damage to the growing crops. Chickens would thrive on many of these little things, and thus work good and do themselves good at the same time. Many of the hop farmers are finding out the great value of chickens for this kind of thing, and are using them largely for the purpose we have named.

In Lincolnshire the farmers and small holders are letting the birds go into the fields as well, and thrive upon the various insects to be found there, and in the future wise agriculturalists will wake up to the fact of the extreme importance of fowls and ducks as scavengers.

The chickens like to dust themselves. When, however, they are put out on grass runs this is scarcely possible. It is a good thing to cut out a square of turf so that in the hole upon the loose earth the little things may indulge their fancy for a dust. In their natural state birds always do this to keep themselves free from vermin, and sparrows in their wild state, and even canaries, if allowed a dust bath, are fond of thus dusting themselves and making themselves comfortable.

Sometimes during the hot weather the chickens droop and seem languid. A little roup powder, which acts as a tonic, will often revive them and bring them into good condition again. Then again, the laying hens will sometimes go off their food, being languid and not up to the mark. A little poultry powder put into the soft food serves to bring them into good laying condition again, so that the effects of the hot weather are not so damaging.

This, however, is not so effectual as the roup powder for young turkeys and pheasants at this time of the year. We have been pleased to learn that gamekeepers on some of our large estates use roup powder very largely to bring the young pheasants along, and are delighted with it, saying it is the best they have ever used,

EGG-BOUND FOWLS.

One of the misfortunes which hens are subjected to is that of being egg-bound. Owing to some cause the egg cannot be properly laid and a stoppage occurs in the egg passage, which causes the poor birds to mope about, looking down behind, while the head and breast are reared straight up as if the body of the bird was constantly under restraint. A good many people kill such a hen at once, as they are often in pain, and suffer great inconvenience, often ending in death.

The best remedy, or form of relief, is to dip a feather in salad oil, and pass it up the egg passage, as this brings the egg away, and so the hen is relieved, and if not too bad she is soon all right again. Great care must be taken not to break the egg, as where this occurs inflammation often ensues, and death. This is caused by the skin of the egg being left in the passage after the contents have come away, and if this is not removed with the finger inflammation is set up.

Another development of the danger attached to an egg-bound condition is that by constant straining the hen often forces out the egg passage. If it is caught and seen to at once life may be saved. The proper thing to do is to put the egg passage gently back into its proper place, after having rubbed with a little salad oil, and then the bird should be suspended in a roller towel from the ceiling, with its head downwards, when the egg passage will gradually go back into its proper place. The towel should be pinned so that the head of the fowl is four inches lower than the tail, and so that the legs are upward and do not touch anything. Twelve or fourteen hours is not too long for them to hang suspended in this way, and at the end of that time the displaced portion will have become secured in its original position.

After being egg-bound, fowls should not have soft food for several days unless it is a little soaked bread, and not much corn should be given them, so that the hen is prevented from laying. This gives the birds a rest, and the organ has time to grow strong again.

Soft-shelled eggs are a most frequent cause of egg-binding, as a soft-shelled egg is more difficult to pass than even a properly shelled one, owing to the egg not passing properly through the egg-organs, and often stoppages occur which cannot be removed and which end fatally.

Poultry keepers should be very careful in their treatment of laying hens, as oftentimes a slight shock will produce results which costs them the life of a valuable hen, as the delicacy of the egg organs renders it increasingly important that no great fright should cause the eggs to break in the oviduct, as this nearly always ends with death.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.

The preservation of eggs is an interesting one to housewives, and it is not uncommon for British agricultural societies to offer prizes with a view of instituting competition calculated to indicate the best and most suitable process for rendering the surplus eggs of the flush season available during times of scarcity. At a show recently held in England, the leading prize went to eggs preserved simply in lime and water, or packed in salt. The first prize was awarded to eggs preserved according to the following formula:—"Soak 4 lb. of lime in 2 gallons of water in an earthenware jar; stir occasionally for two days; the eggs are put to within three inches of the surface." Greasing the eggs was found not to improve them. Of the eggs preserved by the dry process those packed in common salt were the best, and no additions to the salt seem to have improved the result; greasing and oiling before putting them in not being advantageous. One set had been placed in a solution of borax six days before being packed in salt; these were much inferior to the others, the yolk adhered to the shell and the white had a strong saline taste. Many samples had been preserved by rubbing with melted suet, beeswax and oil or lard; all these were good. A set rubbed over with pure vaseline immediately they were laid had become unusable. No method appears to have been so efficacious as the first noted, the one being to place the eggs in water in which fresh slaked lime has been stirred, the quantity not being material; the other, packing them in common table salt. Nothing was gained by any addition to these means, and the appearance of the eggs was not improved by greasing.

TABLE POULTRY.

The subjoined extract from the *English Farmer and Stockbreeder*, contains some hints worth the attention of those who hope to go in for the export of poultry:—"It is almost impossible to over-estimate the capacity of the London and other great markets of the country in relation to the present supply. During the early season of the present year, or, in other words, between November and May, the supply of fowls of the first-class is far below the demand, but it must not be supposed that the high prices which such birds realise are obtainable by specimens which are badly bred or badly fed. A perfect table fowl must not only be young and clean legged, but possess great length, depth, and breadth of breast. The breast and wings must be covered with plenty of meat of the finest quality, as white and as tender as possible. It is therefore essential in the first place to insure this quality by the employment of breeding stock composed of picked fowls of the picked breeds of England and the Continent. These breeds may be correctly described as the Dorking—preferably the dark or colored and the silver gray varieties; probably the finest table fowls in the world; the Indian Game; the English Game, which have been to some extent deteriorated by the practice of breeding for exhibition, and which possesses flesh of somewhat too dark and too close a character; the Fleche, a large black-legged and black-plumaged French breed; the Creve Coeur, also French, an extremely useful white-fleshed fowl; and the Houdan, a five-clawed French bird of medium size, but of excellent table quality, and perhaps we may add the most perfect, deep-bodied, white-fleshed fowls of the Langshan breed. Either of these crossed with the Dorking produces table chickens of excellent quality, assuming that the stock is itself lusty and well formed, although at the present moment Indian Game cross is preferred."

THE BREED TO START WITH.

The beginner in poultry-keeping should start with a breed he knows something about, for it is disappointing very often to attempt a beginning with a breed one is unacquainted with. We (*Sydney Daily Telegraph*) are now speaking of thoroughbred fowls; mongrels are not worthy of notice; for we have dozens of thoroughbred breeds, one hen of which can lay "heaps" more than half-a-dozen mongrels; and another thing, it only costs the same to keep pure-bred stock as it does the mongrel breed.

Many persons have started with a breed they knew little about, and succeeded in producing good specimens; still, it is not all who can make it a success. It would be a difficult task to say what breed a beginner should start with, for all breeds have their fanciers, and the breed that one person fancies may not suit one in ten. Often the remark is passed, "What nonsense to bother about fowls, isn't one kind as good as another?" But we say not; fowls have their different qualities, as well as other animals. Some particular quality preponderates in each particular breed. But to solve the problem in a few words, let the beginners choose for themselves, for they know best what they intend to produce, whether eggs, market fowls or exhibition fowls.

If they intend producing eggs, then get a good laying breed; if market fowls, get an early maturing and good-sized breed; if exhibition fowls, no pains can be too great in finding out the pedigree, and, if possible, see some of the young stock, the progeny of the parents they intend purchasing.

But whatever breed the beginner intends to start with, he should make certain that he gets pure stock birds, or, if eggs, from some well-known strain. There are plenty of honest poultry men in the colony, who will send out true birds and eggs of each breed, if they get a fair price.

To enumerate all the different breeds of poultry would be a long task, as there are over 60. Those best known in the colonies may, for general utility purposes, be classified as follows:—For layers: Minorcas, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Andalusians, Plymouth Rocks, Hamburgs, Houdans, Dorkings, etc. For quality of meat: Game, Dorkins, Wyandottes, Houdans, Langshans, Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, etc. For size and weight: Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Dorkings, Rocks, Malays, Australian Game, etc. For hardiness: Leghorns, Minorcas, Rocks, Langshans,

Houdans, A. Game, Cochins, Brahmas, etc. As sitters and mothers : Dorkings, Game, Brahma, and Cochin.

From the above, any person desiring to breed poultry can choose the breed or breeds for the quality or qualities he requires. If for egg-production : Minorcas, Leghorns, etc. If for size : Brahma, Cochin, etc., and so on.

When a poultry-raiser starts with common or inferior stock with a view to ultimate success and pecuniary profit, he has an uphill business before him. Do as he will, they will produce their like. He cannot successfully compete with thoroughbred stock. Many of our farmers, as well as other poultry-raisers, are under the impression that common or mongrel fowls are equal to pure-breds as regards useful qualities.

Now, this is wrong, for whatever point or quality is required in stock birds, it should be remembered that there is some one breed in which that point or quality has been specially developed, far more so than in the common fowls. It is only reasonable that it should be so. Thoroughbreds have been bred for special purposes, as for size, egg-laying, hardiness, etc., and have been mated by judicious management to produce the required quality. Another thing, pure-breds are carefully produced by allowing no foreign blood or in-breeding to deteriorate the stamina or qualities of the flock.

We should urge the beginner to consider well before he chooses a breed to start with. When he has made up his mind, let him procure good, true, healthy stock birds, feed them well, keep their quarters clean, and, if the owner has selected correctly for what he intends to produce, then he cannot but be successful.

We would remind the beginner not to be disappointed on his first season's returns, if the fowls have not turned out as he expected. Always remember that few, very few, of us can be successful in our first trial at poultry-keeping. There is no "royal way to success" in poultry-keeping. Every person should serve a little apprenticeship, and not expect big profits for the first year, or "count his chickens before they are hatched;" for, as time passes, he will find out many little things forgotten or neglected in his first season's attempt to produce big results. And so, season after season, he will improve in his methods and management, and often look back at "how he ran his poultry farm the first year, and expected big profits."

—o— Pigs.

BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF PIGS.

G. G. Freer-Thonger writes as follows in *Farm and Home* (an English journal) :— "The wild hogs, from which the domestic breeds have originated, are natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and are found wherever the climate is mild enough to afford sustenance in winter. In America, in Australia, and in the Polynesian group pigs were unknown until introduced. In England the wild species has long been extinct; in France they are nearly so, but in some parts of Germany, Denmark, Italy, Greece, and in Asia Minor they are still met with.

The fecundity of the pig is one of its most remarkable characteristics. Their natural life—if permitted—extends to fifteen or twenty years, and they are capable of reproduction at nine months. The production of fifteen or twenty in a litter is not infrequent, and instances have been known of thirty-seven. The celebrated naturalist Vauban has made a calculation of the probable production of an ordinary sow during the space of ten years. He has not included the male animals in his estimate. The result shows that the product of a single sow in eleven years, which is equivalent to ten generations, will be 6,434,838, or, allowing for accident and disease, in round numbers, six millions of pigs.

DENTITION OF THE PIG.

When full grown, say at two years of age, the pig has forty-four teeth, divided as follows :—12 incisor teeth, 6 upper, 6 lower; 4 canine or tusks, 2 upper, 2 lower; 4 premolars or wolf-teeth, 2 upper, 2 lower; 24 molars, 12 upper, 12 lower.

The following summary will enable one to determine the age of swine:—The animal is born with eight teeth—four corner incisors and four tusks. At about a fortnight old appears the second or third temporary molar. At four weeks old the four nippers, the central incisors, appear—two in the upper and two in the lower jaw. At the age of three months the intermediary incisors have appeared above the gums. At the sixth month the so-called wolf's teeth will have appeared; and at the same age appear the third permanent molars. At the twelfth month the permanent nippers will be in view. With the twelfth and thirteen months the three temporary molars will have been shed, and their permanent substitutes, which at fifteen months of age will have fully appeared, are now just cutting through the gums. With the eighteenth month the permanent intermediary incisors and the hindmost permanent molar will have made their appearance; and with the twenty-first month they will be fully developed. It is not my intention to particularise the various breeds of pigs, a great number of which are now extinct. I will confine myself to a few of the more modern breeds, both black and white.

BLACK BREEDS.

THE BERKSHIRES.—This very excellent breed has been bred in Berkshire and the adjacent counties from a very early day. Their origin is thus reported:—The family of hogs in Berkshire, which was the foundation of the present improved breed, was of a sandy or buff colour, about equally spotted with black; was of a large size, a slow feeder, and did not fully mature till two and a-half or three years old. But such as it was, however, it was always highly esteemed for the proportion of lean to fat in the meat, and for the superior weight of the hams and shoulders. The improvement is reported to have commenced during the last century, through the importation of a Siamese boar, which was mated with the Berkshire sows. This breed (the Siamese) were generally of a black colour; of medium size, quick to mature, very fine on all points, with short, small legs and head, thin jowls, a dish face, slender erect ears, broad, deep compact body, well ribbed up, extra heavy hams and shoulders, a slender tail, thin skin and firm elastic flesh. After using the Siamese boar to the old style of sows as long as it was considered necessary, he was discarded, and the cross pigs then bred together. The following may be accepted as a standard of the marks and characteristics of the improved Berkshire:—Colour black, white on feet, tip on tail, and occasional splashes of white behind the shoulder. While a small spot of white on other portions of the body does not condemn the animal as being impure, yet it is to be discouraged, as uniformity of colour is highly desirable. Markings of white other than that above mentioned are suspicious, and a pig so marked should be rejected for stud breeding purposes. The face should be short, fine, and well dished, broad between the eyes; ears generally, almost always small, thin, soft, and showing veins, jowl full; neck short and thick; shoulders short from neck; back broad and straight, or very little arched; ribs long and well-sprung, giving rotundity of body; hips good length from joint of hips to rump; hams thick, round and deep, holding their thickness well back and down to the hocks; tail fine and small; legs set wide apart; size medium; length medium (extremes are to be avoided); bone fine and compact; offal very light; hair fine and soft; skin pliable. A well-bred Berkshire will attain a weight of from 450 to 500 lb. at eighteen months' old, if well fed.

THE SUFFOLK, ESSEX, or small black pig is of medium size, and is largely used for crossing with coarser animals with a view of improving their fattening qualities. The best specimens are entirely black in colour, face short and dished, ears small and soft, standing fairly erect. Carcase long, straight, and deep; hams heavy and well let down; bone fine; hair generally rather thin; fattening qualities very superior. Although the Suffolk is dark skinned, like most other black pigs, when dressed the skin is beautifully white and clean. He is quiet and contented, and is said not to be so susceptible to disease as the common pigs of the district. The Suffolk has been much improved by the introduction and use of the Neapolitan boar.

WHITE PIGS.

Yorkshire possesses the largest and best white breed of pigs in England, as well as excellent medium and small breed. The old Yorkshire pig was a large narrow

animal with a strong coat of hair. It had a long head, great ears, long legs, and was very strong in the bone. It was a long time coming to full size, but could be fed to 800 lb. It was exceedingly hardy and very prolific. The steps taken to improve this class of pig was to introduce a cross with the white Leicester. These were a large sort also, but had smaller heads, more erect ears, finer in the hair, and lighter in the bone. The result was the production of the improved Yorkshire of the present day.

THE TAMWORTH

is the most recently-developed of all the British breeds of pigs. It derives its name from Tamworth, a town on the borders of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, in which counties the breed is chiefly found. The Tamworths are descended from an original race of "sandy and blacks," once common in the districts named. The modern improved Tamworth is specially noted for the great proportion of lean bacon which it produces, bacon, too, of the finest quality. The breed, as improved, is prolific, hardy, quick-growing, and early to mature. In colour the pigs are red or bright chestnut, inclining to brown as they grow older, the black spots of the original race being almost all bred out. In frame they are very massive, the body being long and deep. The head is small, ears medium-sized and erect, and the snout inclined to be long. Their hair is silky, long and thick, protecting them against both winter cold and summer heat. The breed is becoming very popular, largely on account of the superior quality of its bacon. The aim of all breeders of animals designed solely for meat, be they bullocks, sheep, or pigs, is to have the body as nearly as possible filling the four sides of a rectangle; in proportion to its size an animal of this shape contains the greatest weight. Hence, inexperienced people are often deceived with the weight of these compact, square animals as compared with the old-fashioned, ill-formed pig of much greater apparent size. Another advantage of the square form is that it gives a much greater proportion of the most valuable parts of the pig—viz., the hams and shoulders. Some people object to the improved breeds because they are too short; but they appear short because they are so broad. A minimum of bone, and a maximum of flesh are the desiderata necessary for a good profitable pig. No animal will give a better return for the care and food bestowed upon it than the pig. The weight of the stomach, in proportion to each 100 lb. of live weight, is, in the ox, 3 lb.; sheep, 3½ lb.; fat pig, 0.66 lb. This shows that the stomach of an ox or sheep, in proportion to live weight, is about five times as great as that of a pig.

BREEDING SOWS.

A sow may be put to a boar when eight months old, thus having young ones when a year old; but breeding from immature animals has a tendency to degenerate the race, and, all things considered, it is better to allow the female to be twelve months old before being put to the boar. The period of gestation is sixteen weeks, and a sow will generally have two litters each year; she will take the boar two or three days after farrowing, but if she has a good-sized litter, it is undesirable to allow her to mate at this time, and, as a rule, she will not be in season again until the young ones are weaned, say at six to seven weeks old. If, however, the sow overlie her pigs, and there be only a small number left, it is well, in order to save time, that she should be put to the boar at the first opportunity. During the time the sow is giving milk she should have an abundance of good strengthening milk-producing food. Kitchen slops, crushed oats or other corn, will prove very beneficial at this time, and will have a good effect upon the young ones. At three weeks old the young pigs will commence to eat a little food. If the litter is large, a small suitable trough can be arranged for the young ones, and this can be fitted up so that the old sow cannot get into it, and a little milk or strengthening solids can thus be supplied to the young ones. About a week before the sow is expected to farrow, she should be put into a clean, fairly-roomy sty. It is not a good plan to have a large quantity of long straw in the sty when the little pigs come, as they sometimes crawl into it, unseen by the mother, and she often unconsciously lies down upon and smothered them. The straw should be like rough chaff and not more than three inches deep when she pigs. A good plan is to put clean, dry straw into the sties about a week before the event is likely to take place. If the wet portions are removed every

morning, the balance will be nicely cut up by the sow herself and trodden down; even with the bed prepared as stated, some clumsy sows overlie their pigs and kill many of them. If a calf should die, you can get the milk of the cow, but when a litter of pigs die the sow has to be kept many months without profit. When a sow habitually overlies her young, she should be fattened and sold. Several plans have been suggested to prevent the young pigs from being killed in this way; the most practicable idea is the fixing of a plank round the sty sufficiently high from the floor to allow the little pigs to get under, and far enough from the wall to protect them from being crushed when the mother lies down. This is very good in theory, and the youngsters would be perfectly safe if behind the plank when the mother lay down, but the trouble always is to get them to go there at the right time, and in practice it will be found that just as many deaths occur with as without this. Some sows eat their young, and it is generally noticed that this occurs with the young sow at her first farrowing, and it generally takes place immediately after farrowing—rarely later. She does not always commence by eating the pigs, but more often she first devours the after-birth and then takes hold of a pig. The exact cause of this unnatural propensity is not known, but it is certain that it occurs more frequently with the common unimproved sow than with the more improved breeds. It is generally supposed, that the young sows at their first farrowing, in consequence of the severe pain, never before experienced, lose all sense of motherly feeling, and the attempts of the young ones at sucking upset them still further. An incentive to eating the pigs is allowing the sow to eat the afterbirth. It is also supposed that the sow; at the time of farrowing, has a natural craving for flesh, and that in order to satisfy that craving the young pigs, attractive by being covered with slime and blood, are sacrificed in the absence of other flesh. For this reason some pig-breeders recommend giving the sow some flesh, but this is a foolish practice, against which I would warn the reader, as, however indisposed to eat her young ones she might have been, the craving for meat thus induced will only be satisfied by a wholesale slaughter of probably the whole litter. In many sows the desire appears to be due to a temporary or puerperal mania. The real cause of this propensity remains unknown, and, although no certain remedy is known, there are a few precautionary measures, the use of which will assist in preventing the loss. If the sow becomes restless after farrowing, or becomes hostile towards her pigs, they should be removed from her at once, and she should be left alone for two or three hours. The pigs may then be returned, and one by one brought to the teats, while she is carefully watched for a time. During the first farrowing, sows are sometimes provokingly restless and ill-tempered, and will not allow the young ones to take hold of the teats. It will then be necessary for the attendant to assert his authority more forcibly than gently. To do this most effectively, the legs of the sow may be secured by some broad webbed cord, so as not to cut or bruise the skin, and it may be necessary to use a leather muzzle. When these inducements have been applied for a few days, the sow will conclude that peace and quiet are more agreeable than useless warfare, and she will allow the pigs to suckle when they will. If a sow at her farrowing shows the cannibalistic propensity, the owner will consult his own interests and discard such a one for future breeding purposes. But it is not certain that, because a sow at her pigging has proved unworthy of confidence, she will do so again at her next time of farrowing; therefore, if she is well-bred and valuable, or a particularly desirable animal, she should be given another trial before disposing of her. The male pigs not intended to be kept for boars should be castrated when about a month old, so as to be thoroughly recovered before they are weaned. The operation of ringing is performed in order to counteract the propensity swine have to dig and furrow up the earth. Several American inventions have been introduced for this purpose, a great improvement on the horse-nail system. Sows in young should never be wrung, as the operation often causes abortion. Even the best rings often come out, and a better mode of proceeding is, when the pigs are young, to cut through the cartilage of the nose. The divided edges of the cartilage will never unite again, and the snout always remains powerless.

Strawberry Culture.

THE strawberry is somewhat of a gross feeder, and to grow it successfully requires considerable care in the selection of situation and soil. The most successful strawberry gardens in South Australia are in the Mount Lofty Ranges, and are almost invariably situated on well drained hill sides with rich deep reddish or chocolate loamy soils above good strong loamy clay subsoils. An intending grower will do well to select such a slope, and if it face the east, south-east, or south all the better. The plant will, however, flourish on a variety of soil, the light warm soils producing the earlier fruit, and with care some varieties will thrive fairly well in any well drained and moist situation.

The soil for the strawberry bed should be well broken up to a depth of 12 or 15 inches, either by subsoil plough, trenching, or with "grubber." It is the custom of the rich loamy steep hill sides of the Mount Lofty Ranges, where some of the best berries are grown, to stir the soil and more or less mix it to a depth of over a foot with heavy "grubbers," which are a cross between pick axes and heavy hoes. Opening a trench at the foot of the hill the soil is worked downwards, care, however, being taken that the subsoil is not left on top. Where it is practicable plough a 6-in. furrow, followed by a subsoiler to stir the soil for another 4 or 6 inches. The surface being then well worked with cultivator or harrows will give an excellent bed. If the land is rich virgin soil manure may not be necessary at once, but otherwise a general application of stable manure is advisable.

Strawberry plants are propagated from the numerous runners which grow from the established plants, particularly during the second to fourth year. If the ground be kept loose and the runners pegged down or slightly covered with soil they will root much better and form better plants. When only a few are needed, splendid results may be obtained by filling small pots, or old jam tins from which the solder has been melted and tops and bottoms removed, with soil and bedding them in the ground, and pinning the runner so that the roots will form in the pot. These will fruit the first year from planting out. Strawberry beds may be found either in autumn or spring. Unless the situation is fairly moist, or irrigation is possible, autumn is the better; but if the climate conditions are suitable, or water is available, spring will do equally well. The land being ready, and the plants available, the beds should be marked out in rows 18 inches apart, and the plants set out at a distance of from 15 to 18 inches in the rows. A little extra care in planting is well repaid. Some plants do not fruit well by themselves, but if associated in alternate beds of, say, four rows with another variety, much better results are obtained.

Much of, if not all, the success in strawberry culture depends on the care which is bestowed upon the bed after it has been prepared and planted as indicated. It is essential that the weeds be kept down, and the moisture retained near the surface by frequent and thorough shallow cultivation. In growing berries on a large scale, the plants should be set perfectly regular both ways, so that the cultivator can be kept at work between the rows both ways. This would greatly lessen, but not do away with, the need for the hand hoe. Next to frequent working comes frequent removal of all runners not required for propagation. This is particularly necessary in spring and early summer. In autumn the bed should, if possible, be given a coat of well rotted manure, which should be dug or worked in, and in the summer, when the fruit is ripening, it is a good plan, if possible, to mulch with seaweed or short straw. This serves the double purpose of conserving the moisture and keeping the fruit clean. Nothing is more annoying to the strawberry eater than to find a little sand on the fruit, and when rain falls during the ripening time the fruit is sure to be partly spoilt in this way unless the bed be mulched. This is, of course, more particularly the case when the soil is well cultivated. For this reason the grass is sometimes allowed to grow, but such a practice is strongly condemned. Slugs are fond of ripe strawberries, and so are various other insects, and where seaweed is available it has the advantage of protecting the fruit to a more or less extent against pests, as well as keeping it clean. A well prepared and carefully tendered strawberry bed should be in its prime from the second to the fifth season, after which it will go off slightly until the eighth year when it should be renewed. Renewal may be required sooner or may be delayed until the tenth year according to circumstances.

There is considerable confusion in respect to the names of the varieties, but the following are, we think, reliable :—Edith (Christy).—Fine and early : fruit large, bright, light crimson, and good flavor. Marguerite.—Good looking fruit, large size; bears well and regularly; a good market variety, but not so richly flavored as some. Victoria (Trollope's).—This variety is largely grown in Victoria, and is considered by many growers as the best for the warmer climates; the fruit is large and bright red, and the quality fair. Hautbois.—A large white variety; firm and good, which is grown to a considerable extent and is well known. Sir Joseph Paxton.—Large red; medium season. This is one of the largest and handsomest berries, the flavor being also rich. Rifleman.—This is considered a prolific variety of fine flavor. British Queen.—A large red, firm, juicy berry of exquisite flavor.—*Garden and Field*,



Hints on Roses.

A WRITER in the *Bundaberg Mail* says :—On looking over a collection of roses, a keen observer, though he be unlearned in their culture, cannot fail to be struck with the difference noticeable in what is termed the habit of each kind, for there is almost endless variety in wood, bark, thorns, strength and manner of growth, apart from the blooms themselves. He would probably notice a good many of what he would term red roses, very much alike to his untrained eyes in appearance, and he might even wonder how they could be distinguished apart. But as an English apple, or even an apple without its leaves can be correctly named by some clever pomologist, so a fairly representative bloom of any rose can be distinguished by a thoroughly expert rosarian. Descriptions of all the different varieties are to be found in catalogues issued by nurserymen, and many of them are now fairly full and accurate. The color, naturally enough, occupies the principal part of the description; but the different shades, more especially of some of the tea class, are very difficult to express to ordinary readers in language that they would clearly understand, for some are extremely variable in their tints, and others possess a much fuller color, or grow strongly, and at different seasons of the year. Among the shades of color we find ivory, cream, lemon, straw, canary, sulphur, saffron, salmon, nankien, apricot, fawn, buff, copper, violet, cherry, magenta, maroon, claret, and aysaranth. Between these varied shades it requires not only a good eye for color, but also a certain amount of training to distinguish accurately. A great many of the tea roses, especially the light yellow, open practically, if not pure, white when exposed to strong and continuous sun, and as these are generally credited with the original descriptions of the raisers as seen under glass, there is sometimes disappointment with the tints as seen in outdoor cultivation. The novice student of these seductive pamphlets only requires a little knowledge of human nature to enable him to take a fair discount off the descriptions of the raiser himself of any one variety, and he will find it advantageous to be acquainted with some slight vagaries which nature has sanctioned. In his language "medium sized" means small, and "pretty," generally means the same. In growth, "moderate" means weakly; "branching and vigorous" stands for ordinary growth; "a good pot rose" may mean that it would not stand outdoor cultivation. A nearly full one shows an eye, and we should be doing no injustice in supposing that a rose that is good when caught right is bad as a rule. It has become pretty generally known how unwise it is for a beginner to make his selection from those varieties which took his fancy at any exhibition, as there are drawbacks to a good many of the show varieties which we cannot expect to find noted in rose catalogues. Among roses there are many characteristics belonging to the different tribes, families, and individuals, and many an otherwise excellent kind has a habit of doing this, that, or the other, which is just sufficient to prevent it from being as good as it might be. A variety may be faulty as a plant, of unhealthy constitution, weak of growth, deficient of foliage, with a special tendency to mildew or fungus, or a lack of freedom of bloom, and if the plant be all that is desired, there may be serious demerits in the flowers, though good as a rule. Besides, these at times have a tendency to come badly shaped, liable to be stained by rain, or lacking fulness of centre or brightness of color. Besides these general faults,

many roses have private habits, either good or bad (generally bad) of their own. It is most desirable that these should be known, but it should be added that soil, situation, climate and cultivation have an effect upon their manners and customs, and sometimes to a very great extent. After a fair trial, it is far better to give up a rose that does not succeed. There are any quantity of varieties, many new ones being sent out each year, and I would advise a weeding out of those that have been thoroughly tried and found unsuitable. It usually takes two or three seasons with a new variety to find out its own particular manners. Many of the old varieties catalogued a few years since are now out of date, possessing no special merits, and superseded by others of more recent developments.

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Rust in Wheat Conference.

[Held in Melbourne, Victoria, on 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 26th May, 1896.]

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

THIS Conference proposes to inform the public of the progress of investigations bearing on the problem it has now in hand, and offers a statement of the conclusions at which it has arrived. The Intercolonial Conference on Rust in Wheat was originally convened by the Government of Victoria in 1891, and it was then thought desirable that, if possible, light should be thrown on the problem—

(1) By researches into the life history of the fungus causing the disease particularly known as rust; (2) by a careful study of the different varieties of wheat; (3) by a varied series of experiments in the cultivation and treatment of wheat; (4) by compiling the experience of practical farmers.

In succeeding years conferences were held at Sydney, Adelaide and Brisbane respectively, and at each the experiments up to date were discussed, new facts were brought forward, and the problem gradually simplified.

To give some indication of the vast extent of experimental work which members of the Conference have conducted during the period that has elapsed since the first conference adjourned, the following may be mentioned as some of the many subjects of experiments:—

1. The relations of applied manures to the prevalence of rust.
2. Effect of different systems of cultivation.
3. The character of the flag and straw of wheat as influencing the spread of the disease.
4. The extent to which the rust spores adhere to seed wheat.
5. Microscopical, chemical, and milling characters of wheats and baking tests of their flours to determine the relation of rust resistance to other qualities.
6. The relative merits of different varieties of wheat, especially their rust-resisting properties.
7. The creation of rust-resisting sorts by cross fertilisation and selection.
8. The relation of hardness and softness of grains to rust resistance.
9. The relative rust resistance of plants from large and small grains.
10. The relative yield from plump and rust-shrivelled grains.
11. The relative earliness of crops grown from seed consisting of large and small grains respectively.
12. The relative earliness of plants from plump and rust-shrivelled grains respectively.
13. The relative germinating power of plump and rust-shrivelled grains.
14. The effect on earliness of the application of different manures.
15. Improvement in milling qualities by selection and crossing.
16. The effect of fungicides applied by spraying growing crops.
17. Influence of insects as carriers of rust spores.
18. Determination of the particular kinds of rust affecting crops in different districts, their life histories, and their effects on the host plant,

19. Effect in relation to rust of different times and modes of sowing wheat.

20. The practicability of disinfecting and cleaning threshing machinery by means of live steam.

Reflection will show that all these lines of experiment have a direct bearing on the rust problem. Numerous other experiments having a less obvious but still fairly direct bearing on the question have also been made, but are not recorded here. Most of these experiments are such that reliable conclusions cannot be reached from one year's work; indeed many of them will require to be carried on through a period of years, but when results are available they will be published by the Department of Agriculture of the colony in which the results have been obtained.

The Conference believes, however, that already great good has come from meetings held in past years, and recognises with much satisfaction that farmers in the several colonies now pay more attention to the varieties of wheat; that many sow at least a part of their area with rust-resisting sorts; that there is more desire to obtain wheat true to name; and that many of the suggestions or recommendations of former conferences, such as the desirability of sowing early in the season and the selection of early-maturing varieties of wheat, are now being acted on widely.

The Conference recognises further that, through its influence, farmers in wheat-growing districts in these colonies have a choice of rust-resistant varieties of wheat capable of giving good average yields and of good milling quality.

Of scarcely less importance to the wheat-growing interests are the indirect results of the labours of this Conference. It may be said with entire truthfulness that the important results shown by the experiments of the different colonies as carried out by members of this Conference have given an impetus to wheat culture in several of the colonies at a time when disease and low prices had brought the business of wheat-growing into general disrepute. It has been shown in the course of these experiments that the Australian colonies are very favourable to the growth in great variety of the best and most nutritious wheats. The experiment stations have been centres from which new and improved varieties have freely passed to wheat-growing areas in all the colonies. In this manner the suitability of different sorts to the varying conditions of soil and climate covered by these investigations have been demonstrated, and the knowledge of the capacity of the country for wheat-growing extended. These and other results not altogether germane to the original purpose of the Conference have grown out of its deliberations.

A prominent obstacle this Conference has met with has arisen from the objections of millers to rust-restraint wheats, and the adoption of such varieties has for that reason been retarded. We recognise that the dislike of these millers for rust-resistant wheats, as such, has had legitimate foundation in the past; for a large section of such wheats—the one section, in fact, in which rust-resistance is a prominent and normal characteristic—consists of the macaroni wheats, which from the inferiority of the colour of the flour they yield and from its relative deficiency in strength (although not in gluten) are entirely unsuitable for the making of attractive and light bread, while their excessive hardness causes them to be difficult to grind. Many millers have doubtless experienced disappointment and loss from purchasing these wheats. Such objections, however, are entirely inapplicable to the wheats this Conference is prepared to recommend to the farmers as rust-resistant; they are not macaroni wheats, but bread wheats, and possess none of the undesirable qualities which are attached to the macaroni section of resistant wheats; many of them, in fact, belong to the very sections in which are the wheats from which the best Hungarian and Minnesota flours are made; and these flours are considered to be among the very best in the whole world. Dr. Cobb's examination also of the relative hardness of wheats grown at the Wagga Experimental Farm (which, by the way, possesses conditions of soil and climate which are very fairly representative of the great bulk of the wheat-growing country of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia) shows that the wheats we are prepared to recommend are many of them even softer than those which the millers are recommending to the farmers, purchasing readily, and grinding every day; while Mr. Guthrie's practical examination of them with a roller miller has shown that stronger, more nutritious, and as attractive flour can be made in as large quantity and with as little trouble from a given quantity of

most of them, as can be won from the largest, whitest and most rust-labile wheats the millers view with approval.

The opinion this Conference has long held is, that the opposition of millers to such wheats has no legitimate foundation, but arises either from misconception or from conservatism. For the reasons which have been given above, this opinion has become a conviction; and this conviction the Conference wishes to make public in this report with emphasis and without reservation.

The Conference considers the continuance of the work of the Nomenclature Committee of much importance, and especially that portion of its work which deals with the grouping of varieties of wheat according to the degree with which rust is resisted. No rust-proof wheat properly so called has so far been shown to exist, but there is no question that wheats vary very widely in their liability to rust. The terminology hitherto adopted has been found very suitable, and it is thought well that it be maintained, and that wheats be grouped as follows :—

Rust-resistant Wheats, such as Defiance and Ward's Prolific, which resist either the entrance of the mycelium into their tissues, or its subsequent growth and outburst.

Rust-escaping Wheats, such as Allora Spring, Early Para, and Early Baart, which, though rust-labile, yet, when sown early or in good time, ripen before the season is sufficiently advanced for rust to be propagated rapidly.

Rust-labile Wheats, such as Golden Drop, Red Straw, and Purple Straw, which very readily succumb to rust.

The wheats grouped in the first class are characterised (1) by the thick or tough skin of the plant—so tough that although the rust mycelium may enter the plant by means of the stomata, yet it cannot break through the skin in order to mature and shed its spores, and accordingly its further development is prevented, or (2) by the presence of a waxy exudation on the surface of the plant similar to the bloom of fruit, which, when present about the stomata, prevents the rust mycelium from entering. Wheats possessing both these characters may be grown under all conditions suitable to their normal growth without suffering seriously from rust.

The second class of wheats does not invariably escape rust, yet the burden of evidence available to the Conference goes to show that in the majority of instances, if sown early, these wheats will escape serious damage. Even later wheats, such as Talavera or White Lammas, if sown very early, may escape rust in a season favourable for it.

The committee, with the suggestions and conclusions of former conferences before it, and in the light of new evidence and information which this Conference has elicited, recommends that the following conclusions and resolutions be adopted by the Conference :—

A.—RECOMMENDATIONS TO FARMERS.

Although no effective or unfailing means of preventing rust in wheat can be advanced, this Conference is of opinion that the risk of loss from the fungus may be lessened in a very marked degree by the general adoption of the following recommendations wherever practicable :—

1. That early ripening varieties be cultivated as extensively as is consistent with the exigencies of harvesting.
2. That early sowing, more especially of the later sorts, be adopted wherever practicable.
3. That early sown crops be planted thinly, with due regard to the habits of tillering of different varieties and the local conditions of soil and climate.
4. That those varieties of wheat which experience has shown to be rust-resisting or rust-escaping be grown much more extensively, with due regard to market value.

In this connection the following wheats are recommended :—

- (a.) As Rust-resistant : Ward's Prolific, Marshall's 3, Marshall's 8, Australian Wonder, Robin's Rust-resistant. For cooler districts : Defiance wheats, such as Wheaton's R.L., Blount's Lambrigg, Pringle's Defiance, Tunnack, Smith's Nonpareil. For cooler and moister districts : Fife wheats, such as Improved Fife and Hornblende.

(b.) Rust-escaping: Allora Spring, Bidd's Early, Early Para, Canning Downs R.R., Early Baart. When late sowing is inevitable these wheats are very strongly recommended to be sown.

(c.) Prolific and moderately resistant: Talavera, Leak's, White Lammas.

The Governments of the several colonies represented at this Conference have a number of promising rust-resistant varieties under trial, and are in a position to distribute to farmers who may wish to test them small samples of those which have given the best results. Farmers who are able to try new sorts are recommended to do so, and to make application to the Government of their own colony for small samples of sorts which have given specially promising results in it.

5. When sowing is unavoidably late, not only should early varieties be used, but these should be accompanied by phosphatic manures, in order to hasten the maturity of the plant and lessen the risk of rust, as well as to increase the yield.

6. That a change from the purple straw wheat now so generally sown to wheats of the White Lammas and Talavera types, more especially in the colonies of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, is desirable.

7. Whenever large quantities of foreign wheat are available for seed from a climate differing essentially from that of these colonies, it is considered hazardous for farmers to sow them on a large scale, however desirable it may be to sow them on a small scale for experiment.

The Conference further puts forward the following conclusions at which it has arrived:—

It is of opinion that there is no possible treatment of the seed that will protect the plants growing from it from the attacks of rust.

Furthermore, that the notion that rust-shrivelled seed can be sown with as good results as plump seed is erroneous.

Of the many practical details which have been demonstrated experimentally as calculated to diminish the prevalence of rust, the Conference emphatically recommends the following:—

- (a) That seed wheat be allowed to ripen fully and be carefully stripped or threshed.
- (b) That seed wheat be graded and the larger and heavier grains selected for seed.
- (c) That the utmost care should be adopted to ensure that the varieties of wheat selected for seed be pure and true to name.

B.—RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION.

SEED WHEAT.

Resolved—That it is desirable that a practical system for the production and distribution of rust-resisting wheats suitable to different districts should be maintained and perfected, and that this system should, subject to modifications needed by each colony, be conducted on the following lines:—Stations in wheat-growing districts in each colony for the preliminary testing of new wheats introduced into the colony for the production of new varieties by cross-fertilisation and by selection, and for the distribution of suitable wheats thus obtained to representative districts of the colony, to be there subjected to a sufficient test, and, if necessary, fixed in their characters by farmers and others competent for the work, and that such wheats as pass satisfactorily this test should then be distributed to farmers around in such manner and by such agency as would be most suitable to the conditions of each colony. This Conference desires to repeat and emphasise its unqualified approval of the course adopted by the Government of New South Wales in establishing a central wheat station and encouraging a number of farmers to grow pure seed wheat true to name on a commercial scale. The results which have already been secured in that colony are such as to justify its emphasising this approval.

NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEE.

Resolved—That in connection with the intercolonial exchange of seed now being carried on, steps be taken to continue the work of a Nomenclature Committee, and that such committee be constituted as follows:—Dr. Cobb (chairman), Mr. Farrer,

Mr. McAlpine, Professor Shelton, and Professor Lowrie. That one or more delegates from each of at least three colonies shall constitute a quorum.

Resolved—That in view of the desirability of the effective continuance of the work of solving the rust problem, it will be well that the work of the Nomenclature Committee be extended, and that to it be committed this task, as well as that of from time to time making such recommendations to Governments of different colonies as it as a body considers will advance the wheat-growing industry.

EXPERIMENTS.

This Conference reaffirms the desirability of continuing experiments and inquiries in directions such as are indicated in previous paragraphs of this Report dealing with experimental work.

D. McALPINE, Chairman.

W. LOWRIE, Secretary.



On Soils and Manures.

[Written for "Groom's Book Almanac" by an "Australian Dairyman."]

TH referring to soil it is generally understood as the upper stratum, or covering of the earth, which is for the ultimate purpose of cultivation; the next layer or bed of the soil is what is termed the subsoil.

The component parts of soil or mould of whatever colour, proper for vegetation, are argill, sand, water and air, for unto these original principles may all earths be reduced, however blended, or joined with apparently foreign substances.

Argill is the soft and unctuous part of clay. The primitive earths, argill and sand, contain each, in perhaps nearly equal amounts, the "pabulum" or nutritive food of vegetable plant and life; or, to be more correct, in their union the purposes of vegetation are most completely answered or provided for.

The precise quantities of each necessary in this union, or whether they ought to be equal, is neither easy nor very material to ascertain in a general or theoretical way, since that point is best determined in practice, when the soil proves to be neither too stiff and adhesive from the superabundance of clay, nor of too weak a texture from the excessive quantity of sand in its composition. The happy medium is that which generally constitutes the richest soils; but an inclination towards adhesion or stiffness is obviously most safe. These moulds will retain the rain sufficiently to absorb all its fructifying virtues, but not too long to become stagnant, cold, and unwholesome. They are known to experienced people by the sight and touch and the forms of vegetation they produce.

The subsoil, whether it be retentive or porous, springy, or dry and warm, and the situation of the land, whether level or of irregular surface, together with the exposure or aspect, form very material points in the estimate of its fertility.

The mixed or secondary earths are clay, which is composed of argill and sand; loam, or a mixture of sand and clay; gravel, a mixture of sand and stone; till or iron earth—siliceous and calcareous; sandy, stoney, or flinty earth; chalk and lime; ware, which is composed of stone, argill, and sand, and is usually designated after that ingredient which may chance to predominate. Thus the soapy or unctuous kind is called argillaceous; the stony, calcareous; and the sandy, siliceous ware.

The various soils, compounded of the above earths, will rank under some of the following designations—viz., Clays, sands, loams, gravels, chalks, clayey loams, gravelly loams, chalky loams, peat and bog, moor and heath. The soil of bog generally inclines to clay, that of heath to sand. These terms are subject to an accommodating variation, and we frequently hear of a loamy gravel, as well as a gravelly loam. In the first, the gravel is supposed to be the base and to predominate, so of other variations.

It will thus be seen that particles of the various solid, as well as less compact bodies that are met with in nature, and which have been rubbed down and reduced by the constant and successive operations of the atmosphere, and the agency of other natural causes, being mixed and blended together in different ways and proportions,

constitute the earthy compounds which, from their being capable of absorbing and in some measure of retaining moisture, as well as giving stability, afford the means of support to various products of the vegetable kind, and form the basis of soils in general; while the materials proceeding from the decomposition and decay of numerous organised animal and vegetable substances uniting with such compounds, compose the superficial layers of rich mould, from which plants chiefly draw or derive their nourishment and support.

Soils being formed in this manner, it is evident they must vary much, both in qualities and proportions of the ingredients of which they are composed. In one situation or district one sort of material is abundant, and consequently enters largely into the soil; in others it is deficient, while those of other kinds are plentiful and constitute the principal parts of the soils where they are found. Some districts or situations, too, abound much more with animal and vegetable matter than others, which produces great diversity in regard to the soil. It will also be observed that the harder and more firm substances of nature, being, on account of their structure, reduced more slowly and with greater difficulty into the earthy state, generally enter in much smaller proportions into the compositions of soils than those which are of a soft and flexible nature and which approach nearer to the quality of earth.

Soils are affected by other causes besides possessing the proper earthy matters. They must be imbued with other principles, such as the aqueous and carbonaceous, and have such a consistence and texture as will properly support the plants, as well as such proportions of the several materials as will admit of their being retained, and applied in such quantities as are suitable for the purpose of vegetation according to the difference of climate in respect to moisture, and the varieties of situation in regard to the lands in order to be rich, fruitful, and productive. As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so with a soil it is no stronger than its weakest constituent.

The substances, so far as they are yet known, that have a tendency to lessen the fertility of soils, are the oxides or calces of particular metals, although oxide of iron is said by some eminent authority to be beneficial, some coaly and pyritical matters, acids, and certain healthy vegetable substances. But it must be observed that some of these substances, though unfriendly to the growth of vegetables when in these circumstances, on being blended and united with other materials that enter into the composition of soils, operate upon them in such a manner as to render them more fertile than they would have been without them. Mixtures and impregnations of this nature are constantly taking place in soils, which cannot easily be comprehended or ascertained, but which produce great and important effects and changes in them. From this cause, soils which are apparently similar in every respect, on being brought into cultivation frequently turn out to be essentially different. Hence, originate many of those facts and conclusions that appear so opposite and contradictory in the science of agriculture. It is on these principles, likewise, that soils are capable of producing certain kinds of plants in great abundance and perfection, while others cannot by any means be raised upon them.

In addition to these causes of diversity of soils, there are others that arise from their variations in respect to depth, and the quality of the subsoil on which they are placed. It is a fact well known by practical farmers, and which the experience of every day confirms, that even the soils that are constituted of the most suitable substances for the purpose of vegetation, when only a few inches in depth, and deposited upon beds of cold wet clay, rock or chalk, are by no means so fruitful and productive as those which are thicker, though of inferior quality, but resting on a bottom which is more dry and gravelly. The difference of weight and tenacity in the understrata of soils, likewise introduces great variety in regard to their powers and capabilities of sustaining vegetable productions.

It is not within the writer's sphere or province to dive into the composition of all our soils; the loamy soils, however, may afford food for reflection and interest. Soils of this description are characterised and described by most authorities until probably such opinions have become much too numerous; yet, from their prevalence in this vast country, and the fact of their being compounded of very different sorts of materials, they undoubtedly open a wide field for research and careful study. The substances that are most commonly found to contribute to the formation of

loamy soils, are clay, sand, gravel, and chalk. Sometimes an oxide or calx of iron is also found blended with them in small proportions. In proportion as the argillaceous or clayey principle diminishes, they recede from the nature of clayey soils; consequently the nearer the quantity of that substance approaches to that of the other, the stronger and heavier will the loamy soil be. The difference in the lightness and friability of the soil of this class in a great measure depends on the relative proportions of other ingredients. Where the calcareous ingredients greatly exceeds those of the sandy or gravelly kinds, they are neither so light nor so pulverisable as where they are nearly equal, or where the sandy or gravelly matters considerably predominate over it.

The variety in the colour of soils of the loamy kind seems in some instances to be produced by the union or mixture of metallic substances in greater or less proportions, and in more close or more less states of combination with them; in others, by the prevalence of acid impregnations. The colour in the first place is for the most part reddish, approaching to brown; in the latter it is commonly blueish, changing by heat to a slight red. But these are not the only causes that influence the colour of these soils. They are much altered in their appearance as well as other qualities, by the different proportions of vegetable or animal matter which they contain, and the different states of decomposition and decay to which they have been carried by length of time, cultivation, and other means.

MANURING or amending the soil is performed by mixing with it certain substances, known by experience to contain substances or a portion of that matter which is the food of plants or to possess the property of loosening and decomposing the earths, by exciting into action their dormant virtues; by simply increasing the depth of its staple with the addition of mould; by altering and correcting its quality with that species of earth in which it may be deficient, as in giving friability to clay; by the assistance of sand, and tenacity or stiffness to sand by the admixture of clay; by draining off stagnant water, above or below; by irrigation or flooding with simple water, or by warping, which is meant the flooding of the land by flood waters which usually leave behind a considerable deposit of mud; by paring and burning the surface; by fallowing.

Vegetable as well as animal bodies are furnished by nature with absorbent vessels, through which they attract or suck up from the surrounding earth and air what is destined for their nourishment. The fibres of their roots do a very material part of this office of nutrition. The "pabulum," or food of plants, consists obviously of elastic and non-elastic fluids, of steam or vapour, and of water, which are drawn in various forms from both earth and air. It is not possible that any gross or insoluble substance could pervade the minute and almost imperceptible organs of plants. Their food is the essence merely, or so to speak, the essential substance of the bed of the earth in which they are located in the form of gas or steam; hence, probably a given quantity of mould, after having thrown out a large vegetable weight, shall have lost scarce any of its own as has often been experienced. By way of illustration, this essence may be compared with the spirituous part of alcohol, which bears no comparison in weight with the mere liquid mass.

The hypothesis naturally extends to those manures we may select to replenish the earth when exhausted of its vegetable nourishment. It is the essence of those substances which goes to supply the defect of the soil, and experience as old as the date when the Romans were coaxed in vain to re-enter old England for the purpose of teaching agricultural science to our forefathers, has proved that such as abound most in oils, mucilages, and alkaline salts are the most powerful fertilisers of lands. Perhaps any substance susceptible of putrefaction or dissolution, and which contains nothing noxious to the vegetable creation, is convertible into food for plants.

The above desultory ideas ought by no means to be construed into any intended disrespect to the authority of professional scientists. The labours of all eminent professional men ought to be accepted by the world with gratitude, and their opinions received with almost implicit deference and due respect. But I beg leave, however, to ask are we sure there is any novelty in many of our latest discoveries in agricultural science, or is it purely in the nomenclature advance has been made? Is the boy father of the man in this instance?

The principle seems to have obtained general assent, and with good reason that animal manures are the most powerful, and that the excrements of fat, particularly corn-fed, animals, are far superior to those that are lean and store-fed. Human ordure, putrified fish, and powdered bones, are perhaps superior to all other substances for fertilising land in general, and for their quick, as well as lasting effects. Next in order comes stable manure, when properly preserved (which is in itself an art that very few farmers, unfortunately for themselves, appear to have the slightest ambition to study and grasp) and placed on the land either in drills or spread over the pasture. Authors teach us that the fattest and most beneficial of all sorts of dung is hog dung. Some go so far as to assert that one load will go as far as two of any other sort. Yet many farmers assert with the gravest conviction that its application will poison the land with weeds and rubbish; but farmers, like doctors, sometimes differ on points relating to practice.

Bones and dried blood have ever proved a most beneficial and lasting manure. It is reasonable to expect more speedy effects from the bones when broken, or what is preferable, reduced to a powder. Urine when mixed with dung and carefully conserved in the compost heap, with an addition of a little lime and earth, so as to prevent the escape of ammonia, is undoubtedly a high-class and servicable manure for stiff soils.

I must remark, too, that no part of the present theme ought to be thrust upon the attention of those jolly cultivators whom the blind goddess has blessed with a soil of unconquerable fertility; who have no other care than to sow and reap, and to do their utmost possible to keep down rampant vegetation unmolested by the plague of dairy cattle and the contamination of their filthy excrement. Manure amply sufficient to recruit the exhaustion of cropping, ought to be produced by the animals kept upon the farm with the assistance of a little lime.

It is curious that lime is recommended for precisely opposite effects in both sand and clay. Is it that being more substantial than sand, and lighter than clay, it binds the one, and loosens the other? It would be wonderful did we not know of the constant recurrence of such contrarieties in agricultural practice, and that lime has been often found of the utmost advantage to cultivators on many of our stiff soils goes without saying; and with discretion it would succeed on most soils. From what has been from time to time observed, it seems probable that lime, besides exerting its influence when united with soils in reducing materials which they contain into the state or condition suitable for affording nourishment to plants, and rendering them more soluble and convenient for their reception, by altering their textures, or removing such qualities as are noxious, is capable of supplying such matters as contribute to their growth and support. On this account it probably is, that it has been found by experience to be equally, if not more beneficial, on poor than on rich soils; and that it requires to be mixed and incorporated with but a small portion of earth or mould to render it highly productive. Much of the advantage to be derived from it probably depending on its being reduced into a considerable state of fineness, by which it may be minutely blended with the soils on which it is applied, and thereby act upon and afford nutritious principles more extensively for the support of crops, and at the same time render the heavy and more cohesive soil lighter, by being more uniformly incorporated with their clayey and earthy materials. Some authorities whose experience should carry considerable weight on matters relating to soils and manures, disclaim the use of lime in all hot, dry soils, and suggest stockyard manure instead, as being colder in its action on most of our heavy black soils, and further assert that the action of the lime tends to dry up many of the essential elements that are already in our soils. Without derogating one way or the other on a question requiring such a considerable amount of practical experience, I cannot refrain from expressing an opinion—That all our heavy soils would be extremely benefitted by being thoroughly exposed to the action of the air and a good careful dressing of freshly burnt agricultural lime gently harrowed into the soil, and a few crops such as have the power of extracting many beneficial properties from the air, and those crops which, by the action of their roots, have a tendency of blending all the foods on which they live together. By this means highly profitable crops could be grown and at the same time the qualities of our soils could be very much improved without

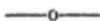
the aid of costly manures. Take for example the "Cow Pea." If this crop was cultivated, it is doubtful whether if a more profitable crop could be grown, owing to its wide range of usefulness, despite the ravages of insects, etc.

With regard to row culture there needs no better proof of its value than the existing practice of various nations in the east, where it is well known they have ever retained the customs of their ancestors with the most superstitious veneration, and where, according to the most authentic records, no change in their agricultural system has been made for thousands of years. According to latest accounts they both drill and dibble their grain of every species in Arabia, China, and Japan—in the latter of these countries they have been using a drill-harrow for centuries. And judging by the successful crops which reports say they have produced, we have no reason to doubt that they produced high-classed crops under the most difficult conditions. If so, I fear they are at least a century before this boasted seat of agricultural improvement. The drill husbandry has been known probably to England for centuries as far as individuals were concerned, but was first essayed on a regular and permanent plan about two centuries ago by the learned Jethro Tull, who professed to have caught the idea from the vine culture on the continent, and to whose ingenious mind the mechanism of an organ suggested to him the rudiments of an implement for the delivery of seed in drills. In the course of thirty years' culture of his own ground, under every disadvantage of ruined health and embarrassed circumstances, this enthusiastic and splenetic genius reduced the tillage, seeding, and weeding of land to a system which, being founded on natural and philosophical truths, we may venture to predict will, with modern improvements, soon become universal in these colonies, although it has taken a comparatively long time, as compared with other inventions, to reach Australia.

The theory of vegetation is well enough known in the general, that is to say, well enough for the advantageous practice of agriculture. A plant, like an animal, is furnished by nature with organs for the attraction of its food, the ejection of its excrement, and the respiration of the common air. These organs are the fibres or suckers of the roots, and the filaments and vesicles of the leaves. The earth is a pasture to the animal plant the substance or essence of which it absorbs most probably, as has already been said, in the form of vapour or gas, the excrement of which is excreted through the leaves into the atmosphere, whence in due time it again returns to the earth. The matter which descends from the clouds must, I conjecture, ever be received by the roots of the plants. We now approach the celebrated hypothesis of Tull. He contended that earth, being the sole food of plants, infinitely desirable and possessing within itself the means of restoration can never be exhausted, provided we are constantly giving those *vegeto-animals* fresh pasture and destroying the weeds by pulverising the soil, which operation, both on the score of penetrating to sufficient depth and of economy in point of expense must be performed by horses and machinery without giving up the sovereign use of manures, particularly the animal. I freely acknowledge I have ever been disposed respectfully to accompany this philosophic agricultor, Tull, a lot. What tracts of land there are before our eyes of the best quality if we could only induce those who have the means at their disposal to invest their money in such lands, and by displaying their boasted intelligence in showing their poorer brethren in arms how to produce the greatest possible crops at the least possible outlay. From the most authentic reports, I have been painfully impressed with the following statements of our boasted nineteenth century progress:—"Millions of acres of the most valuable lands lying idle in this colony, itching, so to speak, for a good tickling from a cultivator in order to laugh in response good fruits. Millions of our flesh and blood are starving over the seas, and numbers around us for the matter of that, whilst only a few hundreds (mostly of foreign blood) hold the purse-strings. Why is this thus? Why, alas! is this thus? It is simply because farmers have lived too far apart in the past. They must become more united and interchange their ideas more freely in future by holding monthly meetings, discussing all subjects appertaining to the soil, and follow the advice of the English Co-operative Delegates. Study Co-operation, and put it into effect wherever it is at all practicable to do so in all matters relating to farming.

Horse Colic.

THIS is a trouble that more frequently occurs among the working horses, and for want of timely treatment results in much loss. Among horses engaged in town work, and highly fed on dry, stimulating food, consisting largely of grain, including oats, barley, maize, peas and beans, colic is commonly due to impaction, or constipation. Farm horses, on the other hand, suffer most from flatulent colic, the bowels being distended with gases given off by fermenting food. In spasmodic colic there is a spasm of the intestines, evidently only by abdominal pain, so far as external appearances are concerned, while in flatulent colic the horse soon becomes "blown," and the abdomen palpably distended. In the initial stage there is but little to distinguish them apart. The attack in both cases is generally sudden, and perhaps occurs most frequently at work, or within a short time of the animal being returned to the stable. The signs are easily recognised. The animal stamps with the hind feet, kicks at his stomach, paws with the fore feet or tries to lie down and roll. He sometimes breaks out into a profuse sweat, heaves at the flanks, and unless kept on the move is only with difficulty persuaded to stand on his legs. There are, perhaps, intervals of ease, but the spasms presently return, and the symptoms become aggravated. In flatulent colic the abdomen becomes distended, the pain is more intense, and the intervals of ease shorter and less frequent. Inflammation of the bowels may supervene on colic, as well as rise from causes independent of it. It is not, however, of frequent occurrence, many of the cases called inflammation being simply severe colic, the horse being most intolerant of abdominal pain. In cases of colic the temperature is not heightened or the pulse greatly quickened, but inflammation of the bowels is attended by a rise in temperature, and the pulse is increased in frequency and altered in character. In a general way it is best to depend chiefly on sedatives and oil, and avoid drastic purgatives. On the first appearance of pain one of the best drenches is oil of turpentine, 3 oz.; tincture of opium, 1 oz.; linseed oil, 1 pint. This drench may be followed by some warm gruel, and if necessary, may be repeated in two hours, but not more than two doses should be given. Walk the animal about, rub the stomach vigorously with a wisp, prevent rolling, and, on the cessation of pain, rub the body dry, bandage the legs, and generally make the animal comfortable, in order to prevent taking cold. Should the attack prove of a flatulent character, a good drench is—Carbonate of ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; sulphuric ether, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; chlorodyne, 3 drachms; peppermint water, 1 pint; repeat, if necessary, in two hours. Clysters of warm soapy water are always useful. After recovery, feed sparingly and cautiously, and give a couple of days' rest.



The Care of a Dairy Cow.

A WRITER in *Farm and Home* says:—If a heifer is intended for a dairy cow she should first consume the best milk-producing foods, and, secondly, convert these foods into the largest possible quantity of milk, rich in butter-fat—the fat being the chief valuable part of milk. Then feed your calf just such foods in order to train her organs of digestion and assimilation so that when she enters upon the real business of her life she will be able to convert as much as possible of these foods into rich milk. Feed your calf liberally, so as to promote rapid growth and development, but avoid feeding so as to make her excessively fat. For in this there is a danger of forming a beef tendency and habit, so that she will even take on the beef form to a certain extent more than she otherwise would, and be likely to divert too much of her food into the wrong channel for a dairyman when she becomes a cow. I believe that if a dairy cow, which had been proved a good one, should from accident or otherwise be dry for several months, and in the time become very fat, her usefulness as a dairy cow would be permanently impaired; the habit of turning her food into fat would be, in a measure, fixed. And further, I believe that this change would extend to her progeny, so that the calves produced after the change would not be as valuable for the dairy as those produced before. If this were not true, how is it that we have such a great variety of types among our domestic animals, which are all descended

from one source? Food and care make changes and create types; then breeding and feeding perpetuate them. A breeder once said:—"You feed a common cow like a Jersey, and you will think you have got a Jersey." And he might have added, feed a Jersey as you would a beef animal to produce the most fat, and though you may not think you have got a Shorthorn, you will turn her somewhat in that direction: or feed and treat her as some do a scrub, and soon all you will have left will be her hide, because she has not been "trained" to stand hard fare and starvation. A prominent Jersey breeder was one day showing me his cows. There was one which, although she had the Jersey colour and markings, had more of the form of a beef animal, and was very fat. He said she was one of the very best-bred cows he had, and at one time was excelled by none in butter production; but one year she failed to breed, and the manager of his herd, not understanding the situation, dried her up. She was nearly a year without giving milk, and in that time laid on a great amount of flesh. She had ever since been nearly worthless as a dairy cow, and he believed that she had permanently changed her form. He still kept her for breeding purposes on account of her pedigree—the blood was in her—thinking that her progeny would be valuable. In this I fear that he is mistaken, and that her progeny will in a measure partake of her character as it now is. I once had a similar experience. My cow, which was an excellent butter cow, was dry several months, and, being well fed in the time, accumulated a great deal of flesh. I supposed that when she came in she would do better than ever on account of the extra flesh. I thought she could draw on it for butter, or at least not require so much food to support her, and could turn more of that into butter. But I was mistaken. She did very poorly that year, and has never yet come up to her old standard. These are some of the general principles, briefly stated, which from known facts and my own observation and experience I believe to be true, and an adherence to which will greatly aid one in rearing a dairy herd. It must not be inferred that I place a light value on breed, but that I wish to emphasise the fact that feed and care can work changes in any breed; that by these means the common stock of the country can be greatly improved; also that the best breeds can be made to rapidly deteriorate.

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On the Production of Fodder Crops for Driry Cattle.

[Written for "Groom's Book Almanac" by an "Australian Dairyman."]

IT is known, although not so generally as its importance demands, that the most sour, harsh, and ungenerous soils, of whatever colour or quality by dint of exposure to the atmosphere, will, by the aid of constant stirring become a fairly good and fruitful land. What then may be expected by continually working a good strong clay, and thereby rendering it pervious to the enriching dews, which would otherwise remain to be exhaled upon its hardened surface. The most stubborn earth from constant pulverising would, in time, submit, become friable, and almost change its nature to a dark, crumbly and fruitful loam, a favourable metamorphosis in consequence of stirring, which I have repeatedly witnessed with pleasure. It is considered by many persons, capable of forming fairly accurate conclusions, that nothing whether natural or artificial confers so great a benefit upon a clayey soil as severe frosts; manure comes in no competition with it, at least for present assistance. Whilst I have always been inclined to slight the advice of those who are constantly advocating "fallowing," I must admit that lands skilfully fallowed up before winter will, under favourable conditions, amply recompense the owner for the time they were being fallowed.

The difficulty of working clays and strong stiff lands fine has been the grand bar to the progress of the system of rotation of crops, and yet upon clay lands of all others, it would be most signally advantageous, because of the benefit they would receive from the operations of constant cultivation, and the attainment of the one great object, friability, by which they are rendered the most powerfully productive of all soils. This kind of land must, at any rate, be tilled at the greatest expense,

at least, if the necessary crops are not grown with a view to improving the soil, and if proper animals are not kept on the farm to utilise profitably the crops after they have been grown. A part of all labour is generally misapplied or ineffectually employed in perpetually turning up immense and solid clods by the ploughs. It is on this land that rotation of crops would be serviceable, as the soil would be turned up before it would set and cake into such a solid mass. The earth is destined by nature to an everlasting round of vegetation, and whilst confined to her spontaneous productions, requires no assistance from the hand of man. The seeds of these productions she possess in her own bowels, and the waste and loss of substance she has sustained, are amply returned to her in their falling and putrid remains, and the rains, dews, and fat vapour of her atmosphere. Thus production, maturity, corruption, and reproduction, run in a necessary and everlasting circle. But if more be required than the earth would spontaneously produce, and the substance itself be withdrawn from the soil which produced it, in the form of meat, wool, hay, cereals, roots and dairy produce, as is being constantly done, an artificial amends must be made for consequent continual exhaustion; hence the use of tillage and manure. This amends, however, being made to the necessary amount, the vegetable process will go on unimpeded, and the land continue to produce for ever without demanding rest, or ceasing to respond to the generous treatment of the agriculturalist or pastoralist on whom God in his wisdom has been pleased to bestow the faculty of grasping and dispensing the simple law of "compensation." Experience anterior to a date when a cunning old fiend tied fire-sticks to wild animals, extremities in order to burn his neighbour's wheat fields have gone to prove the truth of this theory on soils of every possible description. Land then in good heart can never want to be fallowed under the idea of giving it rest, which it will at the instant reject by spontaneous growth of weeds, as it will and must produce something—that something had surely better be such as will pay the expense of cultivation. If we are to judge by recent inventions and innovations which are being daily applied to the almost complete annihilation of the horse in the service of man, agriculturalists will be shortly compelled to find some other means of utilising the chief products of their lands. What with "bicycles," which is becoming worse than a plague of caterpillars or locusts, and the "electric motors," the growing of horse feed will be conducted by a few market gardeners in the vicinity of our Zoological Gardens where the horse will be kept as a generic specimen to be admired by children of unborn generations.

The question which must very soon confront us is: "In what form will it pay our farmers best to market the products of the lands of the various districts comprising the Downs?" Members of Parliament, Government experts, gentlemen who have travelled hither from England, and the ubiquitous commercial man are all loud in their advocacy of converting the celebrated "sheep walks" of the Downs into dairy farms. These gentlemen have all, I feel assured, the interests of agriculturalists at heart, according to the best of their lights: and in their outpourings on the value and advantages offered by the dairying industry they have given vent to calmly matured convictions. What has made most people enthusiastic is no doubt owing in a great measure to the fact of industry being based on a solid foundation. It is not necessary for the farmers on the Downs to prove that dairying is a sound industry, as that has been done years ago by the New South Wales dairy farmers. That the co-operative factory system, as applied, is the most profitable system has been fully demonstrated by the south coast farmers of the mother colony, and that against all the obstacles which were cast in the way by astute commercial men. The export of dairy produce to Europe has also been placed on a sound footing by the same men. Many of the Illawarra dairy farmers shipped butter to England away back in the early seventies. So that these three headings may be with all confidence passed over as established facts, and merely require to be localised by any combination of Australian dairymen who possess the necessary knowledge and means of providing sufficient quantities of milk to pay for manipulation. It is, however, for the farmers of the Downs to decide, in every instance, whether they are going to turn their attention to dairying or not, and it will be for those who go in for the industry to demonstrate that dairying can be carried out on paying lines here. It goes without saying, if dairying is to be carried out successfully in Southern Queens-

land, profitable cattle must be kept, and also that every care and attention must be given to the whole business in every detail, otherwise the enterprise will result in a lamentable failure.

It has been often thoughtlessly stated that a high-classed dairy cow is a mere machine, but she is something more than a mere machine. She is a highly organised animal, not only composed of bones, muscles, flesh, blood and nerves, but she is extremely sensitive to the conditions and surroundings and general environments in which she may be placed, and can appreciate kindness and attention in a much more generous manner than many animals who lay claim to higher aspirations. It is patent to all persons who have been for a number of years intimately associated with practical dairy farming that if it pays to carry on the business when the cows are subjected to harsh treatment, allowed to struggle on as best they can on dry food and little or no shelter. How much better would it pay if plenty of sweet, luscious food were provided for the cows all the year round and shelter was provided against ungenerous weather? There are scores of so-called practical men who will assert publicly, without either fear or shame, that it does not pay to give high-classed food to a dairy cow; of course, the definition of a dairy cow given by such wanting authorities is "an animal which goes on four legs and possessing a mouth and stomach, capable of eating and digesting anything." The practical, scientific dairy farmer will say, "I must keep good cattle and feed them on the best food I can obtain in order to pay my rent and keep up my position among men of other professions." The sequel to the other side is to be inferred from the surroundings and the order of excellence aimed at by those engaged in the enterprise.

The mode of providing "shelter" for dairy cattle must at all times be left to the discretion and better judgment of those who own the cattle, and may have to pay for their protection. Tree clumps, sheds, breakwinds, and well arranged stalls have all their supporters. Some advocate one form of shelter, others will adopt something different, and a few may be found who will go in for rugging.

As to the means of providing fodder, the range will soon be narrowed down into much smaller limit, and visionary fads will make way for that which is more certain and applicable to the circumstances of each situation, and the means at the disposal of the farmers for raising the fodder. Here, where the purchasing price of the land is very little, indeed, above the annual rental of the dairy farms in a number of districts in the mother colony, making a liberal allowance for all short comings, cattle fodder ought to be raised much more cheaply than others can afford to raise it, hence, the natural conclusions to be drawn are—That if it pays others to grow fodder for their dairy cattle, why would it not pay to grow fodder for cattle here? If it has become a matter of necessity to grow fodder for dairy cattle elsewhere, in order to obtain high returns from stock, why are these high returns of no value in these parts? Is it because plenty of rich, green grass can be grown here all the year round? Is it because abundance of root crops can be grown here for winter use? or, is it because one acre of land is quite capable of affording sufficient food for a cow in summer to keep her up to all requirements during the winter months?

Rotation of crops. The proper cropping of dairy lands is a matter of the utmost importance to the interests of the farmer, as upon it depends in a very great measure most of the profits and advantages which he is to derive from his labours and industry. It is conceived by all experienced dairy farmers who have given the subject more than passing consideration to be the most prominent feature in dairying, and that by which the produce of the soil may be increased at least threefold in production, and by others, whose opinions carry equal weight, as one of the most important subjects that can occupy the attention or exercise the ingenuity and skill of our scientific agriculturalists.

That it demands constant recognition among those directly interested, can be easily ascertained by the many practical trials and tests which all the old and the new fodder plants have been subjected to, and the advantages that have been gained by it within the last thirty years; for since then its principles have become more perfectly understood, and more extensively applied. It has, indeed, been often remarked, that wherever either very good or very bad systems of rotations of fodder crops are found on dairy farms, it results more from the right or wrong arrangement

of crops than from any other circumstance. And that no dairy farm is well cultivated under bad rotations, while it is exceedingly rare to see any badly managed under good ones.

And so most sorts of soils, when continued for any great length of time, either under grain, roots, or grass, are liable to sustain injury and become less capable of producing full crops; in the first case, probably from the carbonaceous principle being too greatly exhausted; and secondly, from the occurrence of other noxious vegetable productions that establish themselves in consequence of the weak and imperfect growth of the grass plants; it may be proper to occasionally alter and change the nature of the crops by keeping the land under grass for a time, and then resorting to fodders of a different nature and so on, and being ever ready to take advantage of every fall of rain and every rise in the price of dairy produce.

It is likewise to be constantly kept in view, in directing the modes of cropping lands, that such an intermixture of green, root, pea, bean, and grain crops are grown in many places, as will not be only best adapted to keep the soil in the most perfect order, but suit the demands of the grower for the purpose of feeding the different sorts of stock as kept on the farm, as may be proportionate with the size of his cultivation and in accordance with his system of farming.

In many parts the common method of cropping on strong, wet, clayey or stiff loamy soils, where it appears probable, as has been often experienced, that the practice of a naked fallow may sometimes be required, especially if land has become trodden hard with stock being allowed to travel over it while it is wet, but exposure to the action of the air soon has the desired effect.

Most of these troubles, however, are of such common occurrence that most farmers know how to contend against them. However, as most of our literature is not written with a view of imparting instruction to the numbers of advanced scientists that are to be met from time to time, but for only such as are launching out in the enterprise, a word or two now and again on such minor matters are always worth penning, if only matters of detail.

In keeping dairy cattle there are other circumstances to be regarded in the conducting of the business than most people imagine. The providing of cows that will produce the largest quantity and the richest quality of milk in proportion to the food they consume. This is a point that does not seem to be subjected to much experiment, though the profits of the farmer must in a great measure depend upon it, as where such cows are employed as do not answer to their average, a daily loss must be sustained. As this sort of farming is in most cases, as has been observed, only capable of being carried on with advantage in situations where the food is of the most rich and suitable kind, and capable of being provided in sufficient proportions to feed the animals in a plentiful manner, it would appear not improbable that many herds must be content with low averages for a long time to come, and judicious selections, under existing circumstances, will be often done, more by accident than otherwise, until more knowledge is gained of their milking and butter qualities as indicated.

A thorough good judge will at all times be found who is generous enough to assist in the selection of his neighbour's stock, and will no doubt, as has often been observed, take more pains in doing so than he would probably take if he was selecting for himself. But it must be ever borne in mind that man is going to hand over to his neighbours the secrets of his profession, which has taken him and his father, and perhaps grandfather, many years of careful practical experience to gain. The outlines are easily understood, but not so as regards the "indelible stamp of goodness," which is ever present with high-classed stock.

There are some farmers, however, who simply, because they themselves have not been initiated into these little secrets, although they may have possibly been among stock all their lives, they scout the idea of being able to pick 'em. But what say you of the man who can walk into a mob of young heifers, of which he had no previous knowledge, and pick out the duffers, those which are likely to be the best milkers and those whose milk would be rich in butter-fat, or to be able to go into a herd of cattle and pick them out in a similar manner. I presume you would say—The man who is capable of picking out the good from the bad in that fashion must

be well up in the business. Yet, such a thing is not only probable but possible. It may be considered by some folk a remarkable thing to be able to manufacture butter and cheese. Such knowledge, however, is of little or no importance as compared to the science and skill required in selecting, mating, and breeding high-classed dairy stock, not from a dealer's point of view, but from the view taken by all practical dairy farmers who breed to keep a thorough good herd together that will pay the owner handsomely for their proper care and keep. There is far more profit in twenty cows well cared for than there is in sixty neglected ones.

I did not intend, when I first conceived the idea of writing these lines, to convince anyone to my way of thinking. Men are seldom convinced unless they reason things out for themselves, and then the point comes in, what is the use of men's reasoning if they are debarred from approaching all these subjects from all sides, through either inability to grasp questions of such importance, or through their want of sufficient knowledge? Hence, it behoves every man to give forth the light that is in him, so that in the multiplication of wisdom truth may prevail.

It is not necessary that any of the many other industries of importance should be cast aside, and dairying take their place, as dairying will not pay nearly as well as others of our industries, but I find from experience, that in speaking of the most successful small settlers, and I mean by the most successful those who have made good homes for themselves and families, have not made their money by any single industry, but a combination of all sorts connected with the land. They never have to depend solely upon any one branch of farming. If one fails they always have another to fall back upon, and by this means they are always making a little money. It may be thought by some to be a great piece of impertinence on the part of an unknown writer to attempt to teach farmers an industry which they have been following in a sort of way, for a long number of years, but I trust there are none so egotistical or proud as to refuse being reminded of some little matters they may have overlooked, or not to entertain any new ideas which may be brought before their mind.

It is a well-known fact that you cannot tell a man to advance, with any hope of his doing so. His usual cry is, come and show me. Now, as a matter of fact, all the latest and most approved methods of dairying for the past twenty or thirty years have been introduced by unsuccessful dairy farmers, through the instrumentality of the Press; and the dairy history of Australia will prove every word of this statement when it comes to be written. One might easily ask all and sundry boasters of local celebrity the following question:—If you don't want to be taught more than you possess at this moment, why don't you excel your neighbours in the adjoining colony? Never condemn a man for being unsuccessful in life, who is trying to learn, for he cannot learn much without imparting a little of it to others; and the more a man knows in this world the more eager he becomes to learn. Work and think, and respect the opinions of others, even should you disagree with them in entirety.

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The Nature and Management of our Breeds of Dairy Cattle.

[Written for "Groom's Book Almanac" by an "Australian Dairyman."]

IN every art and science, however varied the practice, there are certain fundamental principles which are necessarily simple and invariable, and although a fair amount of success may be derived from acting upon extemporaneous and seemingly convenient, but contradictory ideas, we must never hope to attain or even approach perfection by working or depending on any other than fundamental grounds.

I mean to apply this maxim to our breeding system, an affair of great and increasing national importance, which it is acknowledged, as far at least as regards animals suitable for the dairy is concerned, has been hitherto too generally conducted either according to the various and uncertain dictates of caprice and custom, or upon theories unfounded in truth or general utility. Without further prelude, or the

affectation of much regularity or scientific order, I shall proceed to develop those which the observations and reflections of many years have represented to me as the true principles of the breeding and feeding on scientific lines, freely submitting my sentiments to the examination of all impartial judges, and inviting the correction of those who may be possessed of superior light and information.

The preliminary towards requiring real skill in cattle is to determine the proper shape of all and each genus and species of animals; comprehend within the scheme, and I apprehend they being all destined to a similar purpose, one common standard will sufficiently describe the merits of all. There are certain essential points, the harbingers of health, strength, and thrift, which nature has made common to all, a definition of which, with small important variations, will indicate the true form indifferently of most of our farm animals.

Some readers will, no doubt, be surprised to see this question of shape reduced within so narrow a compass, but on examination I flatter myself they will not be at all dissatisfied thereat. The truth is, the question, like abundance of others, which might be determined by the easiest efforts of common sense, has been painfully enveloped in impenetrable mystery, and every species of cattle has had *true* shapes as numerous as the ever-varying attitudes of harlequin.

Every county in England, nearly every district in Australia, have their favourite forms, which, although often diametrically opposite, are all or nearly all exclusively orthodox and right. Hence, we have the Southern breeders anathematising the Ayrshire breeders, and the Ayrshire breeders in their turn anathematising the Jersey breeders, and all those jointly and severally anathematising the Kerry breeders, and so on through every chapter of the history of cattle breeding. Unfortunately for ourselves in this colony we have not acquired sufficient skill in the art of raising stock to develop local jealousies among district breeders.

To rehearse all the favourite points would require more time than is at present at my disposal, and more space than the proprietor and readers of the "*Almanac*" would agreeably consent to see utilised for such explanations, and might have a tendency to call into question the rights of many of our cherished animals within the pale which characterised the "*Bovine*" race.

I shall, therefore, only introduce the following marks of goodness, which, I am convinced, have so much the sanction of common sense, that no connoisseur would venture to call the beast fully invested with them a *bad one*.

General symmetry and harmony of the parts—that is to say, an equal and proportional union of length, depth, and substance in either sex.

THE COW.—Head—Fine square muzzle; lower jaw well developed; nostrils large and open; face fine and rather long; forehead fairly broad between the eyes, but narrow on the top; eyes large and full, with calm and mild expression; ears medium length, fine, and inside of skin orange tinted; cheek and jaw flat and clean; horns may be fairly long or short, but not coarse, and well set on.

Neck.—Medium length; fairly straight on top, and symmetrically set on shoulders; flat on sides, and free from fleshy development; fairly deep, but free from loose skin at throat.

Forequarter.—Fine, but sufficiently developed to ensure constitution; shoulders fine on top, joints of spine showing clearly; shoulder blades fine, but not deeply covered with flesh; brisket light, not projecting forward or down,

THE BULL.—Head—Fine, but masculine; muzzle square; lower jaw well developed; nostrils large; eyes large and full, with calm, placid expression; forehead fairly broad between the eyes; narrow on top of head; cheek and jaw flat and clean; ears fine medium length; inside skin orange tinted; horns strong, but not coarse.

Neck.—Fairly long, slightly arched; massive on top but fine underneath, and nearly connected with cheek and jaw; free from loose skin underneath.

Forequarter.—Fine, but fairly massive; shoulders well sloped and fine on top; joints of spine showing clearly; shoulder blades fine, but clearly defined and free from superfluous fleshy covering; brisket light, and not projecting much forward or downward.

THE COW (Continued.)

Back.—Straight, level and uniform; fairly broad on loins and hips, and lower in front than at hindquarters.

Body.—Capacious, broad and deep, especially behind; underline broad, with ample loose skin; ribs well sprung and wide apart, and running very deep behind; ample space between last rib and hip.

Flanks.—Very deep and flat; that is, uniform to both body and thigh.

Udder.—Large, capacious, and well formed, extending well forward and well up and broad behind; well out to flanks in front; broad behind; well proportioned and uniform underneath, i.e., not forked or guttered; skin soft and orange tinted; veins showing well throughout; when extended with milk free from knots or projecting lumps; when milked ordry soft and pliable, with ample loose skin.

Teats.—Hanging perpendicularly, and well shaped, and set wide apart; not coarse or fleshy; tan colour, and about three inches in length.

Milk Veins.—Thick and irregular; turned well out on body, and well branched off.

Hindquarters.—Long, level, and uniform from hips to pin; broad behind; inside clean, and free from superfluous flesh.

Thighs.—Broad, deep, and flat; thin through, and set wide behind; inside clean and free from superfluous flesh.

Escutcheon.—Well developed, and curling well out on thighs and extending high up.

Skin.—Medium thickness; soft and pliable to the touch; hair soft and fine.

I am indebted to the Committee of the Kiama (New South Wales) Agricultural Society for the original from which the above extracts on the best salient points of judging dairy cattle have been obtained, and if I am allowed to draw a conclusion from my short acquaintance of those gentlemen's knowledge of the essential points of dairy cattle, I have every confidence in placing them in their present form before the breeders of fashionable dairy cattle in this colony, and rest assured that they will bear criticism.

A very few comments on the above text will suffice even those who have but slightly considered the subject, that the Kiama dairy farmers are well advanced in the science of stock raising. There was a numerical scale attached to these points which denoted to a certain extent their order of merit. But where the mistake was made in the first instance was in cutting down the total number of points in the standard of excellence. The total maximum points was one hundred; instead of that one thousand points should have been the maximum, as it would permit of the judges extending the difference between individual animals in a more marked degree.

THE BULL (Continued.)

Back.—Straight, level and uniform; loins and hips broad.

Body.—Capacious and deep, especially behind; underline broad and skin loose and very pliable; ribs well sprung and running very deep behind; ample space between last rib and hip.

Flanks.—Very deep and flat; that is, uniform to both body and thigh.

Tester.—Large, even, and well developed, but not coarse; fairly long and hanging perpendicularly.

Teats.—Set wide apart.

Milk Veins.—Clearly defined, and well out on body.

Hindquarters.—Long, level, and uniform throughout from hip to pin; broad behind, and wide between the pin and bones, and free from fleshy developments.

Thighs.—Broad, deep, and flat; clean and fine inside, and free from superfluous fleshy developments.

Escutcheon.—Well developed, curling well out, and extending well up on the thighs.

Skin.—Medium thickness; soft and pliable to the touch; hair soft and fine.

The points system of judging has failed to catch on to the popular side of most Agricultural Societies, not because it is wrong in its fundamental principles, but simply because it had to fight against fossiliferous prejudice on one side and an utter want of local practical disinterested judges on the other. It takes the judge to be a thorough practical man to judge animals by the points system, because he has to show by plain unvarnished figures the reason of his judgment. This is what the public require, and this is what the public never get.

We are told by many self-constituted authorities that most of the breeding of an animal goes down its throat. It would be a good thing then if a lot more breeding went down the throats of many of the herds to be seen in this colony during the cold winter months. What does science say, however? The distinctive qualities of animals, generic or specific, are, doubtless, in certain essentials unchangeable and everlasting. As to those of genus, there is no question it is now too late in the day to cram a man to the degree of inducing him to believe that a Shorthorn cow, with all her characteristic beauty, by virtue of short and poor herbage, and exposure to cold, ungenerous weather, may be degenerated into a goat, and in due time climb up rocks and live on door-mats, and acquire a swinging pair of characteristic ears, and an euphonious bleat. But respecting the specific distinctions, or those which subsist in the different species of the same kind, people have not so well made up their minds. On this head I have many pleasurable recollections of amicable sparrings I have had with ingenious and intelligent friends who have been going in for a breed of their own, to suit their soil and climate, and the remarkable part of the scheme is that of combining the Holostien and Jersey breeds in order to produce animals capable of producing large quantities of both milk and butter all the year round on any soil, in and under all climatic conditions, without either food or shelter, and when the cows of such crosses become too old to milk their large size will permit of their being converted into enormous casks of meats. This is what is aimed at, at all times, in the "general purpose cow." Hence, we have stock-raisers resorting to all sorts of devices and introducing all manner of crosses, until the valuable cows in their original herd have grown old and are mere shells, and the young stock which were intended to take their place in the herd, and surpass their mothers in excellence usually turn out to be weeds. Now, instead of saying as men of this experience mostly say, "dairying don't pay," they should be honest and say, "dairying pays all right, but my fads have ruined my herd, and as a consequence we must either give over dairying or buy the 'neuleus' of another herd from the 'fadless McGinness,' who stuck fast to the 'ould sorts.'"

There is yet no doubt that food and climate operate considerable changes in the animal constitution, chiefly perhaps in respect of weight, colour, and temperament; but there are certain of Nature's land marks which can never be removed by any change of place or diet. A Shorthorn will never become a Jersey, nor will a Jersey ever become a Polled Angus. These are the pure *dicta* of experience which every one may trace; and those infinite changes, varieties, and sub-varieties which we daily witness are the pure effects of a mixture of breeds and nothing else. Men are misled on this question, as on most others, by confining their researches to the superficial. By way of illustration, attempts are made to introduce a variety into the animals of a district, that is, of course, begun upon a small scale; perhaps after a while, that the novelty of the thing is all over, the pursuit is discontinued, and the new variety being small in number is soon blended and the traces of it lost in the general mass. This loss is always attributed to the soil, which in time is taken for granted converts all animals into its own peculiar breed, instead of the real agent in the business, "a sufficient quantity of the new variety to complete the intended change."

Size as well as quality in animals is conveniently varied by nature, and thence adapted to all possible circumstances of locality and human convenience and surroundings. There is a quotation—I think it is to be found in the Rev. Richard Sterne's works—"God tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb." Consequently there is a wise provision permeating through all nature, and gives to animals the power of adaption.

Provision for cattle, as has been sufficiently often repeated, is one of the first objects in dairy farming, and the late improvements in this department form, perhaps,

the most striking feature of superiority in the new, over the ancient system. It is by this method alone that the present immensely increased population of England are to be fed; and to the hitherto too narrow limits of the improvement we are to attribute, in a great measure, the ridiculously small exports of dairy produce from this colony. Vast tracts of land are almost valueless if cows are compelled to travel over them at the rate of ten miles a day in order to gain sustenance. Granting the truth of the Tullian hypothesis that constant turning and dividing the soil and exposing every possible superficies of it to the atmospheric influences, will render unnecessary the introduction of stercoracious manures. Yet, in a country like ours, which is by nature adapted for dairying, vast herds of cattle must be kept, and summer as well as winter fed, which can alone be effected under our present circumstances by aid of fodder crops grown in rotation.

It is somewhat strange, that at so late a period, such groundless notions should prevail, or that men should be so grossly ignorant of their nearest concern; yet, what number of farmers there are who go on to the end of their lives driving impoverished cattle in and out of a bail without sufficient substance in their bodies to pay for the labour of extraction. Ask these men for an explanation of a practice so extraordinary and they will tell you very gravely, and in truth, with equal self-sufficiency, that indeed they should like to keep more live stock of a better quality, but that theirs is an agricultural farm, not a dairy farm, which circumstance necessarily renders the thing impossible. This is the kind of reasoning which generally and currently passes under the respectable name of experience, although it affords nothing of impartial proof. That green and fodder crops will go much farther for cattle food than natural grass goes without saying, and it is arrant nonsense to talk of want of forage on an agricultural farm. It simply amounts to which pays best, selling their crops for someone else to feed to animals, or to feed the animals themselves and draw the proceeds to market in the shape of dairy produce.

There are kindred errors prevalent amongst another of somewhat superior description of cultivators—those who grasp sufficient land to keep their stock fat during the summer months. But either neglect, or seem ignorant how to provide winter provision of sufficient quantity and quality for their support. The usual consequences of this is that when the cows calve in spring they require all the food they can pick up to re-build their wasted frames. Their milk is poor in butter-fat, and they don't go in calf again until very late in the season; and not counting the actual deaths, the number that are left to encounter hunger, wet, and cold, lose as much per head in value during these months as they are likely to profit in those of the following summer.

Some farmers argue that this treatment tends to make breeds of cattle hardy through the "survival of the fittest," to withstand hardships I presume. It would be much better, in my opinion, if they would stand under a considerable pressure of milk production with the assistance of good food and shelter.

It ever excites a smile in me to listen to the plausible theory of our true practical folks, who say, "Oh, men will always follow that which they find most for their interest, of which, surely, they themselves must be the most efficient judges, after many years of so-called practical experience." However strange it may appear, such men, generally speaking, pan out like those who take their cows to a standing crop of fodder, instead of taking the fodder to the cows on the first indications of rain, and neglected the timely warning to conserve their fodder for the last lingering days of winter.

With the common method of keeping cows I am totally at variance. I not only think it mean and stupid, but I know it to be unprofitable, and that the intended aim is missed. Judging by almost universal practice, it is generally said that cows heavy in calf will bear hard kept better than any kind of stock, but it is unconceivable that a pregnant animal, with her growing burden to support, should not require very careful attention. By preserving the constitutional stamina of our dairy cows firm and uninjured, we should be well rewarded with finer stock, more milk, and better calves. The change from the succulent herbage of summer, to the dry, un-nutritious grass of the winter will ruin the constitution and mar the produce of high classed milk cows, especially when constantly exposed to the cold, cutting winter blasts, without the protection of even tree clumps.

The practice of suckling calves on their mothers as carried out by so-called dairy farmers in these parts, I am persuaded can render little or no profit at all. I saw one miserable mysteriously bred calf, with not only the parental care of its mother, but it had two foster-mothers, and notwithstanding the fact that it had consumed the milk of three averaged cows for about twice as many months, it was not worth, from a dairyman's point of commercial value, twenty shillings. And I am quite prepared to prove that milk (unless for cheese purposes) from cows suckling calves will not pay for manufacturing.

The long agitated questions, whether large or small sized animals are the most profitable, or whether one breed of dairy cattle are superior to all others for any given purpose connected with industry, or pay the most money for the food they consume, is not yet fully decided, nor is it probably capable of being easily ascertained, on account of the great difficulty of making experiments under an exact similarity of circumstances in regard to breed, pasture, food, exposure, temperament, and other points; and lastly, what is the difference in the increase and quickness of feeding in stock of different sizes, and their powers of assimilation (which is an essential point) in stock of different sizes, in relation to the quantity of food they consume. A varied set of experiments under practical observation correctly made with a view to these different points, would no doubt lead to many useful conclusions, though they would not probably finally settle the dispute, on account of the great difficulties that must always attend such comparative investigations from the variation of circumstances, vested interests, and other causes.

In every system of breeding or improving dairy cattle, the greatest attention must be given to "mating and feeding," and it is at all times necessary that these two essentials in this species of improvement should accompany each other. The old hackneyed phrase, "That like begets like," sounds very nice indeed, and oh, how simple if everyone knew when, and where, and how to mate these likes so that they would for a certainty beget like. Breed one good herd, and all skill would be at an end. But, alas! such is not the result of my experience, as I have seen much greater skill required in keeping up a given standard of excellence among dairy herds, than in breeding up to a given standard. Nature is very jealous of her laws and one of the laws of nature is that a cow should never give more milk than would be required to sustain her offspring. Hence, the never ending war between progression and retrogression.

In this state of facts, as far as the uninitiated are concerned, no certain conclusions can therefore be laid down. The safest plan is, probably, to have recourse to the method usually adopted of breeding from the best and most perfect animals to be found of their kind, and chance to the possibility of discovering an accidental means of rendering the laws of production so perfect that all good cows will produce good calves.

There is one thing, however, which must be always borne in mind—that there is one circumstance relative to the choice in the introduction of new breeds, which, if neglected, is sure to end in certain loss.

In vain will you attempt to improve a breed of cattle if care and judgment is not exercised in the selection of the stock with a view to the general surroundings, and those improvements which you are about to obtain by the introduction of new blood. The same class of stock will not suit all districts alike. The success of our endeavours, to whatever species of excellence our attention may be directed, must obviously, in a great measure, depend upon accuracy and correctness of our judgment in choosing those animals, of whatever sort of live stock they may be that are most adapted to our circumstances.

The ancient herdsmen knew far more about stock than we do, for they lived with their stock, and were, in consequence, more in touch with their nature and characteristics. It is only those who are constantly among stock, and who are constantly reading up their life history and watching all changes, and the cause of these changes which takes place among animals, that have the slightest conception of what breeding dairy cattle is, from a scientific standpoint, and who are consequently capable of imparting the necessary knowledge to others. A school for affording such information is absolutely necessary.